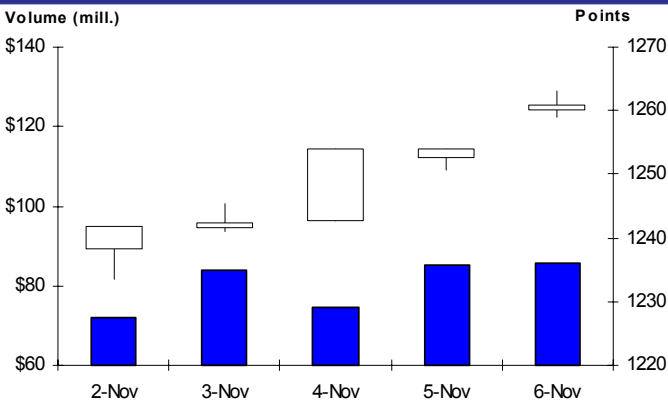


WEEKLY CLOSING IN MAJOR MARKET INDICES

	30-Oct	6-Oct	%ytd	%wow
KL Composite	1243.23	1260.76	1.4	43.8
Dow Jones	9712.73	10023.42	3.2	14.2
Nikkei 225	10034.74	9789.35	-2.4	10.5
DAX Index	5414.96	5488.25	1.4	14.1
UK FTSE100	5044.55	5142.72	1.9	16.0
AUS ORD 30	4646.9	4604.4	-0.9	25.8
STI Index	2651.13	2658.21	0.3	50.9
Hang Seng	21752.87	21829.72	0.4	51.7
SSE Index	2995.848	3164.037	5.6	73.8

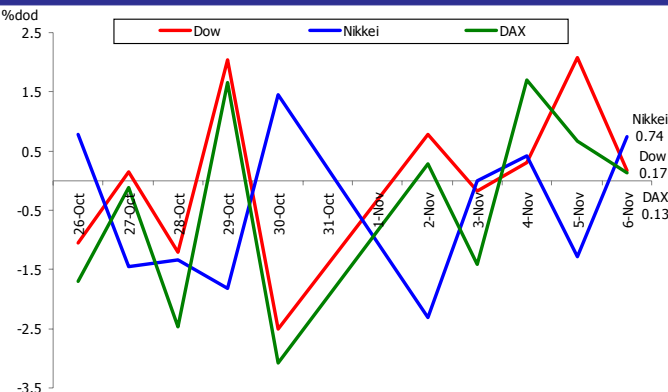
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

KLCI DAILY PERFORMANCE



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

MAJOR STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)

