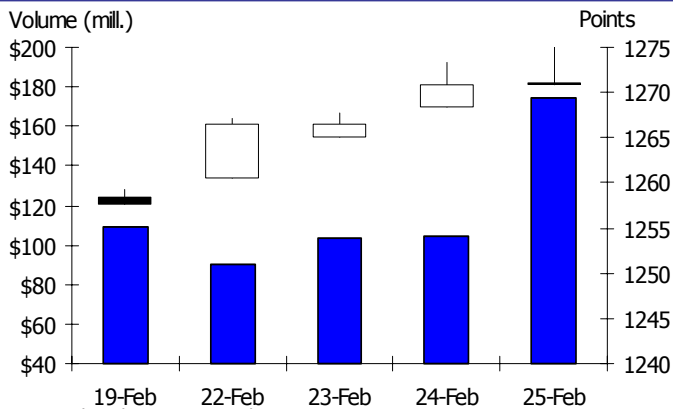


WEEKLY CLOSING IN MAJOR MARKET INDICES

	19-Feb	26-Feb	%w/w	%ytd
KL Composite	1,257.67	1,270.78	1.0	-0.2
Dow Jones	10,402.35	10,325.26	-0.7	-1.0
Nikkei 225	10,123.58	10,126.03	0.0	-4.0
DAX Index	5,722.05	5,598.46	-2.2	-6.0
UK FTSE100	5,358.17	5,354.52	-0.1	-1.1
AUS ORD 30	4,656.30	4,651.10	-0.1	-4.7
STI Index	2,757.14	2,750.86	-0.2	-5.1
Hang Seng	19,894.02	20,608.70	3.6	-5.8
SSE Index	3,018.13	3,051.94	1.1	-6.9

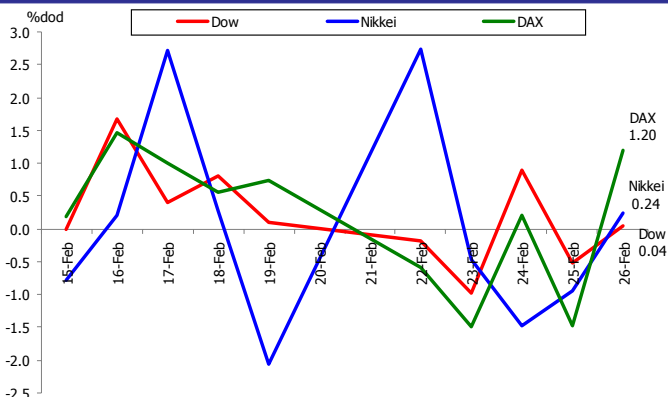
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

KLCI DAILY PERFORMANCE



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

MAJOR STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)

