Industry Consumption Review

December 2019

पेट्रोलियम योजना एवं विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell

Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT

1. Petroleum products consumption during December 2019 recorded a drop of -0.1% over the historical volume of December 2018. Consumption for the period April-December 2019 saw a growth of 1.8% as compared to the same period last year. Except for SKO (-45.5%), Naphtha (-5.6%), HSD (-0.7%), LDO (-11.4%), FO/LSHS (-12.2%) and Bitumen (-8.4%) all other products registered growth during December 2019.

2. Preference for petrol driven vehicles, improvement in road conditions and better rural connectivity has led to growth in MS sales, which for twenty-eight months in a row recorded a growth and registered an 3.2% increase during December 2019 as compared to December 2018. The consumption of MS for the period April-December 2019 registered a growth of 8.4% as compared to the same period last year.

3. HSD consumption recorded a drop of -0.7% during December 2019 as compared to December 2018. Severe winters in northern India and agitations in some states have disrupted normal economic activities. HSD consumption for the period April-December 2019 registered a growth of 0.8% over the same period last year. The power deficit position has remained constant at -0.5% in both December 2019 and December 2018. Commercial vehicles sale has recorded a drop of -12.3% in the month of December 2019. Rainfall during the month was 10% above normal distribution. A growth of 6.1% was recorded in port traffic during December 2019 as compared to December 2018.

4. Total LPG consumption recorded a growth of 9.0% in December 2019 as compared to December 2018. Total LPG consumption for the period April-December 2019 has registered a growth of 7.6% as compared to the same period last year.

5. ATF consumption registered a growth of 1.8% in the month of December 2019, while cumulative consumption of ATF for the period April-December 2019 has registered a drop of –1.9%. Pick up in tourist movement during winter vacations has contributed to the growth to ATF.

6. Bitumen consumption during December 2019 recorded a drop of -8.4% as compared to December 2018. Bitumen consumption for the period April-December 2019 remained constant at 0.0% compared to the same period last year. Road construction projects and other infrastructure activities lost pace due to severe winter in the northern states and agitation in some states.

7. SKO consumption registered a drop of -45.5% in December 2019 as compared to December 2018. SKO consumption for the period April-December 2019 has registered a drop of -27.9% compared to the same period last year. This was mainly because of reduced PDS SKO allocation and voluntary surrender of some of the allocation by states.

This report analyses the trend of consumption of petroleum products in the country during the month of December 2019. Data on product-wise monthly consumption of petroleum products for December 2019 is uploaded on the PPAC website (www.ppac.gov.in) and on the mobile app "PPACE (PPAC-Easy)" that draws on the full range of information available on the PPAC website and is available on the play-stores of Android and Apple iOS.

1.0 CONSUMPTION:

The growth (%) in consumption of petroleum products, category-wise, for the month of December 2019 is given in Table-1.

Table-1: Petroleum Products Consumption (Quantity in TMT)

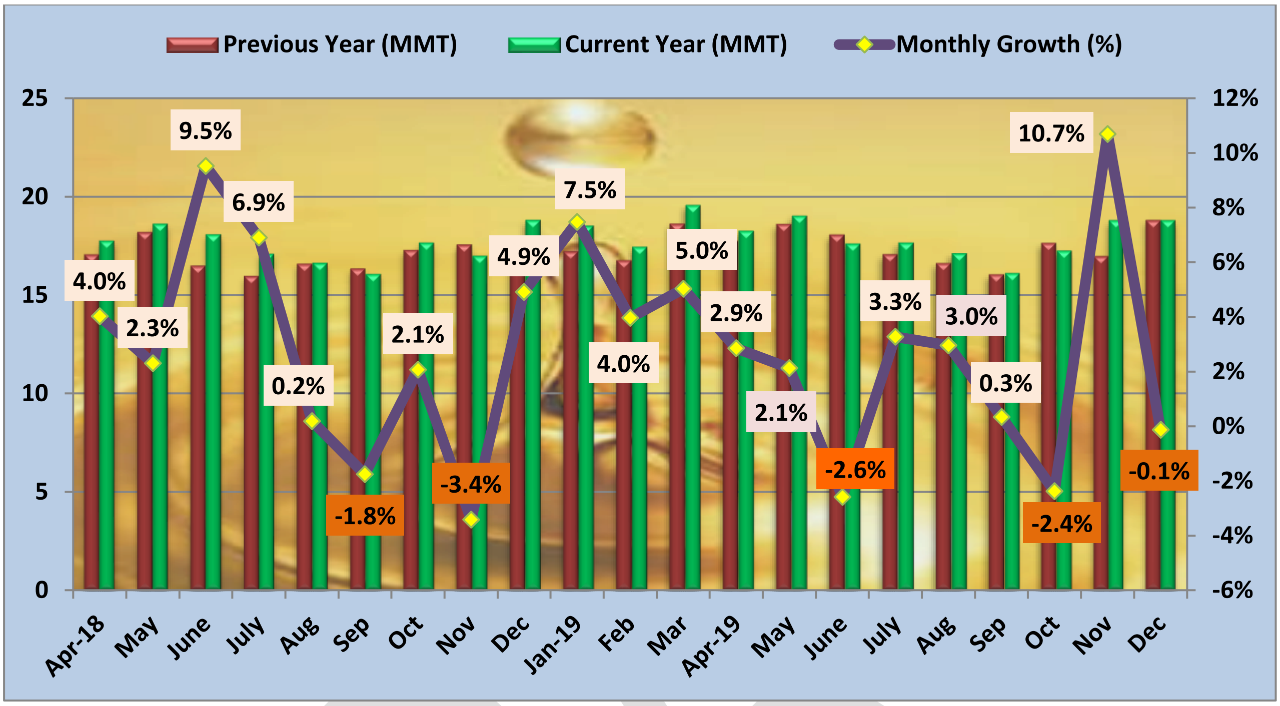
Product Type	Share %	December -2018	December -2019	Growth (%)	Products included
Sensitive Products	13.4	2445	2513	2.8	SKO & LPG
Major Decontrolled Products	70.6	13397	13257	-1.0	HSD, MS, Naphtha, Lubes, LDO, FO/LSHS, Bitumen & ATF
Minor Decontrolled Products	16.0	2968	3016	1.6	Petcoke & other minor products
Total	**100**	**18811**	**18787**	**-0.1**	

All Products: India's petroleum products consumption in the month of December 2019 registered a minor drop of -0.1%. Consumption of petroleum products during December 2019 was 18.79 TMT as against 18.81 TMT in December last year. The month of December 2019 saw a growth in consumption of LPG (9.0%), Petrol (MS) (3.2%), Lubes/Greases (9.7%), Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) (1.8%), Petcoke (2.0%) and products listed under "others" (0.8%), whereas a drop was recorded for kerosene SKO (-45.5%), Naphtha (-5.6%), Diesel (HSD) (-0.7%), Light Diesel Oil (LDO) (-11.4%), Furnace oil & Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (FO/LSHS) (-12.2%) and Bitumen (-8.4%).

Total cumulative consumption for the period April-December 2019 has shown a growth of 1.8% compared to the same period last year. LPG (7.6%), Petrol (MS) (8.4%), Diesel (HSD) (0.8%), Lubes & Greases (5.2%), Light diesel oil (LDO) (9.5%), Petcoke (5.3%) and all products listed under "others" (3.2%) contributed to growth during the period April-December 2019 as compared to same period last year.

