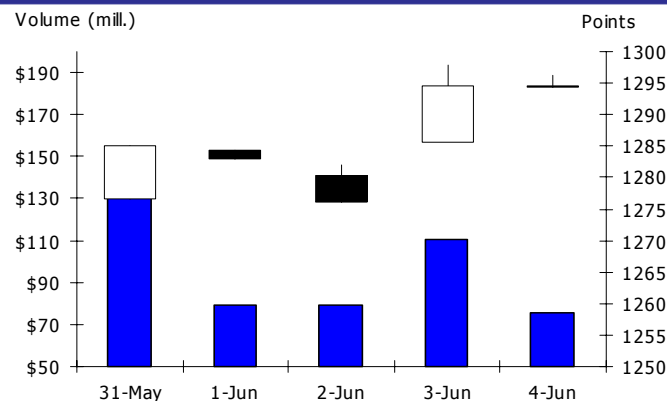


WEEKLY CLOSING IN MAJOR MARKET INDICES

	28-May	4-Jun	%w/w	%ytd
KL Composite	1,269.16	1,294.39	2.0	1.7
Dow Jones	10,136.63	9,931.97	-2.0	-4.8
Nikkei 225	9,762.98	9,901.19	1.4	-6.1
DAX Index	5,946.18	5,938.88	-0.1	-0.3
UK FTSE100	5,188.43	5,126.00	-1.2	-5.3
AUS ORD 30	4,479.00	4,472.40	-0.1	-8.4
STI Index	2,739.70	2,806.51	2.4	-3.1
Hang Seng	19,766.71	19,780.07	0.1	-9.6
SSE Index	2,655.77	2,553.59	-3.8	-22.1

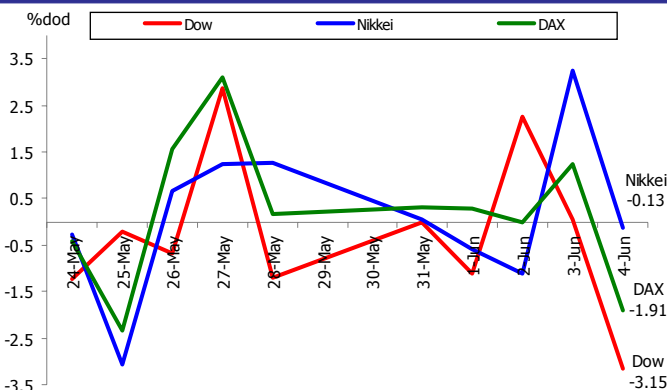
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

KLCI DAILY PERFORMANCE



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

MAJOR STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)

