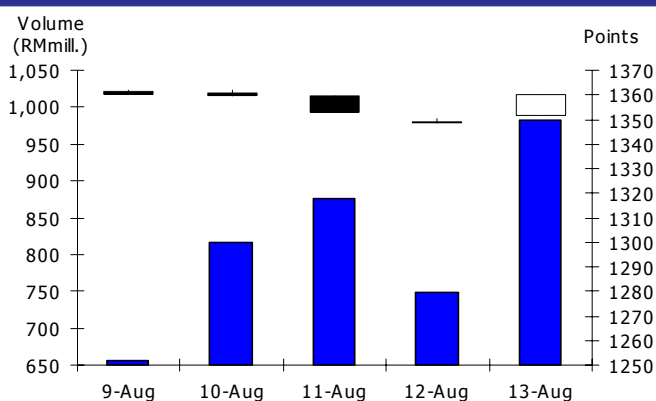


WEEKLY CLOSING IN MAJOR MARKET INDICES

	6-Aug	13-Aug	%wow	%ytd
KL Composite	1,360.45	1360.15	0.0	6.9
Dow Jones	10,653.56	10303.15	-3.3	-1.2
Nikkei 225	9,642.12	9253.46	-4.0	-12.3
DAX Index	6,259.63	6110.41	-2.4	2.6
UK FTSE100	5,332.39	5275.44	-1.1	-2.5
AUS ORD 30	4,586.30	4480.9	-2.3	-8.2
STI Index	2,995.06	2939.97	-1.8	1.5
Hang Seng	21,678.80	21071.57	-2.8	-3.7
SSE Index	2,658.39	2606.7	-1.9	-20.5

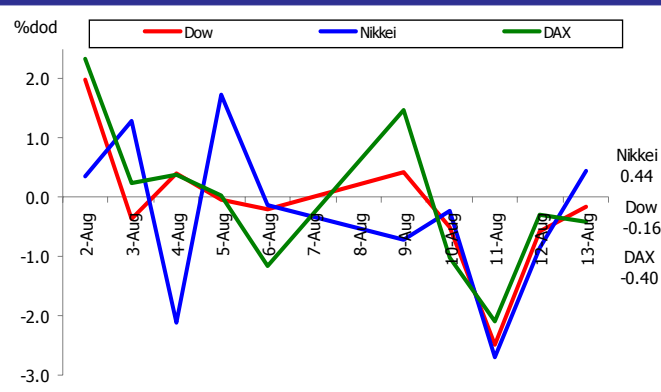
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

KLCI DAILY PERFORMANCE



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

MAJOR STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)