Figure-1 gives a comparison of monthly POL consumption (MMT) and growth (%) since April 2018.

Figure-1: **Comparison of monthly POL consumption (MMT) and growth (%) since April 2018**



Composite PMI in India increased to 53.70 in December 2019 from 52.70 in November 2019.

- The Nikkei Manufacturing PMI in India rose to 52.7 in December 2019 as compared to 51.2 in November 2019, signaling expansion in manufacturing sector.

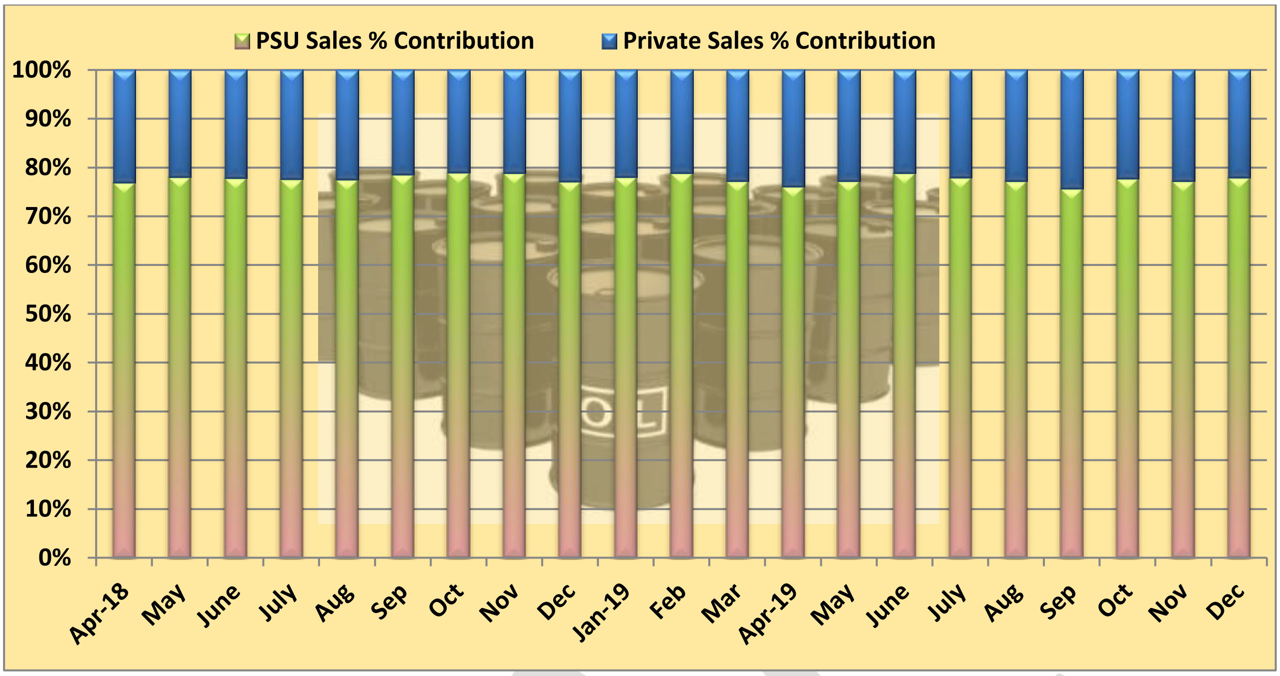
  At the subsector level the growth was led by consumer goods. Factories benefitted with a rebound in demand, as reported by HIS Markit.

- The Nikkei Services PMI in India rose to 53.3 in December 2019 as compared to 52.7 in November 2019, signaling an improvement. India's service sector activity expanded to a five-month high in December on the back of a sharp jump in new business growth, raising hopes of sustained economic recovery.

The PMI index is showing a positive outlook for both manufacturing as well as services sector indicating a growth in the coming months.

Figure-2 gives a comparison of percentage of monthly sales volumes of all petroleum products by PSUs and Private Oil companies since April 2018.

Figure-2: Comparison of monthly POL Sales in PSU & Private Sector (%) since April 2018



PPAC analyzes the sales recorded by the Industry and domestic sales by SEZ units based on available data. Data on direct private imports received from DGCIS, which are added to the final sales reported by oil companies and domestic sales by SEZ units, for estimation of consumption figures, are available up to October 2019. Private imports data for November 2019 and December 2019 are projected based on November 2018 to October 2019 actual data.

Product-wise analysis of growth for December 2019 is given below:

1.2 Petrol / Motor Spirit (MS): MS consumption recorded a growth for twenty-eight months in a row, registering a growth of 3.2% in the month of December 2019 with sales of 2.5 MMT as compared to 2.4 MMT in December 2018. The consumption of MS for the period April-December 2019 registered a growth of 8.4% compared to the same period last year. Major factors affecting MS consumption during the month were:

i. Preference for petrol driven vehicles due to narrow price difference between petrol and diesel.

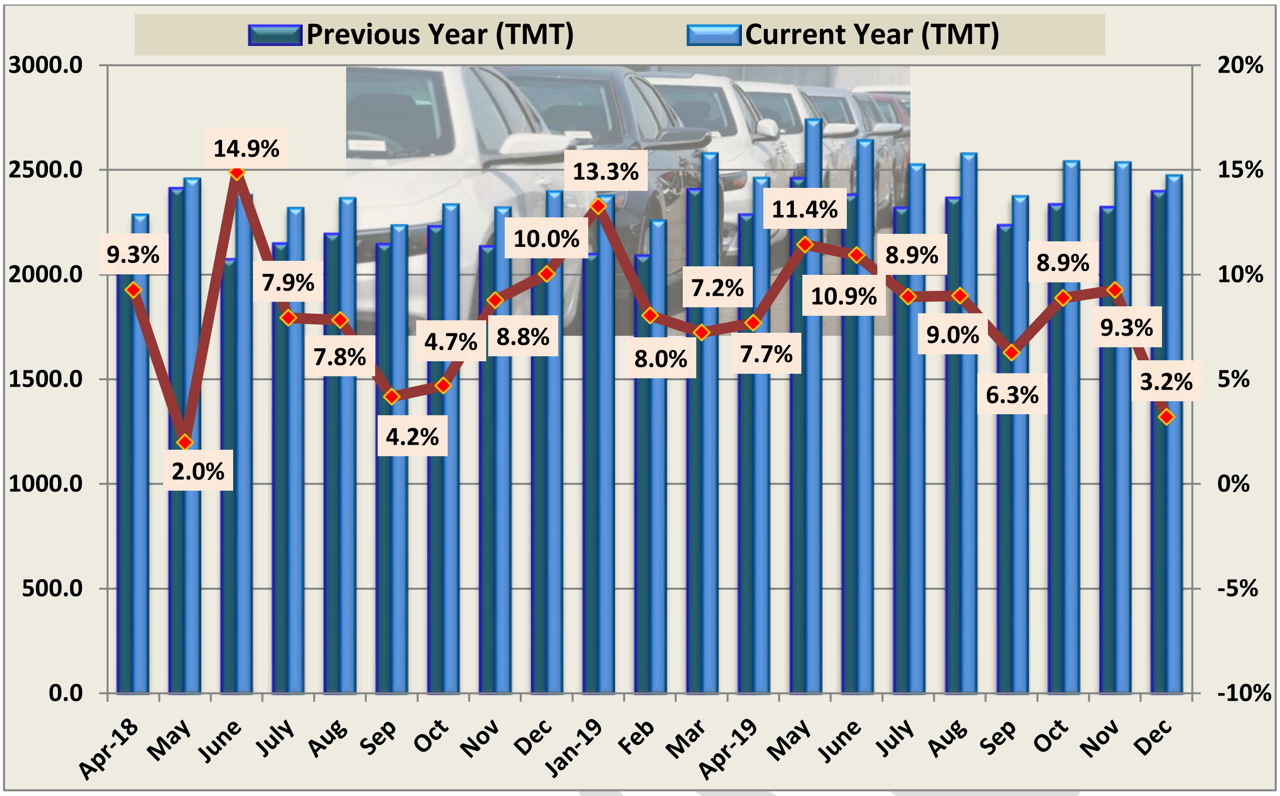
ii. Reduced road traffic, specially two wheelers due to cold wave coupled with rains in northern India affected MS consumption.

