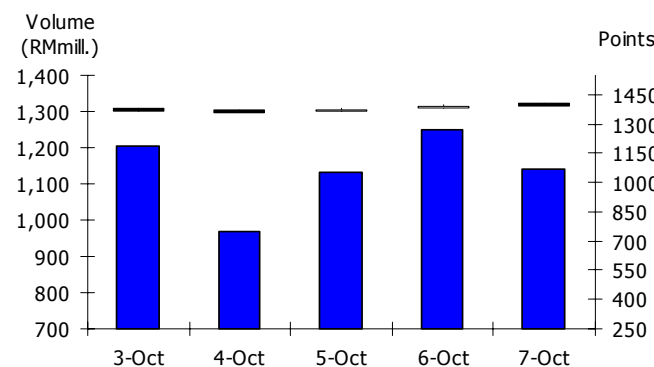


WEEKLY CLOSING IN MAJOR MARKET INDICES

	30-Sep	7-Oct	%wow	%ytd
KL Composite	1,387.13	1,400.05	0.9	-7.8
Dow Jones	10,913.38	11,103.12	1.7	-4.1
Nikkei 225	8,700.29	8,605.62	-1.1	-15.9
DAX Index	5,502.02	5,675.70	3.2	-17.9
UK FTSE100	5,128.48	5,303.40	3.4	-10.1
AUS ORD 30	4,070.10	4,225.00	3.8	-12.8
STI Index	2,675.16	2,640.30	-1.3	-17.2
Hang Seng	17,592.41	17,707.01	0.7	-23.1
SSE Index	2,359.22	2,359.22	0.0	-16.0

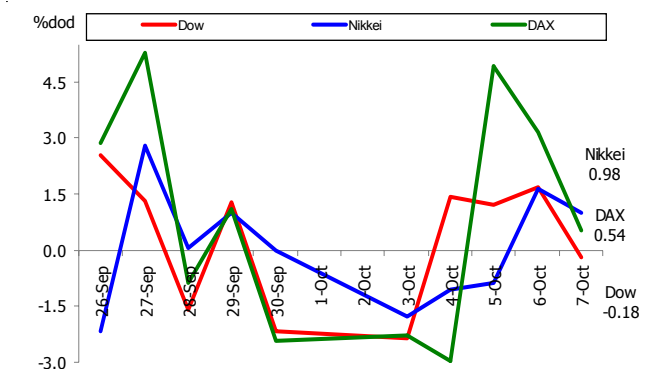
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

KLCI DAILY PERFORMANCE



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

MAJOR STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)