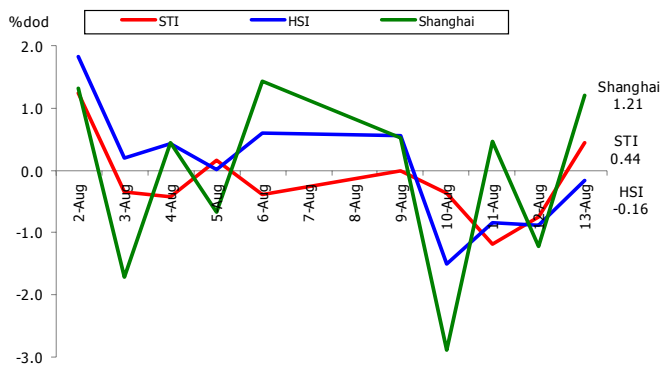


Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

STOCK MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

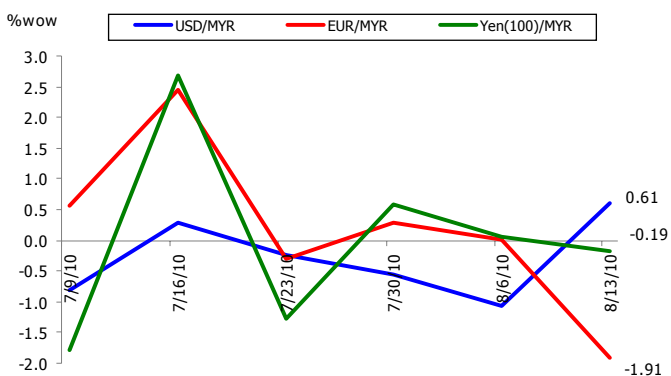
- U.S. stocks tumbled, paring a weekly advance for the Standard & Poor's 500 Index, after weaker-than-forecast growth in company payrolls suggested a rebound in corporate profits may stall.** JPMorgan Chase & Co. and International Business Machines Corp. led the Dow Jones Industrial Average lower after private-sector payroll growth fell short of estimates. EOG Resources Inc. tumbled 3.1% following earnings that trailed estimates. Equities pared losses as the Federal Housing Administration said it plans to begin accepting applications for a program to help struggling mortgage borrowers. The S&P 500 Index fell 0.4% to 1,121.64, paring its weekly advance to 1.8%. The Dow dropped 21.42 points, or 0.2%, to 10,653.56 after earlier tumbling as much as 160 points and gaining an overall 1.8% for the week. Treasury yields slid, sending the two-year rate below 0.5% for the first time, on lower expectations for economic growth and inflation.
- U.K. stocks fell for four straight days last week as a government report showed the U.S. lost more jobs than forecast last month, adding to concern about the strength of the recovery in the world's largest economy.** Lonmin Plc led declining shares after South Africa ordered the company to halt sales of non-platinum group metals. SABMiller Plc and Diageo Plc dropped more than 2% amid concern that Russia's ban on wheat and barley exports may further drive up the price of commodities used in beer production. Connaught Plc plunged 45% after saying it will record a "material loss" for the full year. The benchmark FTSE 100 Index slid 33.39, or 0.6%, to 5,332.39 as of the close in London, trimming this week's advance to 1.4%.
- Most Japanese stocks rose last week, sending benchmark indexes to their third consecutive weekly advance, as lower vacancies boosted real-estate developers for a second day and companies reported higher earnings or forecasts.** Mitsubishi Estate Co., Japan's biggest developer by market value, climbed 2.7%, extending gains from yesterday after a private report showed Tokyo's office vacancies fell in July for the first time in 2 1/2 years. Nippon Sheet Glass Co. gained 5.6% after forecasting a return to profit. Softbank Corp. dropped 1.7% on concern the mobile-phone company will lose its exclusivity in supplying Apple Inc.'s iPhone 4 in Japan. About three stocks advanced for every two that declined in the Topix index, which rose 0.5% to 861.17 at the close of trading in Tokyo. The Nikkei 225 Stock Average fell 0.1% to 9,642.12. Last week, the Nikkei climbed 1.1% and the Topix gained 1.4%.
- Hong Kong stocks rose on Friday, lifting the benchmark index to its biggest weekly gain in four months, after Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. and Hutchison Whampoa**

REGIONAL STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)



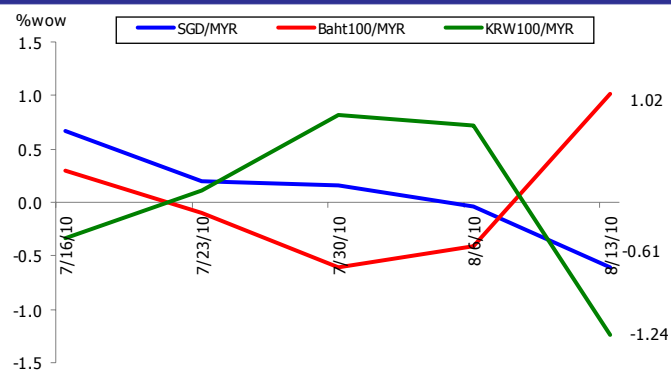
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