iii. Agitations in few states have also adversely affected MS consumption.

iv. Improved road conditions, better penetration and improved mobility in rural areas has helped to sustain MS sales.

Figure-3 gives month-wise MS consumption volume (TMT) and month-on-month growth (%) since April 2018.

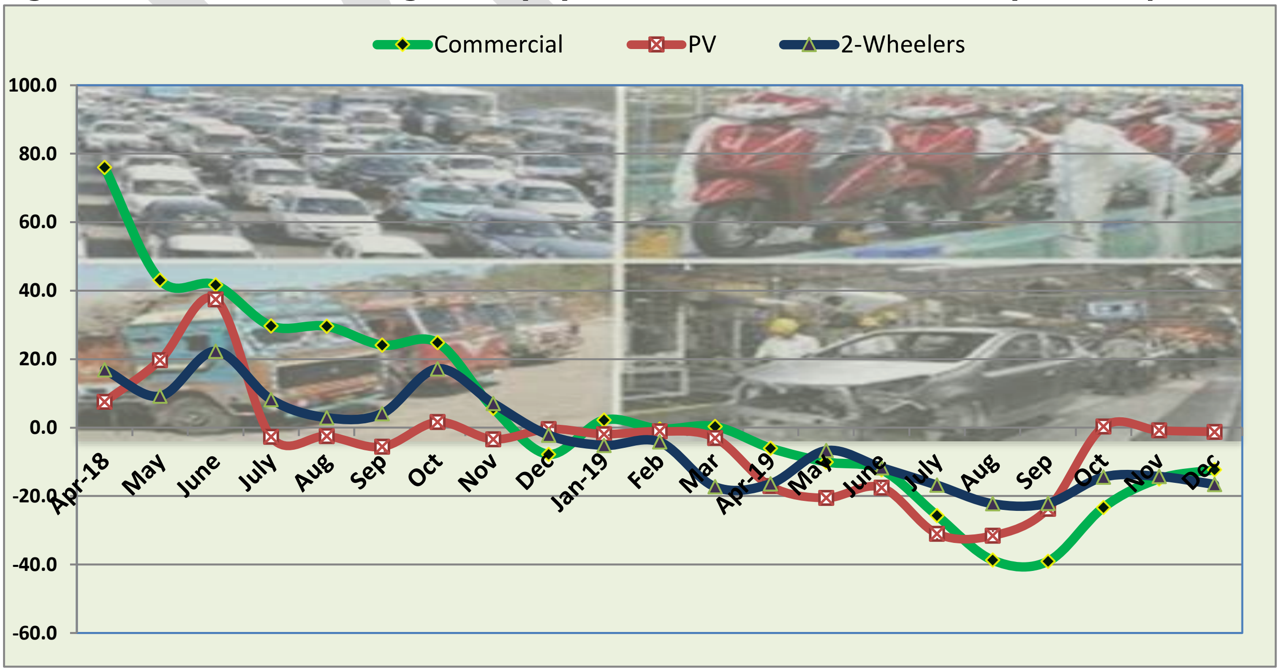
Figure-3: Month wise MS consumption (TMT) and growth (%) since April 2018



Other factors impacting consumption of MS are:

Figure-4 gives a graphic representation of month-wise growth percentages of passenger vehicles, commercial vehicles and 2-wheelers since April 2018.

Figure-4: Month-wise sales growth (%) of Indian Automobile Industry since April 2018



Total passenger vehicles (PV) sales: The passenger vehicle sales remains tepid has seen a drop of -1.2% in the month of December 2019.

The downfall in PV sales has been mainly attributed to delay by consumers on account of implementation of BSVI mandate less than three months away and popularity of ride sharing apps.

Passenger vehicle sale for the period April-December 2019 has registered a drop of -16.4% as compared to the same period last year.

Passenger car and vans recorded a drop of -8.4% and -53.4% respectively during the current month. Utility vehicles, in December 2019 recorded a growth of 30.0% that was led by new launches in the segment. On cumulative basis, passenger cars and vans recorded a drop of -23.6% and -37.3% respectively while utility vehicles recorded a growth of 6.3%.

Segment	December			April-December		
	2018-19	2019-20	Growth %	2018-19	2019-20	Growth %
Passenger Cars	155159	142126	-8.4	1689839	1291238	-23.6
Utility Vehicles	65567	85252	30.0	682257	725563	6.3
Vans	18027	8408	-53.4	161159	101036	-37.3
Total PV	**238753**	**235786**	**-1.2**	**2533255**	**2117837**	**-16.4**

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

a) **2-wheeler sales**: The overall sales for two-wheelers declined for the thirteenth consecutive month as compared to last year. Upcoming BS VI norms is one the factor leading to slide in the sales. Improving public transport system like BRTS and Metro in certain cities has also impacted the 2-wheeler sales. Sales dropped in the month of December 2019 by -16.6% as compared to last year.

In December 2019, scooter sales recorded a drop of -24.5% with a sales figure of 306,550 units. Motorcycle segment also recorded a drop of -12.0% with a sales figure of 697,819 units. Moped sales recorded a drop of -23.7% by selling 45,669 units. On cumulative basis scooter, motorcycle and moped sales recorded a drop of -16.2%, -15.0% and -25.1% respectively.

Segment	December			April-December		
	2018-19	2019-20	Growth %	2018-19	2019-20	Growth %
Scooters/ Scooterette	406137	306550	-24.5	5324125	4463954	-16.2
Motor Cycles	793042	697819	-12.0	10540737	8955215	-15.0
Mopeds	59828	45669	-23.7	661923	495805	-25.1
Total 2 Wheelers	**1259007**	**1050038**	**-16.6**	**16526785**	**13914974**	**-15.8**

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

1.3 High Speed Diesel (HSD): HSD consumption during the month recorded a drop of -0.7% with sales of 7.3 MMT in December 2019 as compared to 7.4 MMT in December 2018. Diesel consumption for the period April-December 2019 registered a growth of 0.8% over the same period last year.