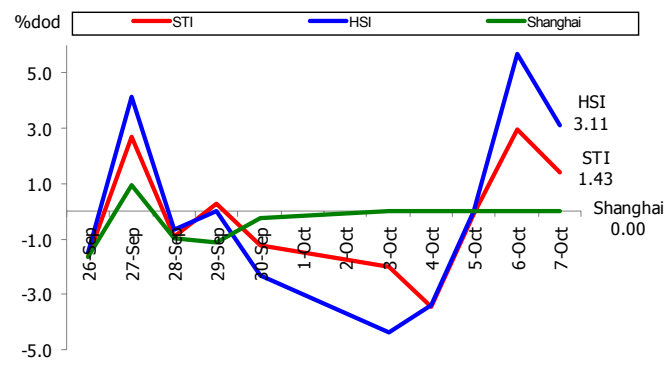


Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

STOCK MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

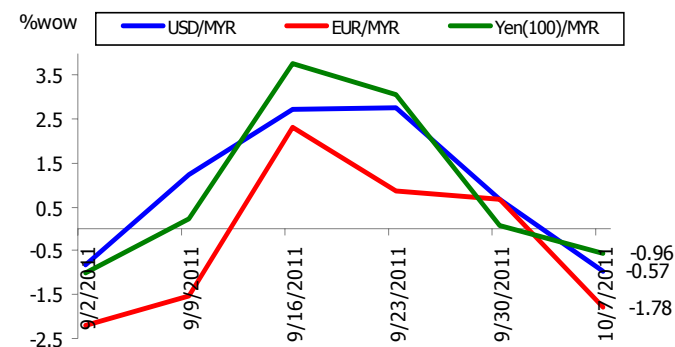
- U.S. stocks rose last week, driving the Standard & Poor's 500 Index up from the threshold of a bear market, amid optimism European leaders will tame the region's debt crisis and after American economic data improved.** Equities fell after Fitch Ratings cut Italy and Spain's debt ratings, overshadowing faster-than-estimated U.S. job growth. Raw-material producers in the S&P 500 surged 6.2% last week, the most among 10 groups, while energy stocks and companies reliant on discretionary consumer spending climbed more than 3.4%. Hewlett-Packard Co. and Cisco Systems Inc. jumped at least 7.4%, leading gains in the Dow Jones Industrial Average. The S&P 500 advanced 2.1% to 1,155.46, breaking a two-week losing streak. It surged 6% between Oct. 3 and Oct. 6, the biggest three-day rally since August. The Dow rose 189.74 points, or 1.7%, to 11,103.12 last week.
- U.K. stocks gained for a third day after a report showed employers in the U.S. added more jobs than forecast last month, easing concern amid investors that the economic recovery is faltering.** Commodities companies, whose profits are closely tied to growth, led the advance, with Rio Tinto Group rising 1.2%. Royal Bank of Scotland Group Plc and Lloyds Banking Group Plc retreated more than 3% as Moody's Investors Service cut the ratings on their debt. Premier Foods Plc plunged 42% after saying third-quarter results were "significantly" below forecasts. The FTSE 100 Index gained 12.14, or 0.2%, to 5,303.4 at the 4:30 p.m. close in London. The gauge has rallied 3.4% last week as investors speculated policy makers will reach agreement to shield financial institutions from the European debt crisis and as the Bank of England expanded its bond-purchase program. The FTSE All-Share Index added 0.3%, while Ireland's ISEQ Index rallied 0.5%.
- Japanese stocks rose for a second day, trimming a weekly loss on the Nikkei 225 Stock Average, as action by European officials to contain the debt crisis boosted confidence in the earnings outlook for Asia's exporters.** Fanuc Corp., a manufacturer of industrial robots that makes 75% of its sales overseas, advanced 4.3%. Softbank Corp. jumped 6.5% and KDDI Corp. gained on speculation the two mobile phone carriers will avoid a price war. Sony Corp. fell 3.7% after Nomura Holdings Inc. cut the consumer-electronics maker's investment rating. The Nikkei 225 rose 1% to 8,605.62 at the 3 p.m. trading close in Tokyo, narrowing the gauge's weekly loss to 1.1%. The broader Topix index added 0.6% to 741.55 on Friday after the European Central Bank took steps to ensure the region's banks can borrow money.
- Hong Kong stocks rose, posting their first weekly gain in five, as Europe-related shares advanced amid**

REGIONAL STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)



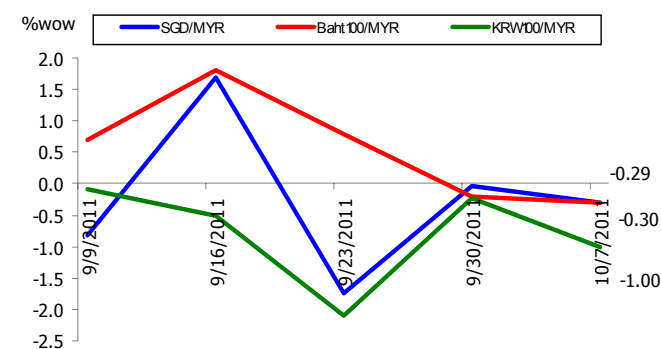
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

RINGGIT vs MAJOR CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



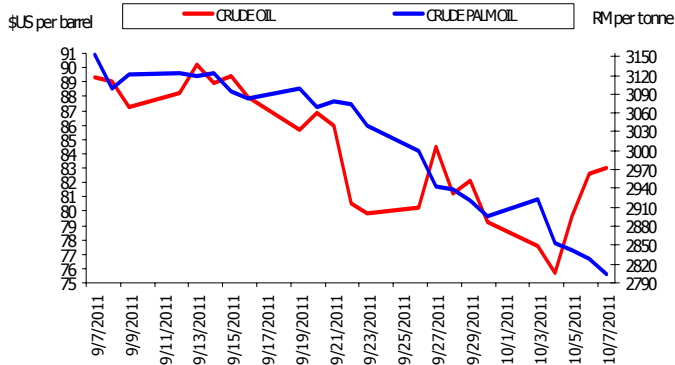
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