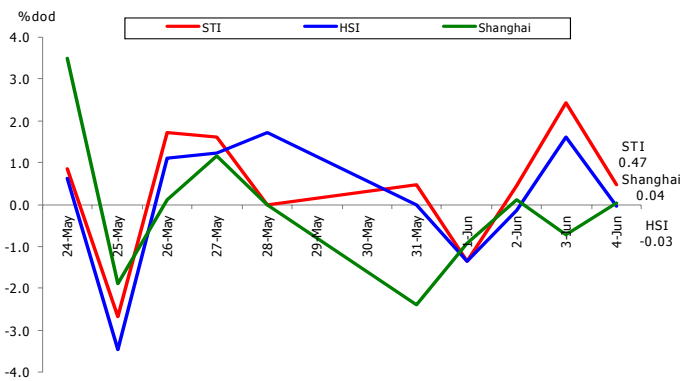


Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

STOCK MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

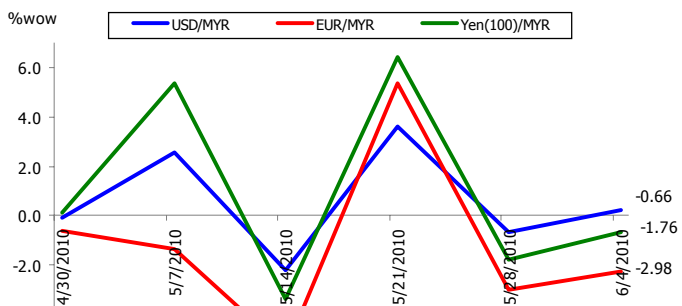
- U.S. stocks fell last week, dragging the Dow Jones Industrial Average below 10,000, as lower-than-estimated jobs growth and a worsening government debt crisis in Europe fueled concern the global economic recovery will slow.** Alcoa Inc., Home Depot Inc. and Caterpillar Inc. sank at least 4.9% for the biggest losses in the Dow as the government employment report triggered a selloff that erased gains from earlier in the week. All 10 industry groups in the Standard & Poor's 500 Index fell, led by commodity producers as Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc. slid 10% after saying China's steps to slow growth will hurt demand for copper. The S&P 500 tumbled 2.3% to 1,064.88 and the Dow retreated 2% to 9,931.97, the lowest level since Feb. 8.
- U.K. stocks tumbled on Friday, with the benchmark FTSE 100 Index erasing its weekly gain, as employers in the U.S. hired fewer workers than forecast and a government official said Hungary's economy is in a "very grave situation."** BHP Billiton Ltd., Rio Tinto Group Plc and Vedanta Resources Plc led a selloff in raw-material producers. Barclays Plc and Lloyds Banking Group Plc lost more than 3%. Taylor Wimpey Plc retreated as U.K. home prices fell. The FTSE 100 lost 85.18, or 1.6%, to 5,126, bringing last week's drop to 1.2%. The measure has slumped 12% from this year's high on April 15 amid concern that Europe's debt crisis will hurt the economic recovery. The FTSE All-Share Index and Ireland's ISEQ Index both retreated 1.7% on Friday.
- German stocks retreated for the week, sending the benchmark DAX Index to a weekly decline, as employers in the U.S. hired fewer workers in May than forecast and a Hungarian official said the nation's economy is in a "very grave situation".** Deutsche Bank AG and Commerzbank AG followed European banking shares lower, falling more than 2%, while carmakers also dropped. ThyssenKrupp AG and Salzgitter AG fell with metal prices. The euro dropped below \$1.20 for the first time since March 2006 amid speculation the region's fiscal crisis is spreading. The DAX dropped 1.9% to 5,938.88 in Frankfurt, ending the week down 0.1%. The gauge is 6.2% below its April 26 high on concern the sovereign-debt crisis in Europe will hold back economic growth. The broader HDAX Index tumbled 1.9% on the last day of the week, ending the longest winning streak since July 2009.
- Japanese shares ended 1.4% higher last week as investors locked in profits after seeing a moderate rise on the election of new prime minister.** The headline Nikkei Index of Tokyo Stock Exchange fell 13.00 points to 9,901.19. The Topix Index of all first section shares slipped 0.48 points or 0.05% to 890.16. The Nikkei saw a moderate rise early Friday afternoon after the ruling Democratic Party of Japan elected former finance minister Naoto Kan as its new leader.

REGIONAL STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)



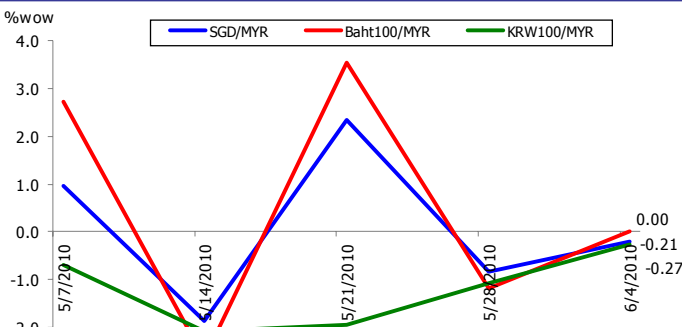
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

RINGGIT vs MAJOR CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



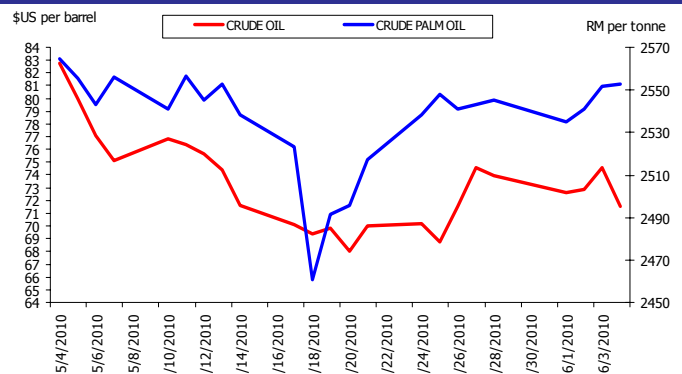
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

RINGGIT vs REGIONAL CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

CRUDE OIL vs CRUDE PALM OIL



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

Profit taking quickly emerged to push the index back into negative territory. Kan, who was later elected prime minister in parliament, has advocated a weaker yen, which is supportive to Japanese exporters. The index had soared 3.24% Thursday as dealers priced in Kan's expected election.