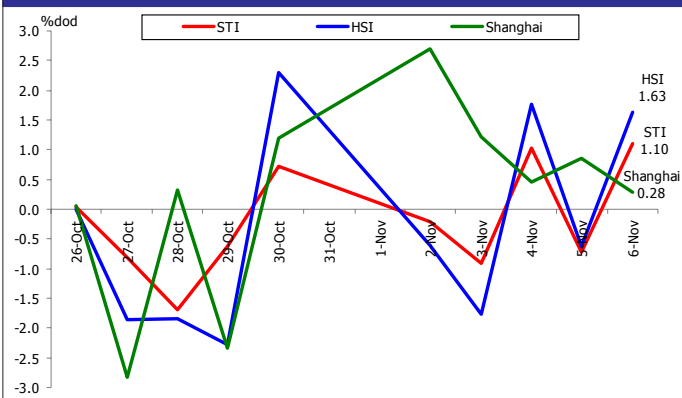


Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

STOCK MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

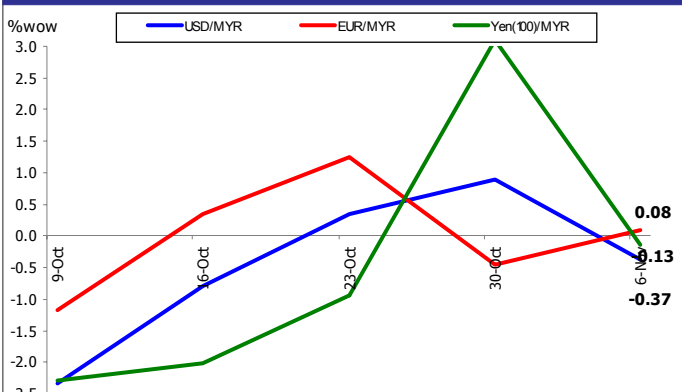
- U.S. stocks rose, halting a two-week retreat, after worker productivity, manufacturing and home sales beat economists' projections and Warren Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway Inc. made its biggest purchase.** General Electric Co. climbed 7.5%, the most in the Dow Jones Industrial Average, and Lennar Corp. led homebuilders to the steepest advance in three months. Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corp. soared 29% after Buffett agreed to buy the second-biggest U.S. railroad in what he called an "all-in wager on the economic future of the United States." Black & Decker Corp. jumped 29% after Stanley Works said it would purchase the largest maker of power tools.
- U.K. stocks climbed, rebounding from a one-month low, led by a rally in retailers after Marks & Spencer Group Plc posted better-than-expected earnings and Next Plc raised its year-end forecast.** Marks & Spencer rose the most since April as Britain's largest clothing retailer also said it made a "good start" to the third quarter. Next, the second-biggest, jumped to a two-year high. Aviva Plc led gains in insurers, climbing 5.5%, as profitability improved in the company's biggest life insurance and pensions market.
- German stocks climbed for a second week after Adidas AG reported higher-than-estimated profit and earnings from France's Societe Generale SA lifted bank shares.** Adidas, the world's second-largest maker of sporting goods, gained 3.1%. Deutsche Bank AG and Commerzbank AG, Germany's biggest lenders, both climbed more than 2.5%. ThyssenKrupp AG led steelmakers higher after DZ Bank AG recommended buying the stock and metals prices rose.
- Japanese stocks dropped the most in a month as earnings disappointed investors and a stronger yen hurt the outlook for exporters' earnings.** Daiwa Securities Group Inc. tumbled 4.5% as Japan's No. 2 brokerage reported second-quarter net income that missed analysts' estimates. Canon Inc., the world's largest camera maker, dropped 3.1%. Mitsubishi Corp., Japan's largest trading company which generates more than half of its profit from raw materials, declined 3.1% on lower commodity prices. Stocks also fell after CIT Group Inc. filed the biggest bankruptcy claim in the U.S. in more than a year.

REGIONAL STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)



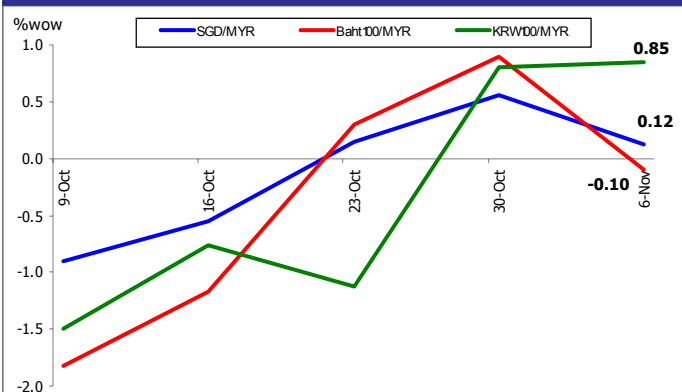
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

RINGGIT vs MAJOR CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



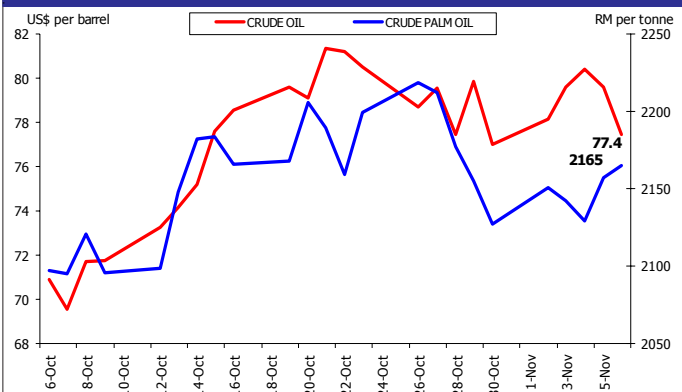
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