RINGGIT vs MAJOR CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



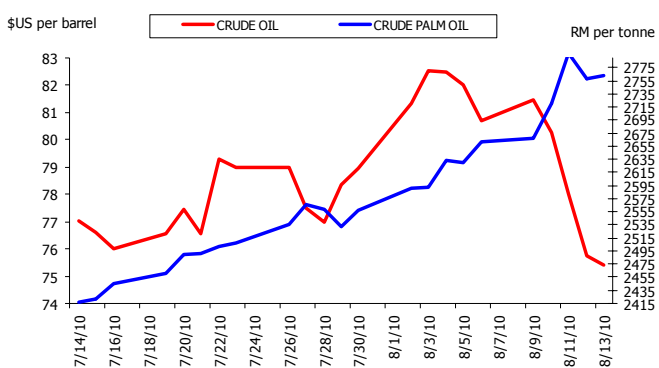
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

RINGGIT vs REGIONAL CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

CRUDE OIL vs CRUDE PALM OIL



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

Ltd. reported better-than-estimated earnings. Cheung Kong, Hong Kong's second-biggest developer by market value, jumped 3.9%, and Hutchison Whampoa, billionaire Li Ka-shing's biggest company, surged 9.7%. Gome Electrical Appliances Holdings Ltd., China's second-biggest electronics retailer by market value, slumped 12% after said it sued its founder over share repurchases and breach of trust. The Hang Seng Index rose 0.6% to close at 21,678.80, after falling as much as 0.4% earlier. The measure climbed 3.1% last week, the largest weekly gain since the week ended April 9.

- China's stocks rebounded, extending gains for the benchmark index to a third week, as concerns about banks' stress tests eased and agriculture companies advanced after the worst floods in a decade boosted food prices.** Bright Dairy & Food Co., the country's second-largest listed dairy-product maker, and Heilongjiang Agriculture Co. jumped more than 2% as Morgan Stanley said floods caused a "big rally" in vegetable prices, spurring inflation. Bank of Communications Co. led a rebound in lenders after the banking regulator said scenarios lenders are required to use in stress tests don't represent its outlook on the property market. The Shanghai Composite Index, which tracks the bigger of China's stock exchanges, added 37.64, or 1.4%, to 2,658.39 at the close, reversing an earlier 0.8% decline. The gauge gained 0.8% for the week.
- Bursa Malaysia succumbed to selling pressure in selected heavyweights and low-liners to end lower on Friday as market sentiment was bearish on the back of the weak close on Wall Street and sluggish regional markets.** The FBM KLCI fell by 1.63 points, or 0.12%, to close at 1,360.45. The benchmark index opened 2.12 points higher at 1,364.2 from Thursday's close of 1,362.08 and moved between 1,359.72 and 1,364.2 points. The quiet market showed that some investors were awaiting the outcome of US non-farm payrolls data scheduled for release later in the night. Among heavyweights, CIMB and Maxis fell 2 sen each to RM7.36 and RM5.29 respectively, while Malayan Banking dropped 3 sen to RM7.71.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

- U.S.: Manufacturing in U.S. expanded at slower pace in July.** The manufacturing rebound that propelled the U.S. out of the recession cooled in July, reflecting a slowing in orders and production. The Institute for Supply Management's manufacturing gauge dropped to 55.5 last month, exceeding the median forecast of economists surveyed by Bloomberg News, from 56.2 in June. Readings greater than 50 indicate growth. The group's bookings gauge, considered a leading indicator, fell to a one-year low. (Bloomberg)
- U.S.: Factory orders fall more than forecast in sign manufacturing to cool.** Orders placed with U.S. factories declined more than forecast in June, a sign manufacturing will cool in coming months. The 1.2% decrease in bookings was more than double the 0.5% drop projected by the median forecast of economists in a Bloomberg News survey and followed a revised 1.8% decline in May, figures from the Commerce Department showed today in Washington. (Bloomberg)
- U.S.: Pending sales of existing U.S. homes decrease 2.6%.** The number of contracts to purchase previously owned

houses unexpectedly fell in June, indicating demand kept unraveling after the expiration of a homebuyer tax credit. The index of pending home resales dropped 2.6% from the prior month, figures from the National Association of Realtors showed today in Washington. Economists projected a 4% gain, according to the median forecast in a Bloomberg News survey. The expiration of a government tax credit on April 30 caused the gauge to slump 30% in May, the most since data began in 2001. *(Bloomberg)*

