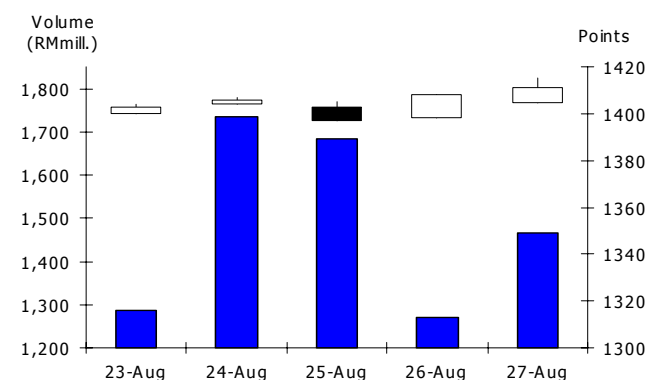


WEEKLY CLOSING IN MAJOR MARKET INDICES

	20-Aug	27-Aug	%wow	%ytd
KL Composite	1395.02	1411.05	1.1	10.9
Dow Jones	10213.62	10150.65	-0.6	-2.7
Nikkei 225	9179.38	8991.06	-2.1	-14.7
DAX Index	6005.16	5951.17	-0.9	-0.1
UK FTSE100	5195.28	5201.56	0.1	-3.9
AUS ORD 30	4462.1	4404.1	-1.3	-9.8
STI Index	2936.48	2938.74	0.1	1.4
Hang Seng	20981.82	20597.35	-1.8	-5.8
SSE Index	2642.307	2610.742	-1.2	-20.3

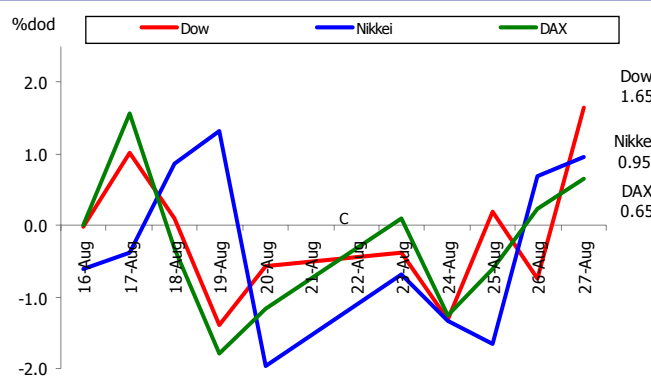
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

KLCI DAILY PERFORMANCE



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

MAJOR STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)