RINGGIT vs REGIONAL CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

CRUDE OIL vs CRUDE PALM OIL



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

- **China's stocks rose, sending the Shanghai Composite Index to its biggest weekly gain in more than three months, on speculation the government will extend stimulus measures to cement the economic recovery.** FAW Car Co., which makes passenger cars in China with Volkswagen AG, and Jiangling Motors Corp. climbed more than 3% after the China Securities Journal said the government may continue tax cuts on automobile sales. Daqin Railway Co. jumped 4.5% after Orient Securities Co. raised its rating on the shares. China Vanke Co. the nation's biggest listed property developer, gained 2.8% on increased sales.

- **Malaysia's stock market rose 1.4% last week following a series of recommendation upgrades on heavyweight stocks and a 0.6% increase in palm oil futures prices pushed plantation companies higher.** Financial companies led the overall gain after OSK Research Sdn. and HWANGDBS Vickers Research Sdn. said lenders are increasing mortgage rates to remove the "irrational price competition" that have hurt profit margins. Maybank rose 2.6% while RHB Capital and Public Bank both gained more than 1.5% for the week. Hong Leong Bank however led other benchmark members with a 8.2% increase after it signed a finance cooperation agreement with China Development Bank Corp. The agreement covers financing, currency swaps and personnel exchange, the Malaysian company said in a statement. Another index heavyweight, Axiata Group Bhd. advanced 4.8% stock rating was raised to outperform from neutral at CIMB Investment Bank Bhd. to reflect strong growth at its Malaysian and Indonesian operations. Axiata is also benefiting from improving margins at its other overseas units, CIMB said in a report last week.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

- **US manufacturing expanded faster than anticipated in October**, easing concern the economic recovery will be cut short once government aid wanes. The Institute for Supply Management's factory index rose to 55.7, a three-year high and exceeding every estimate of the 70 economists surveyed by Bloomberg News. *(Bloomberg)*
- **US pending home sales rose in September for an eighth straight month** as Americans rushed to meet a deadline for a home-buyer tax credit. The index of signed purchase agreements, or pending home sales, rose 6.1% after a 6.4% gain in August. Compared with a year earlier, pending sales rose 19.8%. *(Reuters)*
- **US factories orders rose in September for the fifth time in six months**, reinforcing signs that manufacturing will drive the economic recovery. Bookings increased 0.9%, exceeding the median forecast of economists surveyed by Bloomberg News, after dropping 0.8% in August. *(Bloomberg)*