RINGGIT vs REGIONAL CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

CRUDE OIL vs CRUDE PALM OIL



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

optimism officials will protect banks from the region's debt crisis, and as luxury retailers soared. Hutchison Whampoa Ltd., an owner of ports in Germany and Spain, jumped 11% after saying its operations in Europe are "very resilient." BOC Hong Kong (Holdings) Ltd., a unit of Bank of China Ltd., jumped 7%. Luk Fook Holdings (International) Ltd., a retailer of gold jewelry, surged 10% after the chairman of the Hong Kong Tourism Board said visits from China increased during this week's national holidays. Jiangxi Copper Co., China's No. 1 producer of the metal, advanced 13% after metal prices rose. The Hang Seng Index gained 3.1% to 17,707.01 at the close, advancing 0.7% for the week. All but six stocks gained in the 46-member gauge. The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index of Chinese companies listed in Hong Kong advanced 3.7% to 8,887.53. China's markets reopen on Oct. 10 from a week-long holiday.

- The local stock market bounced back last week following improving external sentiment on hopes European Union policymakers could reach consensus to shelter European banks from the sovereign debt contagion, improving US economic data and speculation European governments would act to recapitalize the region's banks.** Subsequently, the blue-chip benchmark FTSE Bursa Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index (FBM KLCI) added 12.92 points, or 0.93%, for the week to close at 1,400.05, with Axiata (+19 sen), Maybank (+18 sen), Tenaga Nasional (+21 sen) and IOI Corp (+17 sen) representing most of the index's rise. Average daily traded volume and value shrank to 816.6 million shares and RM1.23 billion, compared with 965 million shares and RM1.62 billion in the previous week, as investors stayed cautious ahead of the 2012 Budget announcement on Friday.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

- U.S.: Manufacturing unexpectedly accelerates as export demand spurs output.** Manufacturing in the U.S. unexpectedly accelerated in September, propelled by gains in exports and production. The Institute for Supply Management's factory index climbed to 51.6 last month from 50.6 in August, the Tempe, Arizona-based group said. A level of 50 is the dividing line between growth and contraction. The median forecast of 82 economists surveyed by Bloomberg News projected a drop to 50.5. (Bloomberg)
- U.S.: Construction spending in U.S. unexpectedly increases as multifamily residences gains.** Construction spending in the U.S. unexpectedly rebounded in August, propelled by the biggest jump in state and local government outlays in more than two years. The 1.4% gain reversed the revised 1.4% drop in July, Commerce Department figures showed in Washington. The median estimate of 52 economists surveyed by Bloomberg News called for a 0.2% decline. The industry was up 1.4% from August 2010 before adjusting for seasonal variations, the first positive reading this year. (Bloomberg)
- U.S.: Orders for U.S. capital goods rise by most in three months.** Orders for U.S. capital equipment increased in August by the most in three months, a sign business investment and exports held up in the face of mounting concern over the European debt crisis. Bookings for goods like computers and communications gear, excluding military hardware and aircraft, climbed 0.9%, the most since May, a Commerce Department

report showed in Washington. Demand for all factory goods declined 0.2%. (*Bloomberg*)