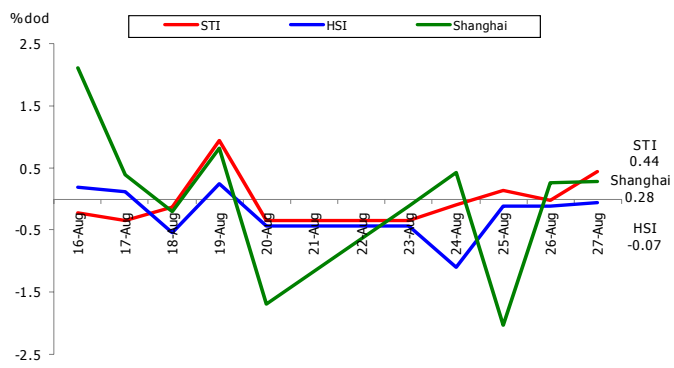


Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

STOCK MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

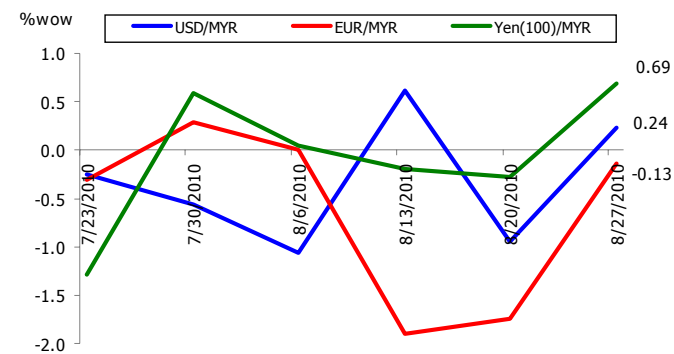
- U.S. stocks rose last week, paring the market's third straight weekly loss, as Federal Reserve Chairman Ben S. Bernanke vowed to safeguard the recovery and growth in gross domestic product which slowed less than estimated. Alcoa Inc. and Exxon Mobil Corp.** helped lead materials and energy producers to the top gains among 10 groups after Bernanke said the central bank will do "all that it can" to foster growth. Boeing Co., the world's largest aerospace company, advanced 3%. Par Inc. jumped 25% after Hewlett-Packard Co. offered \$30 a share for the company, topping Dell Inc's \$27-a-share proposal. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index gained 1.7% to 1,064.59 points. The Dow Jones Industrial Average advanced 164.84 points, or 1.7%, to 10,150.65 points. It ended the week down 0.6%.
- U.K. stocks rose after Federal Reserve Chairman Ben S. Bernanke said the U.S. central bank "will do all that it can" to ensure that the world's largest economy continues to recover.** Cable & Wireless Worldwide Plc soared 5.7% as telecommunication shares were the biggest gainers on the FTSE 100. BP dropped 1.5% after a senior vice president at Europe's second-biggest oil company told a U.S. federal panel that he didn't know who was in charge of the Deepwater Horizon rig days before it exploded. The FTSE 100 Index gained 0.9% to 5,201.56 at Friday's close in London. The benchmark index increased 0.1% last week. The gauge has climbed 8.3% from this year's low on July 1 as concern eased that Europe's sovereign-debt crisis will choke off the global recovery.
- Japanese stocks rose last Friday, erasing earlier declines, on expectation the government will take measures to halt the yen's appreciation.** Sony Corp., an electronics maker that gets 70% of sales abroad, climbed 2.7% in the afternoon after falling as much as 0.8%. Nissan Motor Co., a carmaker that counts North America as its biggest market, jumped 3.2%. Fanuc Ltd., Japan's No. 1 maker of industrial robots, gained 1.5% and was the largest contributor to gains in the Nikkei 225 Stock Average. Kyowa Hakkō Kirin Co. leapt 4.5% after Mizuho Securities Co. increased its investment recommendation. The Nikkei 225 rose 1% to 8,991.06 points after falling as much as 1.1%. The broader Topix index gained 1% to 819.62 with more than four times as many stocks climbing as falling. Last week, the Nikkei has dropped 2.1%, while the Topix is down 1.2%.
- Hong Kong's benchmark stock index fell for a third week as developers dropped after Henderson Land Development Co. reported a larger-than-estimated decline in first-half underlying profit.** Henderson Land slid 1.6%. Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd., the world's largest lender by market value, climbed 1.3% after second-

REGIONAL STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)



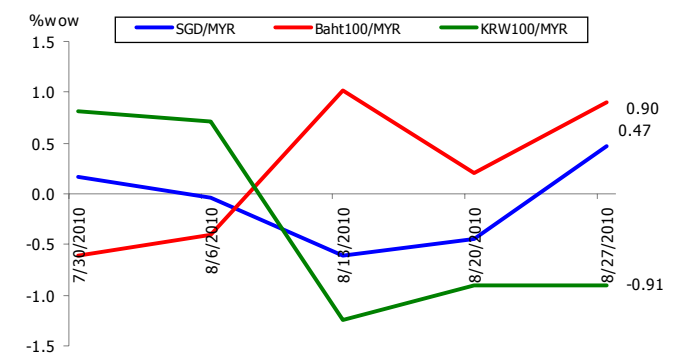
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

RINGGIT vs MAJOR CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



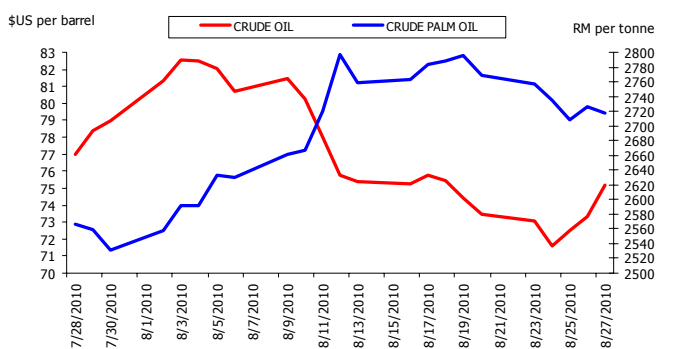
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

RINGGIT vs REGIONAL CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

CRUDE OIL vs CRUDE PALM OIL



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

quarter earnings beat analysts' forecasts. China Green Holdings Ltd. tumbled by as much as 45% after the producer of fruits and vegetables said its auditor needed more time to complete the annual report for board approval. The Hang Seng Index fell 0.1% to close at 20,597.35, extending its drop last week to 1.8%. Concern economic growth may slow in the U.S., Europe and China has dragged down the gauge by 5.5% from a four-month high on Aug. 9. Shares on the measure traded at an average of 13.3 times estimated earnings.