Factors affecting diesel consumption during the current month can be attributed mainly to the following factors:

i. Closure of highways due to snowfall/ landslides / fog due to severe cold wave and snowfall in the northern states had impaired movement of heavy vehicular traffic in UT of J&K and Ladakh, states of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. Agricultural activities were affected due to cold wave in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

ii. A growth in diesel consumption was observed in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Odisha, Telangana and Jharkhand mainly on account of infrastructure related activities like road construction and mining.

iii. Commercial vehicles sale has recorded a drop of -12.3% in the month of December 2019. Rainfall during the month was 10% above normal distribution. There is a growth of 6.1% in port traffic during December 2019 as compared to December 2018.

iv. Slew of incentives by Indian railways for freight loading has made rail movement attractive and hence impacting cargo movement by road.

v. Agitations in few parts of the country have adversely affected economic activities.

Figure-5 gives month-wise HSD consumption volume (TMT) and month-on-month growth (%) since April 2018.

Figure-5: Month-wise HSD consumption (TMT) and growth (%) since April 2018

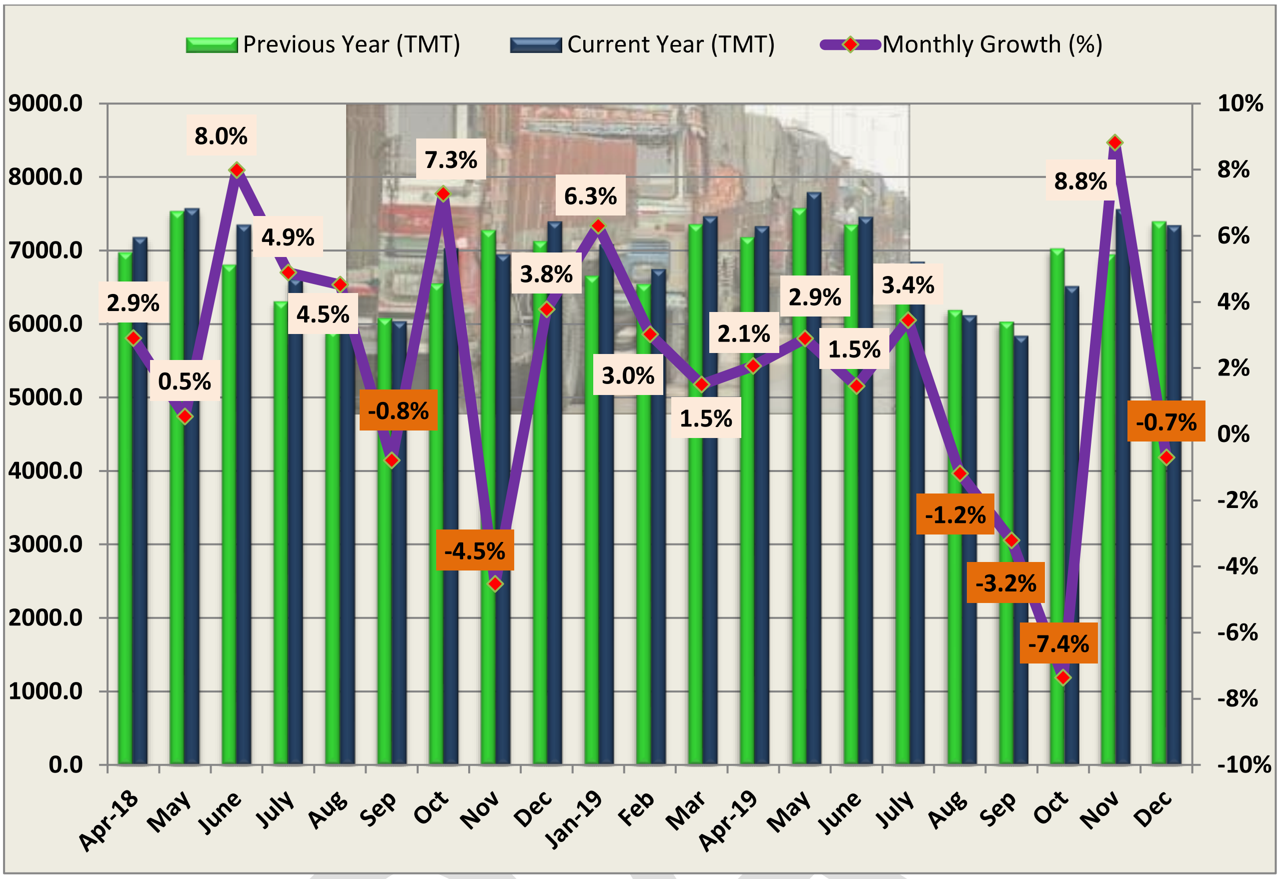
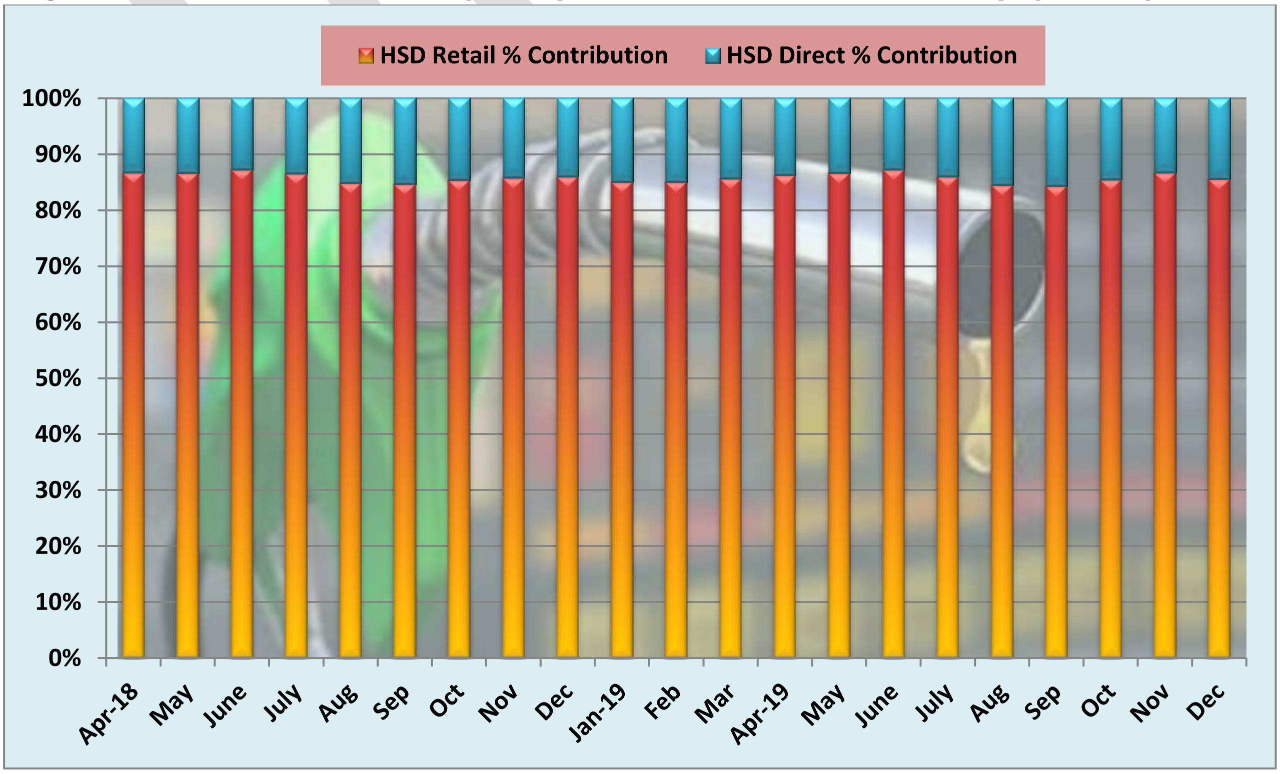


Figure-6 gives a comparison of month-wise percentage of HSD consumption by Retail and Consumer (Direct) business share since April 2018.