- **US mortgage applications rose last week for the first time in a month** as lower mortgage rates boosted refinancing. The Mortgage Bankers Association's index of applications to purchase a home or refinance a loan increased 8.2% to 608.3 in the week ended Oct. 30 from 562.3 a week earlier. The group's refinancing gauge jumped 15%, while the index of purchases fell for the fourth consecutive week. *(Bloomberg)*
- **US services expanded more slowly than forecast in October**, indicating that consumers spooked by mounting job losses are making a limited contribution to the recovery entering the fourth quarter. The Institute for Supply Management's index of non-manufacturing businesses which make up the largest part of the economy fell to 50.6 in October from 50.9 in September. *(Bloomberg)*
- **US productivity surged at the fastest pace in six years**, labor costs fell and unemployment claims were lower than forecast, signaling companies may be preparing to start hiring again after cutting costs to the bone. Productivity, a measure of employee output per hour, jumped at a 9.5% annual rate in the third quarter, exceeding the highest economist forecast. Initial jobless claims dropped by 20,000 to 512,000 in the week ended Oct. 31, the fewest since January. *(Bloomberg)*
- **The US Federal Reserve left their target for the overnight interbank lending rate unchanged at a range of zero to 0.25%** with a unanimous vote. Officials signaled a return to economic growth alone won't warrant higher interest rates, saying an increase will instead depend on when the labor market and inflation pick up. The FOMC yesterday restated its pledge to keep rates "exceptionally low" for an "extended period." The panel added for the first time that its commitment depends on "low rates of resource utilization, subdued inflation trends and stable inflation expectations." *(Reuters)*
- **The US unemployment rate jumped to 10.2% in October, the highest level since 1983**, casting a pall over the prospects for a sustained recovery and risking further erosion of President Barack Obama's popularity. Payrolls fell by 190,000 last month, more than forecast by economists. The jobless rate rose from 9.8% in September. Factory payrolls dropped by the most in four months, and the average workweek held at a record low. *(Bloomberg)*
- **US initial jobless claims declined last week**, a sign job losses are slowing as the economy begins to recover. Initial jobless claims dropped by 20,000 to 512,000 in the week ended Oct. 31, the fewest since January, from 532,000 the prior week. The number of people receiving jobless benefits fell to the lowest level since March, while those who had exhausted their allotment and were receiving extended payments climbed. The four-week moving average of initial claims, a less volatile measure, decreased to 523,750 last week from 526,750. *(Bloomberg)*
- **US merchant wholesalers' inventories dropped in September for a 13th consecutive month**, clearing the way for a pickup in orders as sales improve. The 0.9% decrease in stockpiles was smaller than anticipated and followed a 1.3% drop in August. Wholesale inventories have had the longest series of declines since records began in 1992. Sales climbed 0.7%. *(Bloomberg)*
- **US consumer credit fell in September for an eighth straight month**, the longest series of declines on record, as thousands of Americans lost their jobs and banks tightened access to loans. Borrowing fell more than economists predicted, declining by \$14.8 billion, or 7.2% at an annual rate, to \$2.46 trillion. Credit dropped by \$9.86 billion in August, less than previously estimated. The consecutive declines were the most since records began in 1943. *(Bloomberg)*
- **Eurozone manufacturing industry expanded for the first time in 17 months in October**, adding to evidence the region is pulling out of the worst recession in more than six decades. An index of manufacturing in the 16-nation euro area rose to 50.7 from 49.3 in September, London-based Markit Economics said, confirming an Oct. 23 estimate for the gauge, which is based on a survey of purchasing managers. The last time the index was above 50, indicating expansion, was in May 2008. *(Reuters)*
- **Eurozone producer prices declined on an annual basis for a ninth month in September** as energy costs plunged more than 17% even as the global economy showed signs of recovery from the recession. Companies across Europe continue to eliminate jobs and lower prices to deal with falling demand as the region starts to emerge from the worst recession in more than six decades. *(Bloomberg)*
- **Eurozone retail sales fell for a 16th month in September**, declining more than economists estimated as consumers curbed spending amid rising unemployment. Store revenue in the 16-nation euro region dropped 3.6% from a year earlier after falling a revised 2.3% in August. Economists had predicted a drop of 2.4%. From the prior month, September sales fell 0.7%, the biggest drop since October 2008. *(Bloomberg)*
- **The European Central Bank and Bank of England kept interest rates at record lows on Thursday** but the ECB was coy about undoing its monetary stimulus while the BoE planned to pump billions more pounds into Britain's economy. Benchmark rates remained at 1.0% for the Eurozone and 0.5% for Britain, as ECB president Jean-Claude Trichet pressed governments to establish a "clear and credible exit strategy" to correct "high and sharply rising fiscal imbalances." *(AFP)*
- **Japan's wages slid for a 16th month in September**, a sign that consumer spending may be too weak to support the economy's recovery from its deepest postwar recession.