- **U.S.: Service industries in U.S. grew at slower pace in September.** U.S. service industries expanded in September at a slower pace than a month earlier, a sign the recovery is struggling to gain speed. The Institute for Supply Management's non-manufacturing index fell to 53 from 53.3 in August. The median forecast of 75 economists surveyed by Bloomberg News was for a drop to 52.8. A reading of 50 is the dividing line between expansion and contraction in services, which cover about 90% of the economy. Orders picked up, the report showed. (*Bloomberg*)
- **U.S.: ADP estimates U.S. companies added 91,000 jobs in September.** Companies in the U.S. added 91,000 jobs in September, according to data from ADP Employer Services. The increase followed a revised 89,000 gain the prior month, Roseland, New Jersey-based ADP said. The median forecast of economists surveyed by Bloomberg News called for an advance of 75,000. (*Bloomberg*)
- **U.S.: 30-year mortgage rates in U.S. fall below 4%.** Mortgage rates in the U.S. fell, sending longer-term borrowing costs below 4% for the first time on record, as stricter credit standards and the slowing economy hold back a housing rebound. The average rate for a 30-year fixed loan dropped to 3.94% in the week from 4.01%, Freddie Mac said in a statement. That's the lowest in the McLean, Virginia-based company's records dating back to 1971. The average 15-year rate declined to 3.26% from 3.28% last week. (*Bloomberg*)
- **U.S.: Jobless claims climbed less than forecast.** Claims for U.S. unemployment benefits rose less than forecast last week to a level that shows companies may be starting to slow the pace of dismissals. Applications for jobless benefits increased by 6,000 in the week ended Oct. 1 to 401,000, Labor Department figures showed. Economists projected 410,000 claims, according to the median estimate in a Bloomberg News survey. The monthly average dropped to the lowest level since the end of August. (*Bloomberg*)
- **U.S.: Consumer comfort index in U.S. caps worst quarter since '09 on job outlook.** Consumer confidence last week capped the worst quarterly performance in more than two years, when the U.S. economy was still in a recession. The Bloomberg Consumer Comfort Index rose to minus 50.2 in the week ended Oct. 2, from the prior period's minus 53 that was the second-lowest level on record. The gauge averaged minus 48.4 from July through September, the third-worst quarterly reading of all time and the weakest since minus 49.9 in the first three months of 2009. (*Bloomberg*)
- **U.K.: House prices ease 0.1% on month- Rightmove.** The average asking price for a home in the United Kingdom was down 0.1% in September compared to the previous month, property website Hometrack said on last week Monday - unchanged from the August reading and falling for the 15th straight month. On an annual basis, prices dipped 3.5% after falling 3.7% in the previous month. (*RTT News*)
- **U.K.: Economy second-quarter growth estimate cut as consumer spending falls.** U.K. economic growth slowed more than initially estimated in the second quarter as consumer spending fell the most in more than two years, adding to pressure on Bank of England policy makers to provide more stimulus. Gross domestic product rose 0.1% from the first quarter instead of the 0.2% previously published, the Office for National Statistics said in London. Consumer spending plunged 0.8%, the most since the first quarter of 2009. On the year, GDP rose 0.6%. A separate report showed services growth unexpectedly accelerated in September. (*Bloomberg*)
- **E.U.: European services, manufacturing contract.** Euro-area services and manufacturing output contracted more than estimated in September, adding to signs of a deepening slowdown as governments struggle to contain the region's debt crisis. A composite index based on a survey of purchasing managers in both industries fell to 49.1 in September from 50.7 in the previous month, London-based Markit Economics said. That is less than an initial estimate of 49.2 published on Sept. 22. The index fell below 50, indicating contraction, for the first time in more than two years. (*Bloomberg*)
- **E.U.: Eurozone manufacturing shrinks in September.** Manufacturing in the eurozone shrank at its fastest pace in two years in September, a business survey has shown. Markit's purchasing managers' index (PMI) of activity dropped to 48.5 last month, from 49 in August. A reading below 50 indicates contraction. That is the second consecutive month that eurozone manufacturing has shrunk. Greece, the focal point of the eurozone's debt crisis, saw its output contract for the 25th consecutive month. (*BBC News*)
- **E.U.: Eurozone inflation rate jumps to 3% in September.** The eurozone inflation rate increased to 3% in September, up from 2.5% in August, according to the first estimate from the EU statistics agency. No breakdown was given, but Eurostat said its initial forecasts were usually "reliable". Separate figures also released by Eurostat showed the eurozone unemployment rate unchanged at 10% in August from the previous month. The number of people unemployed fell by 38,000 compared with July. (*BBC News*)
- **Japan: Large manufacturer sentiment gained in September, matching forecasts.** Japan's Tankan index of sentiment among large manufacturers rose to 2 in September from minus 9 in June, the Bank of Japan (8301) said in Tokyo. The median estimate of 23 economists surveyed by Bloomberg News was for a reading of 2. A positive number means optimists outnumber pessimists. (*Bloomberg*)
- **China: Manufacturing counters 'hard landing'.** Signs of stability in China's manufacturing industry in September may ease concern the world's second-largest economy will suffer a slump in economic expansion that escalates the risk of another global recession. The Purchasing Managers' Index published Oct. 1 by the China Federation of Logistics and Purchasing rose for a second month, to 51.2, with new export orders gaining and an inflation measure — factories' input costs — moderating. A separate PMI from HSBC Holdings Plc and Markit Economics on Sept. 30 was unchanged from August, at 49.9. Readings above 50 signal expansion. (*Bloomberg*)