- China's stocks rose last week, paring a weekly loss, as health-care companies and producers of consumer staples gained as investors sought companies more resilient to an economic slowdown.** Coal producers and developers declined. China National Medicines Corp. advanced 3.9% after the Shanghai Securities News said China may announce a plan to boost the pharmaceutical industry. Heilongjiang Agriculture Co. climbed the most in three weeks as Xinhua News Agency said the country plans to increase grain-output capacity. China Shenhua Energy Co., the nation's largest coal producer, dropped to a two-week low on concern demand for energy will slow. The Shanghai Composite Index, which tracks the bigger of China's stock exchanges, rose 7.26 points, or 0.3%, to 2,610.74 after swinging between gains and losses. The gauge dropped 1.2% last week on signs the global recovery is faltering.
- Share prices ended higher on Friday as continued gains in selected heavyweights such as Sime Darby and Maybank helped to boost major indices.** The FBM KLCI advanced 3.05 points to 1,411.05, setting a new post-crisis high. Overall, market breath remained cautious amid overnight losses on Wall Street and lingering fears of a global economic slowdown. Investors were expected to also be paying attention to a speech later in the day by Federal Reserve chairman Ben Bernanke, gauging the extent of the pace of the US economic recovery. Volumes rose to 762.501 million shares worth RM1.532 billion from 684.902 million shares worth RM1.292 billion on Thursday. Losers outnumbered gainers by 405 to 286, while 285 were unchanged, 388 untraded and 27 suspended. Sime Darby, which announced plans to revamp its business into six flagship subsidiaries, rose to a near two-month high to RM8.10 surging 22 sen. CIMB declined 18 sen to RM7.74, Maybank rose 4 sen to RM8.26, Proton was down 7 sen to RM4.53 and Genting rose 4 sen to RM9.04.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

- U.S.: Housing slide in U.S. threatens to drag economy into recession.** Housing led the U.S. out of seven of the last eight recessions. This time, it may kill the recovery. Home sales collapsed after a federal tax credit for buyers expired in April. Since then, the manufacturing-led expansion, which began in the second half of 2009, has been waning, with jobless claims rising and factory orders falling. With 14.6 million Americans out of work, homeowners are struggling to hold onto their properties. One in seven mortgages were delinquent or in foreclosure during the first quarter, the highest in records dating to 1979, according to the Washington-based Mortgage Bankers Association. Foreclosures probably will top 1 million this year, said RealtyTrac Inc., an Irvine, California-based data company. (Bloomberg)
- U.S.: Existing home sales in record plunge.** Sales of existing houses plunged by a record 27% in July as the effects of a

government tax credit waned, showing a lack of jobs threatens to undermine the U.S. economic recovery. Purchases plummeted to a 3.83 million annual pace, the lowest in a decade of record keeping and worse than the most pessimistic forecast of economists surveyed by Bloomberg News, figures from the National Association of Realtors showed today in Washington. Demand for single-family houses dropped to a 15-year low and the number of homes on the market swelled. (*Bloomberg*)

- **U.S.: Stimulus boosted growth by up to 4.5%.** The \$814bn stimulus programme enacted by the Obama administration at the start of 2009 boosted the US economy by as much as 4.5% in the second quarter of this year, keeping unemployment below 10%, congressional analysts said on Tuesday. The report by the Congressional Budget Office, a non-partisan agency that studies the budgetary impact of legislation for members of Congress, will come as a boost to congressional Democrats and Obama administration officials, who have been arguing the recession would have been much deeper in the absence of the stimulus. (*Financial Times*)
- **U.S.: Recession risk rises on home sales, durables data.** Orders for durable goods in the U.S. increased less than forecast in July and sales of new homes unexpectedly dropped, increasing the risk of a renewed recession in the world's largest economy. Bookings for goods made to last at least three years rose 0.3%, figures from the Commerce Department showed yesterday in Washington. Excluding transportation equipment, demand fell by the most in more than a year. Purchases of new dwellings fell 12% to an annual pace of 276,000, the weakest since data began in 1963, figures from the same agency showed. (*Bloomberg*)
- **U.S.: Jobless claims decline more than forecast.** Applications for jobless benefits fell more than forecast last week, easing concern American employers are again slashing payrolls as the economy slows. Claims dropped by 31,000, the first decline in a month, to 473,000 in the week ended Aug. 21, Labor Department figures showed last week in Washington. The total number of people receiving government payments exceeded 10 million for the first time in four months, reflecting an increase in those getting extended benefits. (*Bloomberg*)
- **U.K.: Retail sales hit three-year high.** U.K. retail sales rose above a three-year high in August, as sales, warmer weather and summer holidays boosted demand, a survey by the Confederation of British Industry released Thursday showed. The CBI monthly Distributive Trades Survey's retail sales balance rose to +35 in August from +33 in July, the highest level since April 2007 when it was +44. The balance is the difference between the percentage of retailers reporting higher sales volumes than the corresponding month last year and those reporting lower sales. In August, 18% of respondents said sales were lower than a year ago, while 53% said they were higher. (*Wall Street Journal*)
- **U.K.: Leading index rises for 15th month.** The Conference Board leading economic index for the U.K.