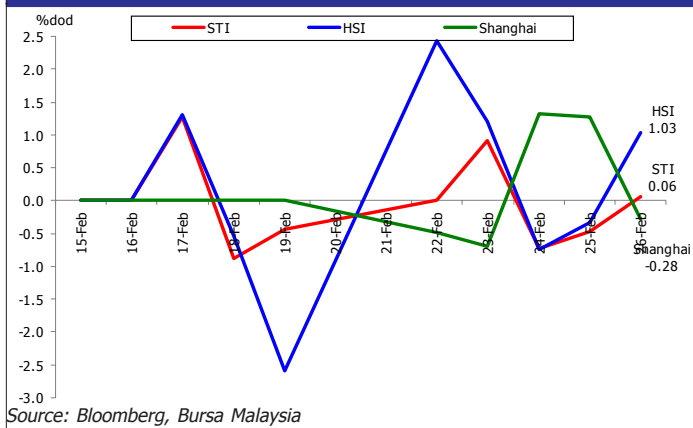


Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

STOCK MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

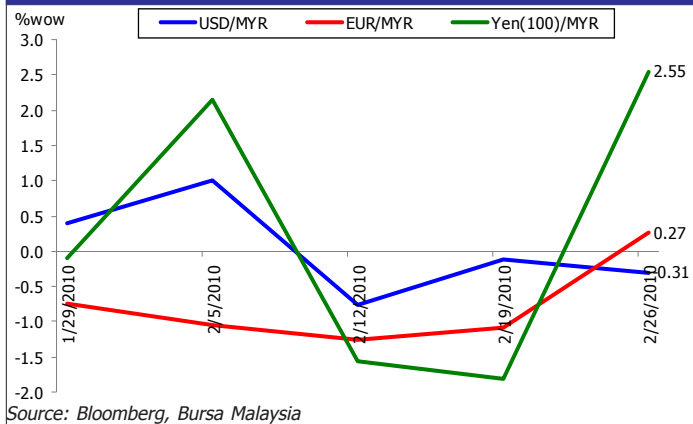
- U.S. stocks declined last week, trimming the Standard & Poor's 500 Index's rally for February, as unexpected declines in consumer confidence and equipment orders signaled the economic recovery may lose momentum.** American Express Co. and Caterpillar Inc. fell more than 2% after consumer confidence fell to the lowest level in 10 months and companies scaled back orders for durable goods, excluding transportation equipment. Coca-Cola Co. lost 5.4% as the world's biggest soda maker agreed to buy Coca-Cola Enterprises Inc.'s North American bottler. H&R Block Inc. retreated 18% and Fluor Corp. lost 6.8% after saying 2010 earnings would miss forecasts.
- U.K. stocks retreated as mining companies followed metals prices lower and an unexpected increase in U.S. jobless applications raised concern the global economic recovery may falter.** Xstrata Plc, the world's fourth-largest copper producer, and Rio Tinto Group lost more than 2% as base metals fell in London. British American Tobacco Plc dropped 2.1% as Europe's second-largest largest cigarette maker reported net income that missed analysts' estimates.
- German stocks fell for a third week as U.S. jobless claims unexpectedly increased and European confidence in the economic outlook worsened in February.** RWE AG declined 2.2% as Germany's second biggest utility cut its earnings growth forecast because of delays in developing power plants as well as oil and gas projects. ThyssenKrupp AG and Salzgitter AG, the country's largest steelmakers, followed metal prices lower. BASF advanced as the world's biggest chemical company made a smaller-than-expected cut to its annual dividend. Allianz SE rose as Europe's biggest insurance company plans to raise its dividend by 17% after reporting a fourth-quarter profit.
- Japanese stocks declined as U.S. consumer confidence slid to a 10-month low and the yen rose against the dollar and euro.** Tokyo Electron Ltd., the world's second-biggest maker of chip equipment, led exporters lower. Sony Corp., which gets almost a quarter of sales from the U.S., and Panasonic Corp., the world's largest maker of plasma televisions, both lost 2.5%. Mitsui & Co., whose biggest source of profit is commodities, dropped 2.9% after oil and metal prices fell.

REGIONAL STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)



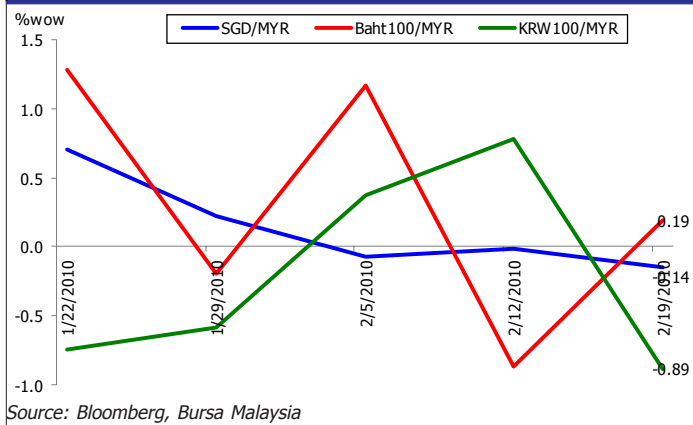
- China's stocks advanced, driving the benchmark index to its highest in a month, after the government said it will extend support for the country's industries amid weak global demand.** Qingdao Haier Co. and Jiangling Motors Corp. paced gains among consumer-related companies after the State Council, or Cabinet, said it will maintain measures to boost car and home appliance sales in rural areas. According to the statement released last week after a meeting chaired by Premier Wen Jiabao, the government will continue to expand domestic demand, consolidate the recovery in key industries and encourage companies to find new export markets. China Merchants Bank Co. led an advance by financial companies on speculation this year's losses were excessive relative to earnings prospects.

RINGGIT vs MAJOR CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



- Malaysia stock market recorded its third straight weekly advance last week following strong earnings reports from heavyweight companies which pushed the local index level to the highest in a month.** Axiata Group Bhd. led the overall gain among benchmark members as the Southeast Asia's second-largest mobile-phone provider by assets gained 8.4% to record its highest close since Oct. 15, 2008. The company posted net income of RM558.3 million in 4Q09, compared to a loss of RM515.3 million a year earlier. CIMB Group Holdings Bhd. came in second with 3.3% increase as Malaysia's second-largest bank reported net income in 4Q09 jumped 152% to as net interest income grew and bad debts shrank with the country's recovering stock market and economy. The biggest drag however came from MISC Bhd., slipping by 4.5% after the company said net profit fell 32% compared to the same quarter last year. Also in the headlines was AMMB Holdings Bhd. which shrank 0.5% after announcing its banking unit, AmBank (M) Bhd., plans to raise as much as RM7 billion through a 30-year senior note program.