- **U.S.: US consumer, housing data fan recovery worries.** U.S. consumer spending and incomes were flat in June while home purchase contracts tumbled to a record low, implying an anemic economic recovery for the remainder of this year. The reports on Tuesday showed the recovery assumed a decisively sluggish tone in the last month of the second quarter, setting up the July-September period for a lackluster performance just as lawmakers hit the hustling before November elections. *(Reuters)*
- **U.S.: Service companies expanded faster in July.** Service industries expanded in July at a faster pace than forecast, reflecting an increase in employment that eases the risk U.S. economic growth will slacken in the second half of the year. The Institute for Supply Management's index of non-manufacturing businesses, which covers about 90% of the economy, rose to 54.3 from 53.8 in June. Readings above 50 signal expansion and the median estimate of economists surveyed by Bloomberg News called for a drop to 53. Another report showed companies added more jobs than projected last month. Payrolls excluding government agencies climbed by 42,000 workers last month after a 19,000 June increase, according to figures from ADP Employer Services. Economists surveyed by Bloomberg had forecast a gain of 30,000, according to the median estimate. *(Bloomberg)*
- **U.S.: Jobless claims in U.S. unexpectedly climb to three-month high.** More Americans than projected filed applications for unemployment insurance last week, indicating firings remain elevated as the recovery moderated. Initial jobless claims climbed by 19,000 to 479,000 in the week ended July 31, the most since April and exceeding the highest estimate of economists surveyed by Bloomberg News, Labor Department figures showed today in Washington. The number of people receiving unemployment benefits dropped, while those getting extended payments rose. *(Bloomberg)*
- **U.S.: Retailers' July sales trail estimates on spending cuts.** U.S. retailers reported July sales gains that missed analysts' estimates as consumers cut spending ahead of the back-to-school season. Sales at 30 chains climbed 3%, less than the 3.2% average of analyst projections, Retail Metrics Inc. said. Department-store chain J.C. Penney Co. sales fell 0.6%, short of expectations for a 3.5% gain. *(Bloomberg)*
- **U.K.: Manufacturing growth remains robust in July.** An indicator of health in the British manufacturing sector decreased to a 5-month low in July but remained well above the survey average, indicating continuing recovery in the manufacturing sector. Elsewhere, an industry body

warned that the manufacturing recovery could be derailed by the government's austerity measures. The Markit/Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply purchasing managers' index for the manufacturing sector fell to 57.3 from 57.6 in the previous month, survey results showed Monday. A reading above 50 indicates expansion, while one below suggests contraction. Economists had forecast the indicator to fall to 57. *(RTT News)*

- **U.K.: July shop prices rise 1.5% on year – BRC.** Shop prices in the UK were up 1.5% on year in July, the British Retail Consortium said on Wednesday - in line with expectations and maintaining the same rate of growth as in the previous month. Food price inflation climbed an annual 2.5% in July, the data showed, after adding 1.7% in June. The increase was driven by a spike in the price for wheat and animal feed, along with palm oil, cocoa and soy oil. Non-food prices were up 1.0% on year in July, slowing from the 1.4% annual expansion in June. Causing the decline, prices fell in the clothing, furniture, electronics and entertainment sectors. *(RTT News)*
- **E.U.: ECB keeps rate at 1%, may weigh second run at exit.** The European Central Bank left interest rates at a record low as policy makers start to consider how to scale back the crisis-fighting measures introduced over the past two years. The ECB's Governing Council meeting in Frankfurt today set the benchmark lending rate at 1% for a 16th month, as predicted by all 51 economists in a Bloomberg News survey. The ECB will not raise its key rate until the third quarter of 2011, a separate survey showed. *(Bloomberg)*
- **E.U.: Manufacturing growth picks up in July.** Eurozone manufacturing activity showed strong momentum in July, led by a growth spurt in Germany, suggesting robust economic expansion at the beginning of the third quarter, a closely watched survey showed Monday. The final Purchasing Managers' Index for the manufacturing sector rose to a three-month high of 56.7 in July, rising from 55.6 in June and above the flash estimate of 56.5, according to a survey conducted by Markit Economics. The reading signaled the tenth successive monthly improvement in overall operating conditions. A reading above 50 suggests expansion in the manufacturing sector. *(RTT News)*
- **Japan: Japanese auto sales growth eases in July.** Japan automobile sales grew at a pace of 15% year-on-year in July to 333,403 units, the Japan Automobile Dealers Association said Monday. In June, sales showed an annual growth of 20.6%. Sale of cars, trucks and buses excluding minicars in July totaled 333,403 units. *(RTT News)*
- **Japan: Monetary base jumps 6.1% on year in July.** The monetary base in Japan was up 6.1% on year in July, the Bank of Japan said on Tuesday, standing at 98.935 trillion yen. That follows a 3.6% annual increase in June. Banknotes in circulation rose 1.0% while coins in circulation eased an annual 0.4%. Current account balances surged 39.8% on year, including a 38.3% annual spike in reserve balances. Seasonally adjusted, the monetary base surged 35.2% to 99.826 trillion yen. *(RTT News)*
- **China: Chinese manufacturing grows at slowest pace in 17 months as economy cools.** China's manufacturing

