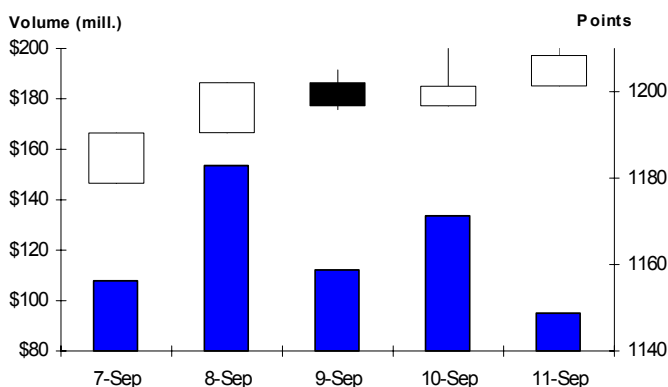


WEEKLY CLOSING IN MAJOR MARKET INDICES

	4-Sep	11-Sep	%wow	%ytd
KL Composite	1178.74	1208.28	2.5	37.8
Dow Jones	9441.27	9605.41	1.7	9.4
Nikkei 225	10187.11	10444.33	2.5	17.9
DAX Index	5384.43	5624.02	4.4	16.9
UK FTSE100	4851.7	5011.47	3.3	13.0
AUS ORD 30	4442.7	4596.3	3.5	25.6
STI Index	2622.69	2681.03	2.2	52.2
Hang Seng	20318.62	21161.42	4.1	47.1
SSE Index	2861.609	2989.792	4.5	64.2

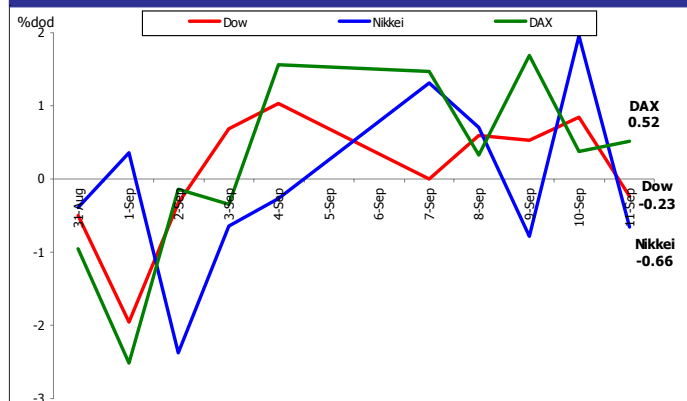
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

KLCI DAILY PERFORMANCE



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

MAJOR STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)