- Most Hong Kong stocks fell, dragging the Hang Seng Index lower for the fourth time in five days, on concern China's measures to prevent the economy from overheating will slow demand for materials.** Jiangxi Copper Co., a Chinese mining and smelting company, retreated 0.7% after the world's two largest producers of the metal warned of lower demand. Aluminum Corporation of China Ltd. dropped 1.7% after metal prices slid in London on Friday. TPV Technology Ltd., a computer-monitor maker that counts China as its biggest market, advanced 0.8% after saying earnings almost tripled. The Hang Seng Index fell 6.64 points, or less than 0.1%, to close at 19,780.07, with twice as many shares falling as rising on the 43-company gauge. The measure advanced 0.1% for the week.
- The Shanghai index has lost 3.8% ending last week, adding to a 22% decline for the year, on concern growth will slow as the housing market cools and Europe's debt crisis threatens China's exports.** Equities also fell last week on concern that a property tax will be imposed after record growth in prices in April and as manufacturing expansion slowed in May. China's stocks advanced, paring a weekly loss, as property developers rebounded on speculation policymakers will continue to support the industry and economic growth may be sufficient to sustain prices. China Vanke Co. rose 1.3% after Radio Television Hong Kong cited the developer as saying it won't cut home prices nationwide this month. UFIDA Software Co. paced gains for technology stocks for a second day, the biggest advance among industry groups on the CSI 300 Index. Jiangxi Copper Co. led declines for mining stocks, limiting the market's gains, after the world's two largest copper producers warned of lower demand for the metal because of China's plans to curb its economy.
- THE FTSE Bursa Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index (FBM KLCI) staged a follow-through technical rebound over the week. It continued to stay below its psychological resistance of 1,300 points when it closed at 1,294.39 on Friday.** Boustead Heavy Industries Corp. (BHIC MK), shipbuilding and engineering company, climbed 1.1% to RM3.73, its second day of gains. The company said it agreed to form a joint venture with two companies including Eurocopter Malaysia Sdn. to maintain, repair and overhaul rotary and fixed wing aircrafts. Kenmark Industrial Bhd. (KIC MK), a furniture maker, more than doubled to 26 sen, a record gain. It's the second-most active stock on the stock exchange with 101.2 million shares traded. The company said businessman Ishak Ismail has bought a 32% stake in the company and it's in talks with receivers to resume business operations at its paper unit.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