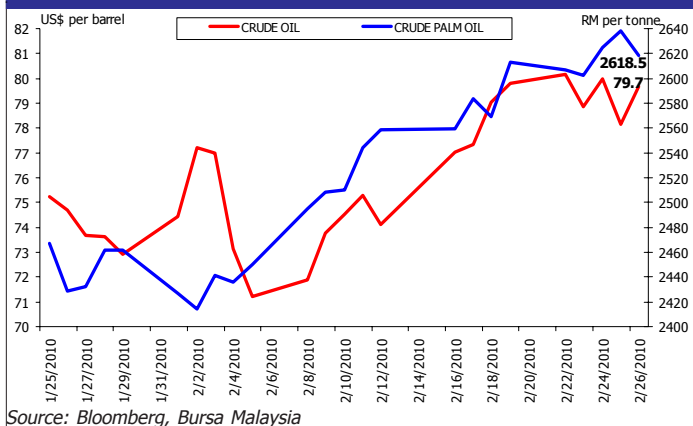
RINGGIT vs REGIONAL CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

- US consumer confidence fell in February** to the lowest level in 10 months, a sign that concern about job prospects may hold back the spending needed to sustain the recovery. The Conference Board's confidence index slumped to 46 from 56.5 in January. (Bloomberg)
- US home prices in 20 cities rose in December** for a seventh consecutive month, indicating the industry at the heart of the worst recession since the 1930s is stabilizing. The S&P/Case-Shiller home-price index increased 0.3% from the prior month on a seasonally adjusted basis, matching the gain in November. The gauge was down 3.1% from December 2008, the smallest decline since May 2007. (Bloomberg)

CRUDE OIL vs CRUDE PALM OIL



- **US new-home sales decline to record low** in January to the lowest level on record, a sign that an extension of a government tax credit may not be enough to rekindle demand. Purchases declined 11% to an annual pace of 309,000. The median sales price dropped 2.4% from January 2009 and the supply of unsold homes increased. *(Bloomberg)*
- **US existing home sales unexpectedly dropped 7.2% in January** to a seven-month low, indicating a lack of job growth is undermining government incentives to bolster the housing market. The decline to an annual pace of 5.05 million, was the second-largest on record after December's 16.2% plunge. *(Bloomberg)*
- **The US economy expanded at a 5.9% annual rate in the fourth quarter**, more than the government reported last month, reflecting stronger business investment and a greater contribution from inventories. The rise in gross domestic product marked the best performance in more than six years. Inventories added 3.88 percentage points to GDP, more than previously reported, and investment in software and equipment grew at the fastest pace in almost a decade. *(Bloomberg)*
- **US durable goods new orders rose more than expected in January** as civilian aircraft bookings soared, but slipped excluding transportation. Durable goods orders jumped 3.0%, the biggest gain since July, after an upwardly revised 1.9% increase in December. Analysts polled by Reuters forecast orders rising 1.5% last month from December's previously reported 1.0% advance. *(Reuters)*
- **US consumer confidence declined this month** as job prospects dimmed. The Reuters/University of Michigan final index of consumer sentiment for February fell to 73.6 from 74.4 in January. *(Bloomberg)*
- **German business confidence dropped for the first time in 10 months in February**, with the retail sector especially hurt by harsh winter weather. The Munich-based IFO institute's business confidence survey said its business climate index fell to 95.2 points from 95.8 in January. *(AP)*
- **Eurozone households and companies loans declined in January from a year earlier** after a weakening economic expansion curbed demand for credit across the 16-member euro region. Loans to the private sector fell 0.6%. M3 money supply, which the ECB uses as a gauge of future inflation, rose an annual 0.1% in January after a revised 0.3% decline in December. *(Bloomberg)*
- **Eurozone confidence in the economic outlook unexpectedly worsened in February** after the euro region's recovery almost stalled in the fourth quarter. An index of executive and consumer sentiment in the 16 nations using the euro slipped to 95.9 from a revised 96 in January. *(Bloomberg)*
- **Eurozone inflation rose at a very slow pace in January**, giving reasons for the European Central Bank to hold its key interest rate at a record low. The consumer price index rose 1% year-on-year in January, slightly faster than the 0.9% rise in December. A year earlier, the rate of inflation was 1.1%. *(RTT News)*
- **Japan's exports climbed for a second month in January**, the latest sign that overseas demand is driving the economic expansion. Shipments abroad advanced 40.9% from a year earlier, compared with a 12.1% gain in December. From a month earlier, exports rose a seasonally adjusted 8.6% in January from December. *(Bloomberg)*
- **Japan's corporate service prices declined 1.0% on year in January**, coming in at 97.4. That followed a 1.5% decline in December to 97.8. On a monthly basis, prices eased 0.4% following the flat reading in December. *(RTT News)*
- **Japan's consumer prices, excluding volatile fresh food prices, fell 1.3% in January** from a year earlier marking the 11th straight month of decline. The core consumer price index (CPI) stood at 99.4, down 0.2% from December. Additionally the core CPI for Tokyo's 23 wards in February fell 1.8% from a year before to 98.6. *(Xinhua)*
- **Japan's industrial production was up a seasonally adjusted 2.5% on month in January**, climbing for the 11th consecutive month. That was sharply higher than analyst expectations for a 1.0% increase following the 1.9% gain in December. On an annual basis, industrial production jumped 18.2% after the 5.1% gain in the previous month. *(RTT News)*
- **Japan's retail sales climbed 2.6% in January** compared to the previous year, rising for the first time in 17 months. That was sharply higher than analyst expectations for a 0.2% decline following the revised 0.2% contraction in December. On a monthly basis, retail sales surged by a seasonally adjusted 2.9% after the 1.1% contraction in December. *(RTT News)*
- **Japan's housing starts decreased 8.1% year-on-year in January**. However, the decline seen in January was much slower than the 15.7% fall in December. The annualized housing starts totaled 863,000, up from December's 819,000. *(RTT News)*
- **Japan's construction orders received in November rose 15.7% from a year earlier** to Y669.86 billion, up