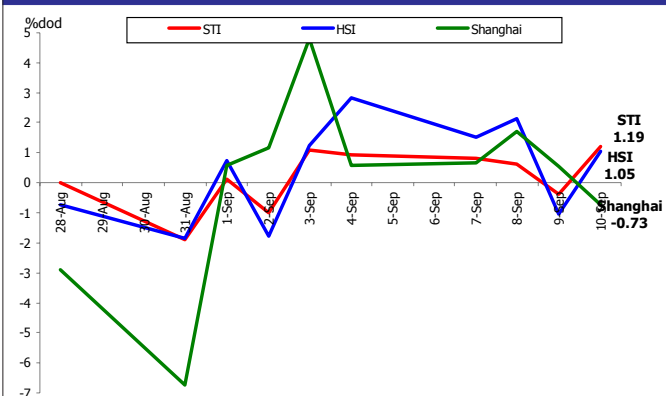


Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

STOCK MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

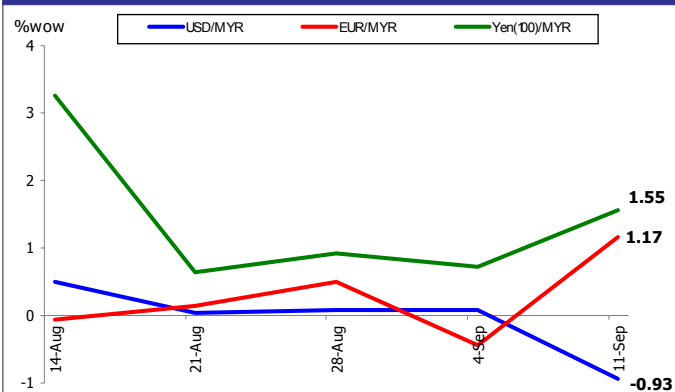
- U.S. stocks posted its biggest weekly gain since July as rising forecasts for oil demand boosted energy companies and Goldman Sachs Group Inc.'s recommendation lifted industrial shares.** The S&P 500 climbed to an 11-month high on Sept. 10 before retreating on Friday on concern the rally has outpaced prospects for earnings. Schlumberger Ltd. and Halliburton Co. gained more than 6.3% for the week as oil climbed above US\$72 a barrel and the dollar fell. General Electric Co. rallied 5.8% after Goldman Sachs said multi-industry companies tend to outperform when manufacturing growth returns.
- U.K. stocks biggest weekly advance since July, on speculation equities have yet to price in fully an economic recovery and earnings growth.** BG Group Plc, the U.K.'s third-largest oil and natural gas company, added 3.4% after saying the Guara oil field, of which it owns 30%, contains 1.1 billion to 2 billion barrels of oil. British Airways Plc led airlines higher after Commerzbank AG recommended investors increase holdings. Tesco Plc rose 1.5% as U.K. consumer confidence climbed. BHP Billiton Ltd., the world's largest mining company, and Rio Tinto Group both gained 3.5% as industrial production in China topped forecasts for August.
- German stocks advanced in all trading days last week, with the benchmark DAX Index charted its biggest weekly gain since July, as Goldman Sachs Group Inc.'s higher forecast for steel prices lifted Salzgitter AG and ThyssenKrupp AG. Deutsche Post AG shares also climbed.** The gauge has rebounded 54% since March 6 as companies worldwide from Goldman Sachs Group Inc. to Bayer AG reported better- than- projected earnings and economic data signaled the global recession is nearing an end.
- Japanese stocks rose the most in two weeks and every industry group advanced, tracking gains in the U.S. on speculation earnings and the economy will recover.** Hoya Corp., Japan's largest maker of eyeglass lenses, gained 4.3% after the Nikkei newspaper reported its Pentax camera division will likely avoid a loss. Omron Corp., the maker of the world's first automated traffic signals, climbed 4.6% after KBC Securities said the company will exceed its earnings forecast. Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Inc. added 4.4%, rebounding from an 11% loss in the past six sessions and leading banks higher.

REGIONAL STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)



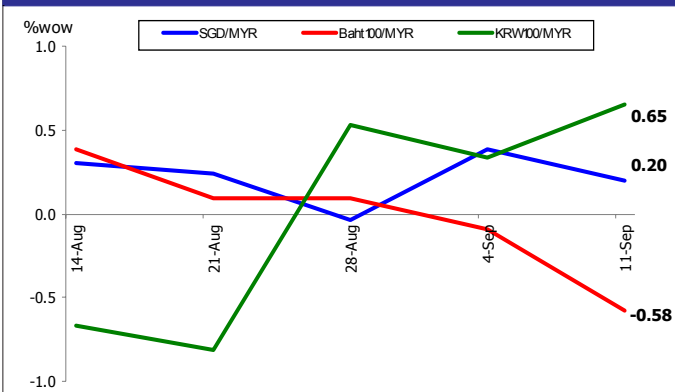
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