- **U.S.: Manufacturing expands for 10th straight month.** U.S. manufacturing grew in May at a faster pace than forecast as factories added workers to meet the greatest export demand in two decades as well as a revival in domestic orders. The Institute for Supply Management's gauge fell to 59.7 from 60.4 in April, exceeding the median forecast of economists surveyed by Bloomberg News, which called for a decline to 59. Readings greater than 50 point to expansion. Another report showed spending on construction projects rose in April by the most since 2000. *(Bloomberg)*
- **U.S.: Pending sales of existing U.S. homes increased 6% in April.** The number of contracts to buy previously owned homes climbed in April as Americans took advantage of the last month of a tax credit. The index of pending home resales rose 6%, exceeding the median forecast of economists surveyed by Bloomberg News, following a revised 7.1% gain in March, the National Association of Realtors said today in Washington. The gauge reached the highest level since October. *(Bloomberg)*
- **U.S.: Retail sales gains slowed in May as pullback hits teen clothing chains.** Sales gains at U.S. retailers probably slowed during May as concerns about the economy crimped purchases in the second half of the month. Sales at 30 chains that report monthly figures tomorrow may have climbed 2.9% in May from a year ago, according to analysts' estimates compiled by Retail Metrics Inc., the Swampscott, Massachusetts-based research firm. At the start of May, analysts predicted sales gains of 4%, Retail Metrics said. Consumers held back on shopping last month after unemployment rose in April and the sovereign-debt crisis in Europe intensified. *(Bloomberg)*
- **U.S.: Services, factories pick up steam, bolstering jobs.** Service industries in the U.S. expanded for a fifth month and factory orders rose, pointing to a broadening economic recovery that's generating more jobs. The Institute for Supply Management's index of non-manufacturing businesses, which makes up almost 90% of the economy, held at 55.4 for a third month in May. Readings above 50 signal expansion. Bookings at factories rose 1.2% in April, a Commerce Department report showed. *(Bloomberg)*
- **E.U.: Business and consumer confidence fell in Europe in May.** Business and consumer confidence fell in the European Union in May as governments' newfound commitment to austerity, along with a decline in stock prices and the euro, all took their toll. The economic sentiment indicator for the 16 countries using the euro fell to 98.4 from 100.6 in April, the European Commission said from Brussels on Monday. Economists had been expecting little change in the figure, according to a Bloomberg survey. Another indicator, the commission's consumer confidence gauge, declined to -18 from -15 in April. *(Business Times)*
- **Japan: Industrial production increased less than economists forecast in April.** Factory output rose 1.3% from March, when it gained 1.2%, the Trade Ministry said in Tokyo today. The median estimate of 26 economists surveyed by Bloomberg News was for a 2.5% increase. Honda Motor Co. and Murata Manufacturing Co. are among the Japanese companies that are benefiting from global demand. Data last week showed the nation's unemployment rate rose, household spending fell and deflation persisted, indicating that the manufacturer rebound has been slow to reach consumers. *(Bloomberg)*
- **Japan: Monetary base rises 3.7% on year.** The monetary base in Japan jumped 3.7% on year in May, the Bank of Japan said on Wednesday, coming in at 98.432 trillion yen. That was sharply higher than analyst expectations for a 2.8% annual increase following the 2.9% gain in April. Banknotes in circulation were up 0.6% on year, although coins in circulation eased an annual 0.4%. Current account balances surged 22.9% on year, including an 18.6% annual spike in reserve balances. Seasonally adjusted, the monetary base was up 12.4% to 97.479 trillion yen. *(RTT News)*
- **Japan: Capital spending falls for 12th quarter as companies cut costs.** Japanese businesses cut spending for a 12th quarter, an indication the export-led recovery has been slow to spread to domestic demand. Capital spending excluding software fell 12.9% in the three months ended March 31 from a year earlier, after sliding 18.5% in the previous quarter, the Finance Ministry said today in Tokyo. Today's report underscores concern that business spending is lagging behind the revival in exports as companies protect earnings by cutting costs. Sony Corp. and Panasonic Corp. are among those whose profit forecasts have missed analysts' estimates, while Takeda Pharmaceutical Co. is paring spending. *(Bloomberg)*
- **China's May manufacturing expands at slower pace.** Chinese manufacturing expanded at a slower pace in May, adding to signs that growth may moderate in the world's third-biggest economy. An output index fell to 58.2 from 59.1 in April, today's report showed. The new-order index slid to 54.8 from 59.3 and an export-order index dropped to 53.8 from 54.5. The input-price index decreased to 58.9 from 72.6. *(Business Week)*
- **Malaysia: Broad money, or M3, grew at an annual pace of 8.1% in April,** said Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). In a statement here Monday, BNM said on a month-on-month basis, it moderated by RM6.7 billion. The decrease in broad money reflected mainly the purchase of BNM debt securities by the private sector from the banking institutions, it said. It also said the decline in M3 was partially mitigated by higher government spending and credit extension by the banking system to the private sector. *(Bernama)*

UPCOMING RELEASE (7 - 11 JUNE 2010)

US

- Weekly Initial Jobless Claims by Department of Labor on June 5, 2010.
- April Consumer Credit by Federal Reserve on June 7, 2010.
- Weekly Mortgage Applications by Mortgage Bankers Association on June 9, 2010.
- April Trade Balance by US Census Bureau on June 10, 2010.
- May Advance Retail Sales by US Census Bureau on June 11, 2010.

Eurozone

- Announcement of ECB Interest Rates by European Central Bank (ECB) on June 10, 2010.

Japan

- May Bankruptcies Cases by Tokyo Shoko Research Ltd on June 8, 2010.
- April Coincident Index by Economic & Social Research Institute on June 8, 2010.
- April Leading Economic Index by Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) on June 8, 2010.
- May Economy Watchers Survey by Economic & Social Research Institute (ESRI) on June 8, 2010.
- April Machinery Order by Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) on June 9, 2010.
- 1Q 2010 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Economic & Social Research Institute (ESRI) on June 10, 2010.
- May Domestic Corporate Goods Price (CGPI) by BOJ on June 10, 2010.
- June Consumer Confidence by Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) on June 10, 2010.

China

- May New Yuan Loans by The People's Bank of China on June 10-11, 2010.
- May Money Supply M1 by The People's Bank of China on June 10-11, 2010.
- May Exports by Customs General Administration on June 10, 2010.
- May Producer Price Index by National Bureau of Statistics on June 11, 2010.
- May Consumer Price Index by National Bureau of Statistics on June 11, 2010.
- May Retail Sales by National Bureau of Statistics on June 11, 2010.
- May Industrial Production Index by National Bureau of Statistics on June 11, 2010.
- May Actual FDI by China Ministry of Commerce on June 11-18, 2010

Malaysia

- Foreign Reserves as at May 31, 2010 by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) on June 7, 2010.
- April Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) on June 10, 2010.