UPCOMING RELEASE (October 10-14, 2011)

US

- Weekly Mortgage Applications by Mortgage Bankers Association on October 11, 2011.
- Minutes of FOMC Meeting on October 12, 2011.
- August Trade Balance by US Census Bureau on October 13, 2011.
- Weekly Initial Jobless Claims by Department of Labor on October 13, 2011.
- September Import Price Index by Bureau of Labor on October 14, 2011.
- September Advance Retail Sales by US Census Bureau on October 14, 2011.

Eurozone

- September Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Eurostat on October 10, 2011.
- ECB Publishes Oct. Monthly Report on October 13, 2011.
- September Consumer Price Index (CPI) by Eurostat on October 14, 2011.
- August Trade Balance by Eurostat on October 14, 2011.

Japan

- August BOP Current Account Balance by Ministry of Finance on October 10, 2011.
- August BOP Trade Balance by Ministry of Finance on October 10, 2011.
- September Bankruptcies Cases by Tokyo Shoko Research Ltd on October 11, 2011.
- August Machinery Order by Economic and Social Research Institution (ESRI) on October 11, 2011.
- September Machine Tool Orders by Japan Machine Tool Builder's Association on October 12, 2011.
- September Money Supply M2+CD by Bank of Japan (BOJ) on October 13, 2011.
- September Domestic Corporate Goods Price (CGPI) by BOJ on October 13, 2011.

China

- September Actual FDI by China Ministry of Commerce on October 11-15, 2011.
- September Foreign Exchange Reserve by National Bureau of Statistics on October 11-15, 2011.
- September New Yuan Loans by The People's Bank of China on October 11-15, 2011.
- September Money Supply M1 by The People's Bank of China on October 11-15, 2011.

Malaysia

- August Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) on October 10, 2011.
- August Manufacturing Sales of Products by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) on October 10, 2011.

- **China: Manufacturing index rises to four-month high on jump in exports.** A Chinese manufacturing index advanced for a second month in September, as a measure of new export orders rebounded to the highest level since May. The Purchasing Managers' Index was at 51.2, compared with 50.9 in August, the China Federation of Logistics and Purchasing said in a statement. The median estimate in a Bloomberg News survey of 13 economists was for a reading of 51.1. A level above 50 indicates expansion. *(Bloomberg)*
- **China: Services indexes show faster growth.** China's service industries expanded at a faster pace last month, rebounding from a deceleration in August, a pickup that may ease concern the world's second- largest economy is slowing. A purchasing managers' index for China's non-manufacturing industries rose to 59.3 from 57.6 in August, driven by retail spending, the China Federation of Logistics and Purchasing said on its website. HSBC Holdings Plc and Markit Economics said a services-industry index gained to 53 in September from a series-record low of 50.6 the previous month. Numbers above 50 indicate expansion. *(Bloomberg)*
- **China: Faster services growth may ease concern of economic slowdown risks.** China's service industries expanded at a faster pace last month, rebounding from a deceleration in August, a pickup that may ease concern the world's second- largest economy is slowing. A purchasing managers' index rose to 59.3 from 57.6 in August, driven by retail spending, the China Federation of Logistics and Purchasing said on its website. HSBC Holdings Plc and Markit Economics said a separate index gained to 53 in September from a series-record low of 50.6 the previous month. Numbers above 50 indicate expansion. *(Bloomberg)*
- **Malaysia: M3 expands at a slower annual rate of 10.6% in Aug.** Broad money (M3) expanded at a slower annual rate of 10.6% in August, Bank Negara Malaysia said. On a monthly basis, M3 increased more moderately due to non-resident portfolio outflows, the central bank said. It said net financing to the private sector increased by RM18.2 billion in August, driven mainly by an increase in outstanding loans and higher net issuance of private debt securities. *(Bernama)*