RINGGIT vs MAJOR CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



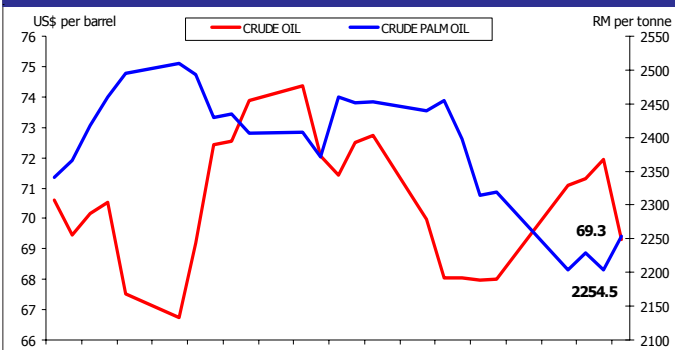
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

RINGGIT vs REGIONAL CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

CRUDE OIL vs CRUDE PALM OIL



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

- China's benchmark stock index rose to the highest in almost three weeks after industrial production and investment growth expanded, increasing optimism a rebound in the world's third-largest economy will continue.** Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co. climbed 9.1% the most in three months, and Poly Real Estate Group Co., China's second-largest developer by market value, advanced 3.7% after new bank lending unexpectedly accelerated in August and money supply rose by a record. China Shenhua Energy Co., the nation's largest coal producer, rose 2.8% after the statistics bureau said factory output gained the most in a year in August.

- Malaysia's KLCI breached the 1,200 psychological resistance level last week after charting its biggest weekly advance since June 31, on higher earnings prospects and firmer commodity prices.** MMC Corp, a port operator and power producer, led the benchmark members higher with a 7.8% gain after the company said a newly acquired unit won government approval for a high-tech park to be built near an airport in the southern state of Johor. Banking stocks also rose, led by CIMB Group Holdings Bhd. (+7.1%) Credit Suisse Group said in a report last week that CIMB is among its top three picks in Malaysia that will outperform the stock market. IOI Corp. (+5.1%), Malaysia's second-biggest palm-oil producer, gained the most among plantation stocks last week as palm oil futures rose as much as 2.9%, on speculation recent declines to a five-week low may increase demand for the tropical commodity.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

- US consumer credit plunged more than five times as much as consensus forecast in July** as banks restricted lending terms and job losses made Americans reluctant to borrow. Consumer credit fell by a record USD21.6 billion or 10% at an annual rate, to USD2.5 trillion, Credit dropped by USD15.5 in June. Credit fell for a sixth month, the longest series of declines since 1991.
- US import prices rose in August** for the fifth time in six months, led by an increase in petroleum costs. The 2.0% gain in the import price index followed a 0.7% decrease the prior month. Prices excluding fuels rose 0.4%, as the cost of industrial supplies and materials rose. Compared with a year earlier, prices of imported goods fell 15%, after a record 19.2% y-o-y decline in July. Excluding petroleum, prices were down 5.1% from August 2008.
- US wholesalers' inventories fell for a record 11th month in July** as higher sales helped distributors more out more of their excess supply. The 1.4% decline in stockpiles was greater than consensus forecast and followed a 2.1% drop in June. Wholesale inventories have had the longest series of declines since records began in 1987. Sales rose 0.5%, the third straight gain.