rose 0.5% in June from May, following the 0.2% increase in the previous month, the Conference Board said on Tuesday. This marks the 15th straight month in which the leading index has risen. The Conference Board leading index for the U.K. aggregates seven economic indicators including order book volume, volume of expected output, consumer confidence index and yield spread. Four of the seven components made positive contributions to the index. At the same time, the Conference Board coincident economic index - a measure of current economic activity - increased 0.1% in June, after rising by 0.3% in May. (*RTT News*)

- **U.K.: House Prices rise 9.9% in June.** House prices in the U.K. climbed 9.9% in June compared to the same month a year ago, the Department of Communities and Local Government said on Tuesday. This follows a 10.6% increase in May. Economists had forecast a 9.8% rise. On a seasonally adjusted month-over-month basis, house prices were unchanged in June. This follows a 0.6% increase in May and a 0.1% rise in April. The average house price stood at GBP 210,775. (*RTT News*)
- **E.U.: Eurozone consumer confidence improves in August.** Confidence among Eurozone consumers improved notably in August, data showed Monday. In August, the consumer confidence indicator for the Eurozone rose to minus 11.7 from minus 14 recorded in July, a flash estimate by Eurostat showed. Economists were expecting the consumer sentiment to remain unchanged from the July level. For the the EU member states, the confidence indicator showed a similar improvement. The index rose to minus 11.4 in August from minus 13.8 in the previous month. In July, the economic sentiment indicator had edged up by 1.9 points to 102.2 in the EU, while the index rose by 2.3 points to 101.3 in the euro area, according to the Eurostat. These results were strongly influenced by markedly positive readings in Germany. (*RTT News*)
- **E.U.: Eurozone private sector growth slows.** The eurozone's private sector growth decelerated slightly in August as both manufacturing and services activity slowed, figures showed on Monday. Worryingly, growth in the euro area's private sector continued to be dependent upon the region's two biggest economies, France and Germany, suggesting increasing divergence in the region's two-speed recovery. The Markit eurozone composite purchasing managers' index, an indicator of health at 4,500 companies across the region, fell to 56.1 from 56.7 in July. A reading above 50 indicates expansion while one below suggests contraction. Economists had forecast a score of 56.3. The decrease was mainly due to a fall in the manufacturing PMI, which fell to 55.0 from 56.7, a six-month low. Economists were looking for a score of 56.2. (*RTT News*)
- **E.U.: Eurozone industrial orders surge in June.** Euro zone industrial new orders rose more than expected during the month of June, data showed on Monday, boding well for economic growth in the third quarter of 2010. Industrial orders in the 16-nation currency zone increased 2.5% month-on-month for a 22.6% annual gain, European Union statistics office Eurostat said. Economists polled by Reuters had expected figures of 1.5% and 22.9% respectively. (*Reuters*)

- **E.U.: European loan growth accelerated in July as economic recovery gained steam.** Loans to households and companies in Europe grew at the fastest pace in 13 months in July after the economic recovery gathered steam. Loans to the private sector rose 0.9% from a year earlier after growing an annual 0.5% in June, the European Central Bank in Frankfurt said today. That's the strongest increase since June 2009. M3 money supply, which the ECB uses as a gauge of future inflation, increased an annual 0.2% in July, the same rate recorded in the previous month. (*Bloomberg*)