Figure-6: **Month-wise HSD consumption by Retail and Direct business share (%) since April 2018**



Other factors affecting diesel consumption are discussed below:

a) **Commercial vehicles (CV) sales**: The commercial vehicle (M&HCV and LCV) segment continued to degrow and for the ninth month in a row recording a drop of -12.3% in December 2019. Lack of financing options from NBFCs, falling freight rentals, increase of axle load, limited routes and upcoming BS VI norms have contributed to the slide in the sales. M&HCV witnessed a drop of -31.7% in December 2019 by selling 21,388 units vis-a-vis 31,314 units in December 2018.

b) **Light Commercial Vehicle (LCV)**: The LCV segment witnessed a growth of 1.3% during the month of December 2019 as compared to the same period last year. LCV sector contributed sales of 45,234 units as against 44,670 units during December 2018.

Segment	December			April-December		
	2018-19	2019-20	Growth %	2018-19	2019-20	Growth %
M & HCV	31314	21388	-31.7	278319	176202	-36.7
LCV	44670	45234	1.3	444943	394500	-11.3
Total C'l Vehicles	**75984**	**66622**	**-12.3**	**723262**	**570702**	**-21.1**

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

c) **Port traffic:** The traffic handled at major ports in India recorded a growth of 6.1% and together handled 61.0 MMT of cargo during December 2019 as against 57.5 MMT handled during the corresponding period of the previous year. A growth of 0.9% was registered in the port traffic for the cumulative period April to December 2019 as compared to same period last year. A dip in cargo handled during the month of December 2019 was recorded at the ports of Ennore, Chennai, New Mangalore, Mormugao and JNPT. A drop-in port traffic indicates drop in import/export and related economic activities.

During the period April-December 2019, growth was registered specifically in POL (3.3%), other liquids (1.4%), iron ore (32.0%), fertilizer finished (20.1%), coking & others coal (1.5%), and containers (2.0%). A drop was observed in thermal & steam coal (-17.0%) and miscellaneous cargo (-1.9%). While iron ore mining activities have increased in Karnataka and Odisha, it continues to be severely restricted in Goa. Commodity-wise, the percentage share of POL was maximum i.e. 34.0%, followed by container (21.0%), thermal & steam coal (12.6%), other miscellaneous cargo (10.2%), coking & other coal (8.1%), iron ore & pellets (7.5%), other liquids (4.2%), finished fertilizer (1.5%) and raw fertilizer (0.9%).

Table-2 below gives the port-wise performance during the month of December 2019.

Table-2: Traffic handled at major ports in December 2019

Traffic handled at major ports (TMT)			
Ports	**December 2018**	**December 2019**	**Growth (%)**
Kolkata + Haldia	5676	5809	2.34
PARADIP	9130	10364	13.52
VISAKHAPATNAM	6256	6481	3.60
KAMARAJAR (ENNORE)	3338	2862	-14.26
CHENNAI	4319	3695	-14.45
V.O. CHIDAMBARANAR	2748	2826	2.84
COCHIN	2112	2893	36.98
NEW MANGALORE	3663	3422	-6.58
MORMUGAO	1485	1329	-10.51
MUMBAI	5024	5280	5.10
JNPT	6121	5789	-5.42
DEENDAYAL (KANDLA)	7581	10205	34.61
TOTAL:	57453	60955	6.10

Source: Indian Ports Association (IPA)

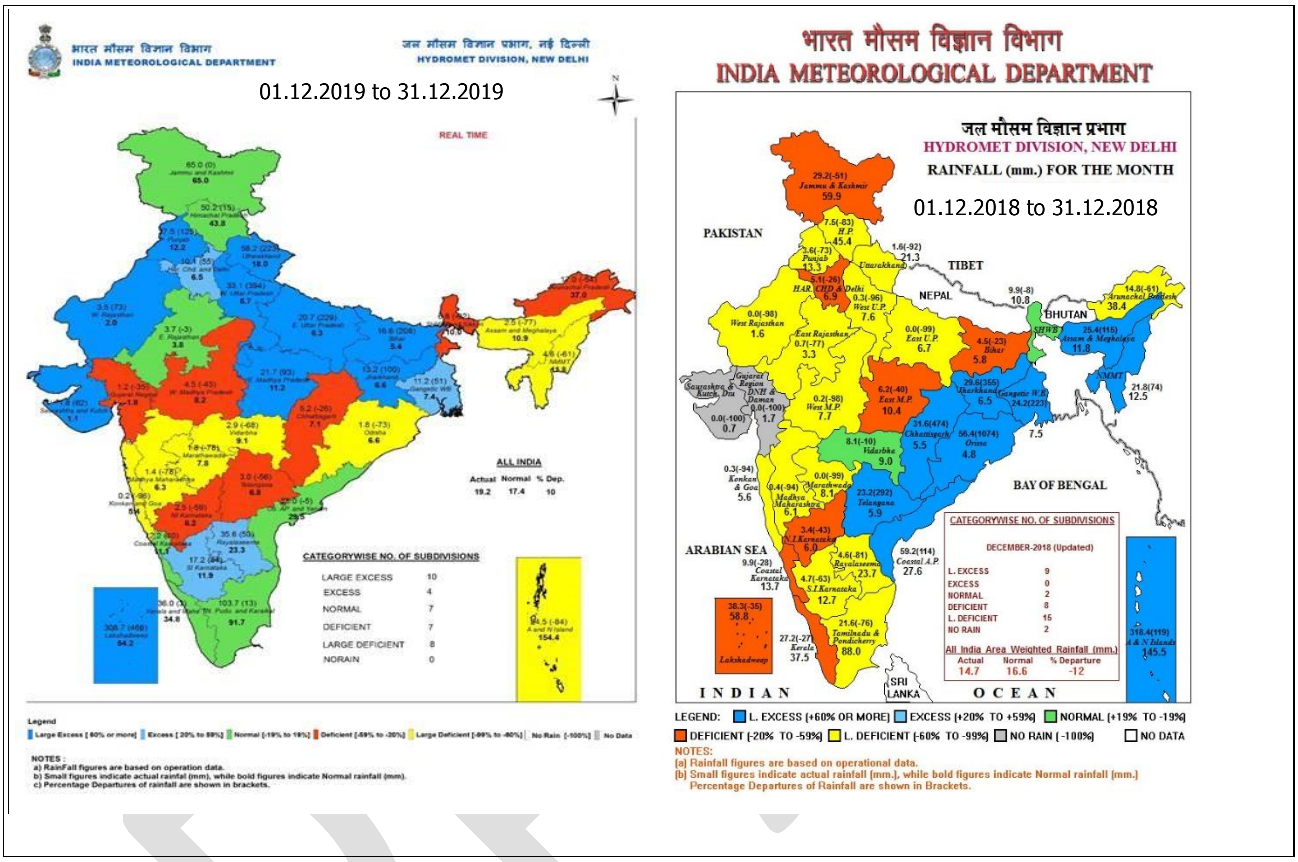
d) **Power situation**: The position of power supply for the month of December 2019 is given in Table-3. As per data reported, power deficit position has remained constant at -0.5% in both December 2019 and December 2018. The deficit was mainly in the state Uttar Pradesh and UT of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