Monthly wages including overtime and bonuses slipped 1.6% from a year earlier to 266,364 yen (\$2,928). (*Bloomberg*)

- **Japan's new vehicle sales up 12.6% in Oct from a year earlier**, marking the highest margin of growth in 12 years and nine months, buoyed partly by government tax breaks and subsidies for eco-friendly cars, an industry body said Monday. Sales of new vehicles excluding mini-vehicles in the reporting month totaled 263,506 units and the margin of rise was the biggest since 14.9% recorded in January 1997. (*Japan Today*)
- **Japan's broadest indicator of economic health rose for a sixth month in September** as government measures at home and abroad spurred a recovery in exports and production. The coincident index, a composite of 11 indicators including factory output and retail sales, climbed to 92.5 from 91.2. The leading index, a gauge of economic conditions in three to six months, rose to 86.4 from 83.2. (*Bloomberg*)
- **China's Purchasing Managers' Index rose to a seasonally adjusted 55.2**, the highest level in 18 months. Chinese manufacturing data for October showed the nation's economic recovery is strengthening, giving policy makers more room to pare stimulus measures in coming months. (*Bloomberg*)
- **World Bank raises China's GDP growth forecast to 8.4% for 2009** from its earlier forecast of 7.2% due to the success of the government's stimulus measures, said the bank in a quarterly report. The bank's forecast is higher than the Chinese government's target of 8%, but lower than last year's economic growth rate of 9%. Despite falling exports amid the global economic recession, China achieved a GDP growth of 8.9% year on year in the third quarter, according to the report. (*Chinaknowlegde.com*)
- **Malaysia's export decline deepened in September** as commodity prices fell from a year earlier and electronics sales slid. Overseas shipments dropped 24.2% from a year earlier to 47.24 billion ringgit (\$13.8 billion) after falling a revised 19.9% in August. (*Bloomberg*)
- **Malaysia international reserves increased to US\$96 Billion as on October 30** from US\$95.9 billion as on October 15. The foreign currency reserves stood at US\$86 billion, up from US\$85.9 billion. At the same time, the gold reserves remained unchanged at US\$1.2. Meanwhile, nation's reserve position with the International Monetary Fund amounted to US\$0.4 billion, unchanged from the preceding period. (*RTT*)

UPCOMING RELEASE (9 - 13 NOV. 2009)

US

- Weekly Mortgage Applications by Mortgage Bankers Association on November 12, 2009.
- Weekly Initial Jobless Claims by Department of Labor on November 12, 2009.
- September Trade Balance by US Census Bureau on November 13, 2009.
- October Import Price Index by Bureau of Labor on November 13, 2009.
- November Consumer Confidence by University of Michigan Survey Research on November 13, 2009.

Eurozone

- November ZEW Euro-zone Expectation of Economic Growth by ZEW Zentrum fuer Europaeische on November 10, 2009.
- September Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Eurostat on November 12, 2009.
- October Consumer Price Index (CPI) by Eurostat on November 13, 2009.
- 3Q 2009 Gross Domestic Product by Eurostat on November 13, 2009.

Japan

- October Bankruptcies Cases by Tokyo Shoko Research Ltd on November 8-12, 2009.
- September BOP Current Account Balance by Ministry of Finance on November 9, 2009.
- September BOP Trade Balance by Ministry of Finance on November 9, 2009.
- October Money Supply M2+CD by Bank of Japan (BOJ) on November 9, 2009.
- October Economy Watchers Survey by Economic & Social Research Institute (ESRI) on November 10, 2009.
- September Machinery Order by Economic and Social Research Institution (ESRI) on November 10, 2009.
- October Domestic Corporate Goods Price (CGPI) by BOJ on November 11, 2009.
- September Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry on November 12, 2009.
- October Consumer Confidence by Economic and Social Research Institution (ESRI) on November 13, 2009.

China

- October Producer Price Index by National Bureau of Statistics on November 10, 2009.
- October Purchasing Price Index by National Bureau of Statistics on November 10, 2009.
- October Consumer Price Index by National Bureau of Statistics on November 10, 2009.
- October Retail Sales by National Bureau of Statistics on November 10, 2009.
- October Industrial Production Index by National Bureau of Statistics on November 10, 2009.
- October New Yuan Loans by The People's Bank of China on November 10-12, 2009.
- October Money Supply M1 by The People's Bank of China on November 10-12, 2009.
- October Exports by Customs General Administration on November 10, 2009.
- October Actual FDI by China Ministry of Commerce on November 12-17, 2009.

Malaysia

- September Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) on November 11, 2009.
- September Manufacturing Sales of Products by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) on November 11, 2009.