- **Japan: Export growth slows down.** Japan's exports rose in July as shipments to Asia remained firm, but the pace of growth slowed for the fifth consecutive month, fanning fears that the country's broader economy may be losing steam. Exports climbed 23.5% compared with the same month a year earlier to 5.983 trillion yen (\$71 billion), following a 27.7% increase in June, the Ministry of Finance said Wednesday. Japan's trade surplus more than doubled to 804.2 billion yen from 365.7 billion yen in the year-earlier month, exceeding economists expectations for a 457.0 billion yen surplus. (*Wall Street Journal*)

- **Japan: Core CPI -1.1% on year in July.** Consumer prices in Japan were down 1.1% on year in July, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications said on Friday - exactly in line with expectations following the 1.0% decline in June. Overall inflation also matched expectations at -0.9% after shedding 0.7% on year in the previous month. It was down 0.5% on month. Core CPI in Tokyo - seen as a leading indicator for the nationwide trend - was down 1.1% on year in August. That was slightly better than forecasts for a 1.2% fall after easing 1.3% in July. Overall Tokyo inflation was down 1.0% on year versus forecasts for a 1.1% contraction following the 1.2% decline in July. (*RTT News*)

- **Japan: Japan's jobless rate unexpectedly falls to 5.3%, first drop in six months.** Japan's unemployment rate unexpectedly fell for the first time in six months in July as the economy added more jobs. The jobless rate dropped to 5.2%, the statistics bureau said today in Tokyo. The median forecast of 24 economists surveyed by Bloomberg News was 5.3%. The improvement in the unemployment rate may be a welcome development for Prime Minister Naoto Kan, who is trying to bolster growth with fresh stimulus measures to protect the economy from the yen's surge to a 15-year high against the dollar. (*Bloomberg*)

- **Japan: Posts Y804.2 billion surplus in July.** Japan saw a merchandise trade surplus of 904.2 billion yen in July, the Ministry of Finance said on Wednesday - sharply higher than forecasts for a surplus of 466.3 billion yen after showing a 686.4 billion yen surplus in June. Imports rose 15.7% on year in July, shy of expectations for a 19.8% increase following the 26.1% gain in June. Exports climbed an annual 23.5%, beating forecasts for a 21.8% increase after collecting 26.1% in the previous month. (*RTT News*)

- **Malaysia: The international reserves of Bank Negara Malaysia amounted to RM310.8 billion (equivalent to USD95.1 billion) as at 13 August 2010.** The reserves position is sufficient to finance 7.8

months of retained imports and is 4.3 times the short-term external debt. (*BNM*)

UPCOMING RELEASE (August 30- September 3, 2010)

US

- July Personal Income by Department of Commerce on August 30, 2010.
- July Personal Spending by Bureau of Economic Analysis on August 30, 2010.
- September Consumer Confidence by Conference Board on August 31, 2010.
- Weekly Initial Jobless Claims by Department of Labor on September 2, 2010.
- July Pending Home Sales by National Association of Realtors on September 2, 2010.
- August Unemployment Rate by Bureau of Labor Statistics on September 3, 2010.

Eurozone

- August Consumer Confidence Indicator by European Commission on August 30, 2010.
- August Industrial Confidence Indicator by European Commission on August 30, 2010.
- August Economic Confidence Indicator by European Commission on August 30, 2010.
- August Services Confidence Indicator by European Commission on August 30, 2010.
- August Consumer Price Index (CPI) by Eurostat on August 31, 2010.
- August Producer Price Index (PPI) by Eurostat on September 2, 2010.
- Announcement of ECB Interest Rates by European Central Bank (ECB) on September 2, 2010.
- 2QP 2010 Gross Domestic Product by Eurostat on September 2, 2010.
- July Retail Sales and Volume by Eurostat on September 3, 2010.

Japan

- July Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry on August 30, 2010.
- July Retail Trade by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry on August 30, 2010.
- July Vehicle Production by Auto Manufacturers Association (AMA)/Japan Automobile Manufacturers on August 31, 2010.
- July Housing Starts by Ministry of Land Infrastructure & Transport on August 31, 2010.
- July Construction Orders by Ministry of Land Infrastructure & Transport on August 31, 2010.
- August Official Reserve Assets by Ministry of Finance on August 31, 2010.
- August Monetary Base Average Outstanding by Bank of Japan on September 1, 2010.

China

- August PMI Manufacturing by China Federation of Logistics on August 31, 2010.

Malaysia

- July External Trade Balance by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) on September 2, 2010.
- 2Q 2010 BOP Current Account Balance by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) on September 2, 2010.