Table-3: Power deficit: Region-wise position for December 2019 (% deficit)

States	December-19				December-18
	Requirement (MU)	Available (MU)	Deficit		Deficit
			MU	(%)	(%)
North	28,487	27,977	-510	-1.8%	-1.4%
West	33,337	33,337	0	0.0%	0.0%
South	27,463	27,459	-4	0.0%	-0.1%
East	10,289	10,289	0	0.0%	-0.2%
North-East	1,233	1,219	-14	-1.1%	-1.8%
Total	**100,809**	**100,281**	**-528**	**-0.5%**	**-0.5%**

Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

e) Seasonal rainfall scenario: The rainfall in the country during December 2019 was almost 10% above normal precipitation. A rainfall of 19.2 mm was recorded in the month of December 2019 as against a normal reading of 17.4 mm. Out of total 36 sub divisions, 14 divisions received from excess to large excess rainfall whereas 15 divisions received deficient to large deficient rainfall and 7 divisions received normal rainfall during the month as can be seen from the following map.

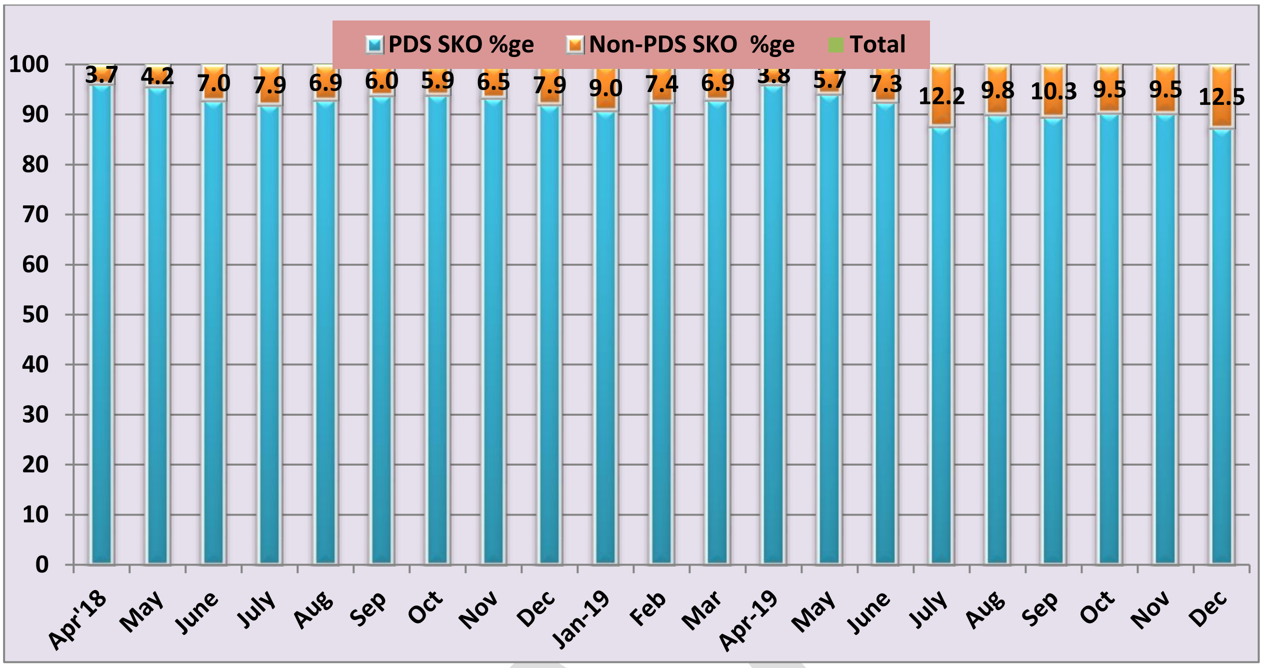


Source: India Meteorological Department (IMD)

1.4 Kerosene: Kerosene consumption registered a drop of -45.5% during December 2019 as compared to December 2018. The cumulative consumption of SKO for the period April-December 2019 has shown a drop of -27.9% as compared to the same period last year. While the states Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Haryana, Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar and Punjab have been declared kerosene free. The month of December 2019 saw nil upliftment by Goa. States like Gujarat, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh made voluntary surrender of PDS SKO allocation.

Figure-7 gives a comparison of kerosene sales in public distribution system vis-à-vis Non-PDS system since April 2018.

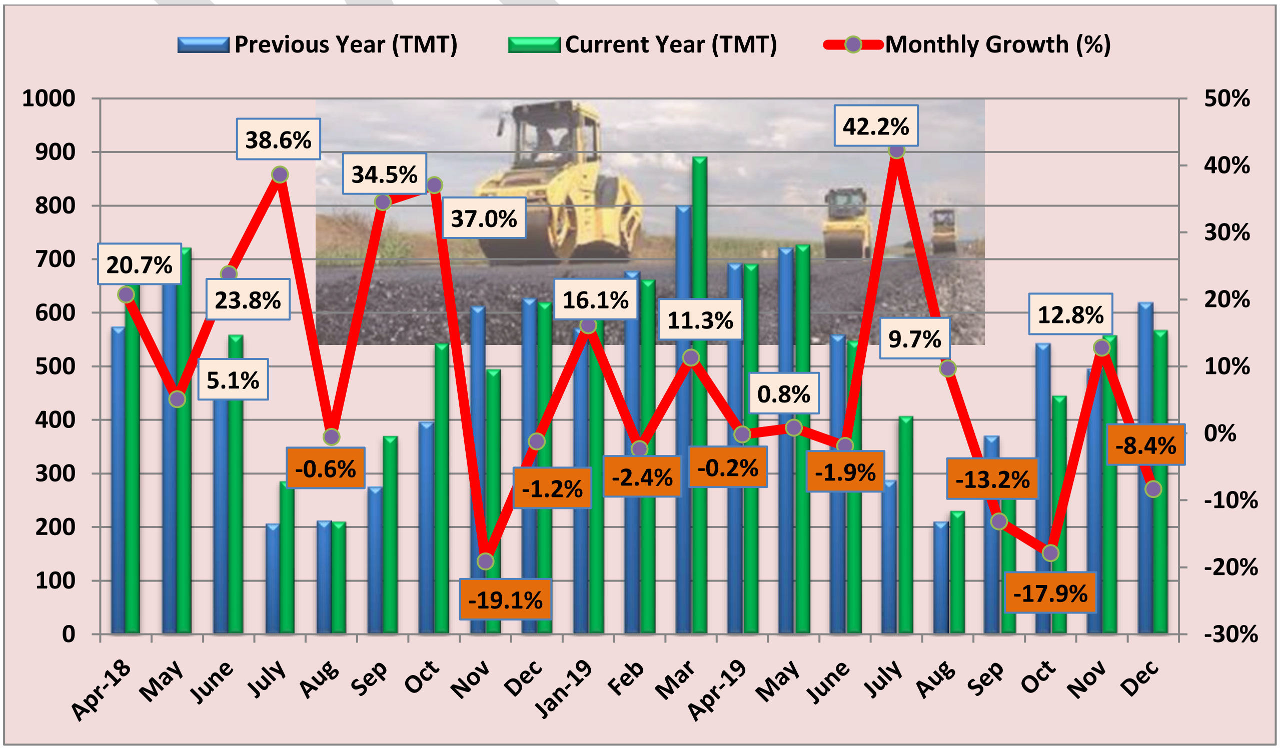
Figure-7: Month-wise PDS & Non PDS SKO consumption in share (%) since April 2018