- **The US trade deficit widened in July** and imports gained by a record 4.7%, signaling a revival of commerce as the global recession eased. The gap between imports and exports grew 16%, the most in more than a decade, to USD32 billion from USD27.5 billion in June. Imports outpaced a 2.2% gain in exports as businesses replenished stockpiles of goods while automakers boosted purchases of parts and machinery.
 - **Japanese corporate bankruptcies fell for the first time in three months in August** as companies found it easier to borrow and government spending fueled demand. Business failures declined 1.0% from a year earlier to 1,241 cases.
 - **Japan's current-account surplus narrowed in July as exports fell**, an indication that the boost from global stimulus measures may be wearing off. The surplus declined to 1.27 trillion yen (US\$13.6 billion) from a year earlier, after widening in June for the first time since February 2008. Exports tumbled 37.6% in July from a year earlier, more than June's 37% drop. Imports slid 41.2%, easing from 43.8% a month earlier. The current-account surplus also narrowed because Japanese investors received smaller amount of interest payments on bonds. The income surplus fell 24.2% to 1.25 trillion yen in July. The current account tracks the flow of goods, services and investment incomes between Japan and its trading partners.
 - **Japan's household sentiment rose for an eighth month in August** as the nation climbed out of its deepest postwar recession. The confidence index advanced to 40.1 from 39.4 in July. A number above 50 means that optimists outnumber pessimists.
 - **Japan's broadest indicator of economic health rose for a fourth month in July**, adding to signs that the nation is climbing out of its deepest postwar recession. The coincident index, a composite of 11 indicators including factory production and retail sales, had climbed to 89.6 in July, the highest since December. The leading index, a gauge of economic conditions in three to six months, rose to 83 from 80.9.
 - **Japan's machinery orders fell to a record low in July**, signaling companies burdened with idle factories are wary that a rebound in global demand will last. Orders, an indicator of capital spending in the next three to six months, plunged 9.3% from June to 665 billion yen (USD7.2 billion), the lowest level since 1987.
 - **Japan's merchant sentiment fell for the first time in eight months in August**, signaling that the economic recovery may be slowing as the Democratic Party of Japan prepares to take power. The Economy Watchers index, a survey of barbers, taxi drivers and others who deal with consumers, slipped to 41.7 from 42.4 in July.
 - **Japan's economy unexpectedly grew less than consensus estimates in the second quarter** as companies cut spending and stockpiles fell. Gross domestic product expanded at an annual 2.3% pace in the three months ended June 30, slower than the 3.7% reported last month. From the previous quarter, the economy grew 0.6%, less than the 0.9% the Cabinet Office estimated last month.
 - **Malaysia's industrial production fell the least in eight months** in July as the global recession eased and overseas demand for goods improved. Industrial production dropped 8.4% from a year earlier, after decreasing a 9.5% in June. Output climbed 7.1% in July from June. Manufacturing output shrank 12% in July, the smallest drop since November. Mining slid 1.9%, while electricity production gained 3.1%, climbing for a second month. Overall industrial production contracted 12% in the first seven months of the year.
- ## UPCOMING RELEASE (14 -18 SEPT. 2009)
- ### US
- August Producer Price Index (PPI) by Processing Stage Finished Goods by Bureau of Labor Statistics on September 15, 2009.
 - August Advance Retail Sales by US Census Bureau on September 15, 2009.
 - August Consumer Price Index (CPI) by Bureau of Labor Statistics on September 16, 2009.
 - 2Q 2009 Current Account Balance by Bureau of Economic Analysis on September 16, 2009.
 - August Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Federal Reserve on September 16, 2009.
 - September NAHB Housing Market Index by National Association of Home Builders Market Index on September 17, 2009.
 - August Housing Starts by Department of Commerce on September 17, 2009.
- ### Eurozone
- 2Q 2009 Employment by Eurostat on September 14, 2009.
 - July Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Eurostat on September 14, 2009.
 - September ZEW Euro-zone Expectation of Economic Growth by ZEW Zentrum fuer Europaeische on September 15, 2009.
 - August Consumer Price Index (CPI) by Eurostat on September 16, 2009.
 - July Trade Balance by Eurostat on September 17, 2009.
 - July Construction Output by Eurostat on September 17, 2009.
 - July Current Account by European Central Bank (ECB) on September 18, 2009.
- ### Japan
- July Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry on September 14, 2009.
 - Announcement of Japan Interest Rates by Bank of Japan (BOJ) on September 17, 2009.
 - July Tertiary Industry Activity Index by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry on September 17, 2009.
 - July Leading Economic Index by Economic and Social Research Institution (ESRI) on September 18, 2009.
- ### Malaysia
- August Consumer Price Index (CPI) by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) on September 16, 2009.
 - July Manufacturing Sales of Products by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) on September 18, 2009.
 - Foreign Reserves as at September 15, 2009 by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) on September 18, 2009.