for the second straight month. The pace of rise accelerated in January from +0.6% in December and recovered sharply from the record drop of 42.8% marked in July 2009. (*iMarket News*)

- **China's January inward FDI up 7.79%; 6th straight monthly rise.** Foreign direct investment (FDI) into China rose for the sixth consecutive month in January, up 7.79% year-on-year to \$8.13 billion. The government approved the establishment of 1,866 overseas-funded ventures in January, a year-on-year increase of 24.73%. (*China Daily*)
- **Malaysia's vehicle sales up 32.9% in January to 50,622 Units.** The improved market situation and consumer sentiment and the launch of several new models pushed vehicle sales in January 2010 to 50,622 units, compared with 38,107 units sold in January 2009. The Malaysian Automotive Association (MAA) said compared with December 2009, the sales volume improved by 6.2%. (*Bernama*)
- **The Malaysian economy registered a positive Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 4.5% in the fourth quarter of 2009,** amid strengthened domestic and external demand, but the entire year's growth contracted 1.7%. The positive trend is expected to continue in 2010, although the pace of the global recovery is expected to be gradual and uneven," the central bank said. (*Bernama*)
- **Malaysia's inflation up 1.3% in January, may grow further.** Malaysia's consumer price index (CPI), a measure of inflation, rose by 1.3% in January, its second consecutive monthly increase. It rose 1.1% year-on-year in December last year. When compared with the previous month, the CPI rose by 0.2%. (*Business Times*)
- **Malaysia's broad money, M3, grew at an annual rate of 7.9% in January.** BNM said the increase, by RM3.4 billion, was due to sustained credit by banks to the private sector. It said net claims on government and foreign assets of the banking system declined slightly during the month. (*Bernama*)

UPCOMING RELEASE (1 - 5 MARCH 2010)

US

- January Personal Income by Department of Commerce on March 1, 2010.
- January Personal Spending by Bureau of Economic Analysis on March 1, 2010.
- February ISM Manufacturing by Institute for Supply Management on March 1, 2010.
- January Construction Spending by US Census Bureau on March 1, 2010.
- Weekly Mortgage Applications by Mortgage Bankers Association on March 3, 2010.
- February ISM Non-Manufacturing Business Activity Index by Institute for Supply Management on March 3, 2010.
- Weekly Initial Jobless Claims by Department of Labor on March 4, 2010.
- January Pending Home Sales by National Association of Realtors on March 4, 2010.
- February Unemployment Rate by Bureau of Labor Statistics on March 5, 2010.

Eurozone

- February Composite PMI Output by NTC Research on March 1, 2010.
- January Unemployment Rate by Eurostat on March 1, 2010.
- February Consumer Price Index Estimate by Eurostat on March 2, 2010.
- January Producer Price Index (PPI) by Eurostat on March 2, 2010.
- January Retail Sales and Volume by Eurostat on March 3, 2010.
- 4Q 2009 Gross Domestic Product by Eurostat on March 4, 2010.
- Announcement of ECB Interest Rates by European Central Bank (ECB) on March 4, 2010.

Japan

- January Workers Households Spending by Ministry of Internal Affairs on March 2, 2010.
- January Jobless Rate by Ministry of Internal Affairs on March 2, 2010.
- February Monetary Base Average Outstanding by Bank of Japan on March 2, 2010.
- 4Q 2009 Capital Investment/Spending by Ministry of Finance on March 4, 2010.

China

- February PMI Manufacturing by China Federation of Logistics on March 1, 2010.

Malaysia

- Announcement of Malaysia Official Policy Rate (OPR) by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) as at March 4, 2010.
- Foreign Reserves as at February 26 by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) on March 5, 2010.
- January External Trade Balance by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) on March 5, 2010.