1.5 Bitumen: Bitumen consumption during December 2019 recorded a drop of -8.4% as compared to December 2018. Cumulatively, the consumption of bitumen during the period April-December 2019 remained constant as compared to the same period in the previous year. Severe cold wave and agitation in some parts of the country has negatively affected road construction activities in several parts of the country.

Figure-8 gives the month wise bitumen consumption and growth since April 2018.

Figure-8: Month-wise Bitumen consumption (TMT) and growth (%) since April 2018



1.6 LPG: Total LPG consumption recorded a growth of 9.0% during December 2019 and a cumulative growth of 7.7% during April-December 2019. Last year during December 2018, a growth of 5.6% was observed and the cumulative growth during April-December 2018 was 5.0%. During December 2019, out of the five regions, Northern region had the highest share in total LPG consumption of 33.1% followed by Southern region at 27.5%, Western region at 22%, Eastern region at 15.2% and North Eastern region at 2.2%. Northern region had the highest growth of 13.2% in total LPG consumption during December 2019.

LPG-Packed Domestic consumption recorded a growth of 8.3% during December 2019 and a cumulative growth of 7.6% during the period April-December 2019. Last year during December 2018, a growth of 6% was observed and the cumulative growth during April-December 2018 was 5.2%. This year during the period April-December 2019, 45.5 lakh DBCs and 142.7 lakh new connections were released out of which 83.9 lakh were released under PMUY. A total of 802.9 lakh connections have been released under PMUY till 31.12.2019 since inception. During December 2019, the region-wise share of LPG Packed Domestic consumption was highest in Northern region (34.5%) followed by Southern region (25.8%), Western region (21%), Eastern region (16.4%) and North-Eastern region (2.3%). During December 2019, the five states with the highest LPG-Packed domestic sales share were Uttar Pradesh (14.5%), Maharashtra (10.9%), Tamil Nadu (7.8%), West Bengal (6.8%) and Karnataka (6.1%). During December 2019, percentage share of LPG-Packed Domestic was 87.4% of total LPG consumption whereas it was 88.3% in December 2018.

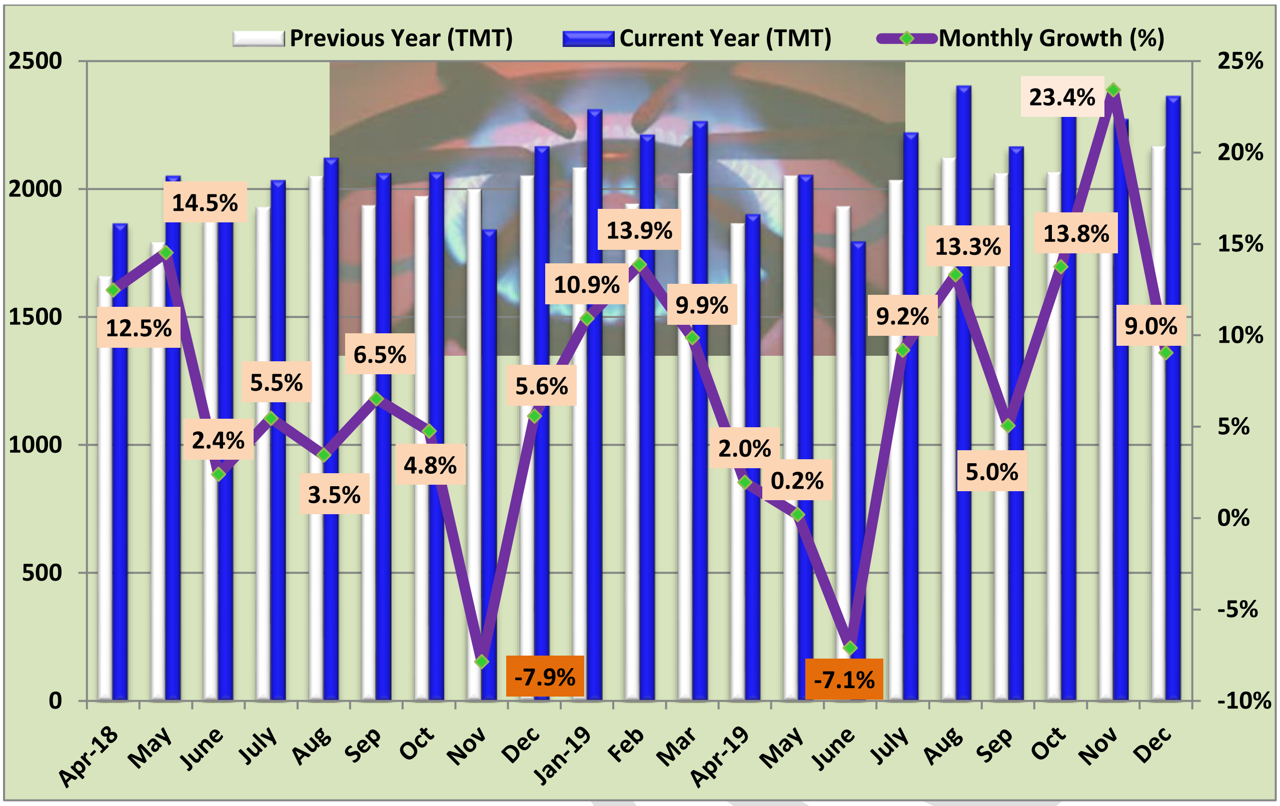
LPG-Packed Non-Domestic consumption recorded a growth of 19.2% in December 2019 and a cumulative growth of 15.9% during the period April-December 2019. Last year during December 2018, a growth of 8.1% was observed and the cumulative growth during April-December 2018 was 10.2%. Share of LPG Packed Non-Domestic in total LPG consumption has increased to 11% in December 2019 from 10.1% in December 2018. Region-wise share of LPG Packed Non-Domestic consumption was highest in Southern region (37.3%) followed by Western region (29.1%), Northern region (25.4%), Eastern region (7.2%) and North-Eastern region (0.9%) during December 2019.

Bulk LPG consumption registered a growth of 13.7% during December 2019 and a drop of -10.1% during April-December 2019. Last year in the month of December 2018, there was a drop of -33.5% while for the period April-December 2018, a drop of -14.5% was witnessed. Percentage share of Bulk LPG in total LPG consumption was 0.9% during December 2019 and it was at the same level as of December 2018.