grew at the slowest pace in 17 months in July as the government clamped down on property speculation and investment in energy-intensive and polluting factories. The Purchasing Managers' Index fell to 51.2 from 52.1 in June, the Federation of Logistics and Purchasing said on its website yesterday. A reading above 50 shows an expansion. A separate China PMI is due to be released today by HSBC Holdings Plc and Markit Economics. (*Bloomberg*)

- **Malaysia: Malaysia registered a trade surplus of RM6.04 billion in June 2010**, making it the 152nd consecutive month of trade surplus since November 1997. International Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Seri Mustapa Mohamed said total exports in June 2010 was RM52.83 billion, an increase of 17.2% compared with June 2009 while import grew by 30.1% to RM46.79 billion. Compared with May 2010, exports in June 2010 meanwhile was up 1.1% while imports rose 6% and total trade increased 3.3%. Exports during the second quarter of 2010 decreased by 1.0% to RM157.13 billion from the first quarter of 2010 while imports expanded by 11.6% to RM133.70 billion. (*Bernama*)

UPCOMING RELEASE (9-13 AUGUST 2010)

US

- Weekly Mortgage Applications by Mortgage Bankers Association on August 10, 2010.
- June Trade Balance by US Census Bureau on August 11, 2010.
- Weekly Initial Jobless Claims by Department of Labor on August 12, 2010.
- October Consumer Price Index (CPI) by Bureau of Labor Statistics on November 16, 2009.
- July Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Federal Reserve on August 13, 2010.
- July Advance Retail Sales by US Census Bureau on August 13, 2010.

Eurozone

- June Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Eurostat on August 12, 2010.
- June Trade Balance by Eurostat on August 13, 2010.
- 2Q 2010 Gross Domestic Product by Eurostat on August 13, 2010.

Japan

- July Money Supply M2+CD by Bank of Japan (BOJ) on August 8, 2010.
- June BOP Current Account Balance by Ministry of Finance on August 8, 2010.
- June BOP Trade Balance by Ministry of Finance on August 8, 2010.
- July Consumer Price Index (CPI) by Ministry of Internal Affairs on August 10, 2010.
- June Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry on August 12, 2010.
- July Consumer Confidence by Economic and Social Research Institution (ESRI) on August 12, 2010.

China

- July Money Supply M1 by The People's Bank of China on August 9-12, 2010.

- July New Yuan Loans by The People's Bank of China on August 9-12, 2010.
- July Exports by Customs General Administration on August 10, 2010.
- July Producer Price Index by National Bureau of Statistics on August 10, 2010.
- July Consumer Price Index by National Bureau of Statistics on August 10, 2010.
- July Retail Sales by National Bureau of Statistics on August 10, 2010.
- July Industrial Production Index by National Bureau of Statistics on August 10, 2010.

Malaysia

- June Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) on August 8, 2010.