Auto LPG consumption registered a growth of 5% in December 2019 and a cumulative drop of -1.8% during the period April-December 2019. The sales volume increase was about 0.7 TMT in December 2019 as against December 2018. Last year in the month of December 2018 a drop of -5.2% was observed while there was a cumulative drop of -2.6% during April-December 2018.

Figure-9 gives the month-wise LPG consumption and growth since April 2018.

Figure-9: Month-wise LPG consumption (TMT) and growth (%) since April 2018



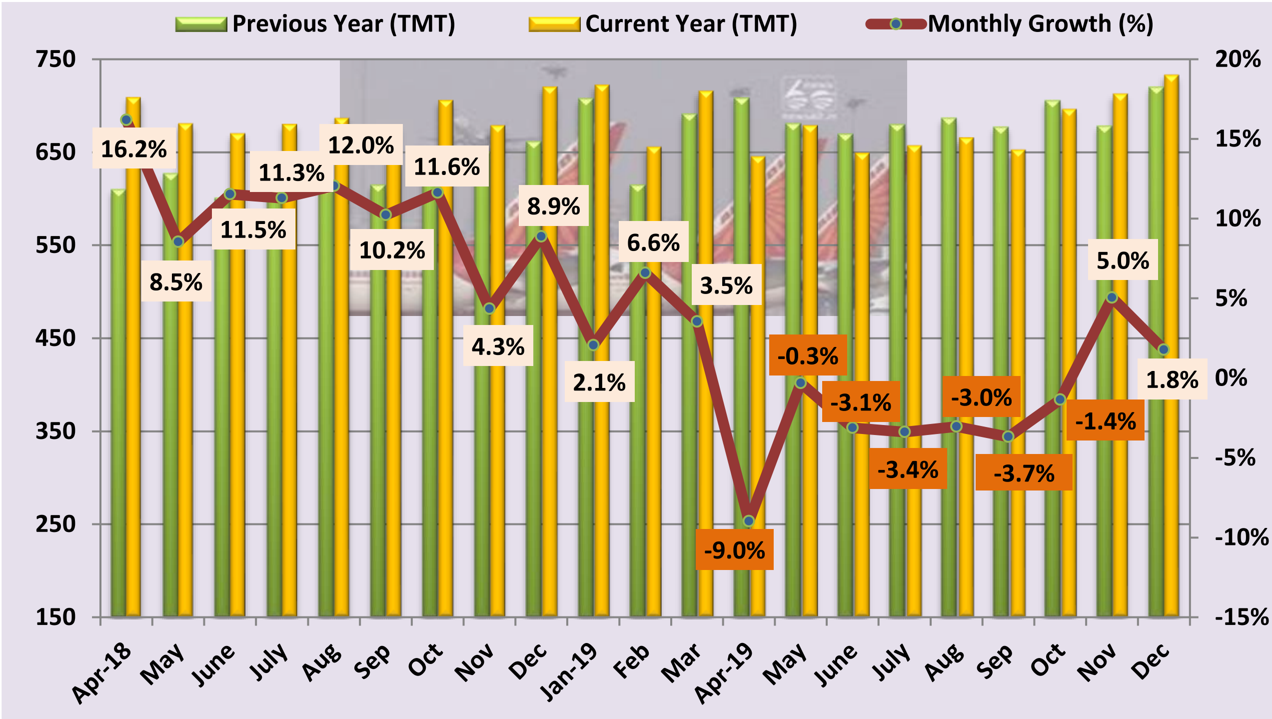
1.7 Naphtha: Naphtha consumption recorded a drop of -5.6% in December 2019 as compared to December 2018. Cumulatively, the consumption of naphtha during the period April-December 2019 has seen a drop of -7.2% as compared to the same period in the previous year. There has been a growth in consumption of naphtha by the power sector, but it was offset by drop in consumption in both petrochemical and fertilizer sectors. Petrochemical industries remain the main consumers of naphtha in addition to minor consumers like fertilizer and power. Fluctuation in demand by the petrochemical industry (particularly for polymers and plastics) largely drives the pattern of naphtha consumption. On cumulative basis there is a drop in demand of naphtha by both petrochemical and fertilizer industry.

1.8 ATF: ATF consumption has shown a growth of 1.8% in the month of December 2019. Cumulative growth for the period April-December 2019 has seen a drop of -1.9% as compared to the same period in the previous year.

Passengers carried by domestic airlines during December 2019 stood at 130.2 Lacs as against 126.9 Lacs during December 2018 thereby registering a growth of 2.6% Total number of domestic passengers carried by airlines for the period April-December 2019 stood at 1087.2 Lacs as against 1051.9 lakhs during the same period last year, thereby recording a growth of 3.4%.Pick up in tourist movement during the winter vacations has kept ATF consumption in the positive territory.

Figure-10 gives the month-wise ATF consumption and growth since April 2018.

Figure-10: Month-wise ATF consumption (TMT) and growth (%) since April 2018



1.9 Furnace oil & Low sulphur heavy stock (FO/LSHS): FO/LSHS consumption registered a drop of -12.2% during December 2019 as compared to December 2018. On a cumulative basis a drop of -7.8% was recorded in the consumption for the period April-December 2019 as compared to the same period last year. Consumption of FO/LSHS is largely driven by General trade sector in addition to power, fertilizer, petrochemical, steel and others. All sectors except the category "others" recorded a drop-in consumption in the current month. The cumulative drop in consumption of FO has been mainly due to ban of FO in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana. Consumption of LSHS has increased in the category "General Trade".

1.10 PETCOKE: Petcoke consumption registered a growth of 2.0% in December 2019 as compared to December 2018. The cumulative consumption of petcoke during the period April-December 2019 has grown by 5.3% as compared to the same period in the previous year. The consumption of petcoke fluctuates with demand in the cement industry. Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry has banned import of petcoke for use as fuel but has allowed its import only for use as feedstock in some select industries such as cement, lime kiln, calcium carbide and gasification industries.

1.11 LDO: LDO consumption recorded a drop of -11.4% during December 2019 as compared to December 2018. The consumption of LDO during the period April-December 2019 has seen a growth of 9.5% as compared to the same period in the previous year. LDO is extensively used in various types of furnaces. The ban of FO in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana has led to an increase in consumption of LDO.

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Industry Consumption Trend Analysis 2019-20 (Provisional)

('000 MT)

Product	December			April-December		
	2018-19	2019-20	Growth (%)	2018-19	2019-20	Growth (%)
(A) Sensitive Products						
SKO	280.3	152.7	**-45.5**	2630.6	1896.3	**-27.9**
LPG	2165.0	2360.7	**9.0**	18126.3	19513.0	**7.6**
Sub Total	**2445**	**2513**	**2.8**	**20757**	**21409**	**3.1**
(B) Major Decontrolled Products						
Naphtha	1300.3	1227.6	**-5.6**	10642.8	9879.9	**-7.2**
MS	2395.0	2471.5	**3.2**	21076.4	22849.7	**8.4**
HSD	7388.7	7336.7	**-0.7**	62259.6	62737.3	**0.8**
Lubes/Greases	300.6	329.8	**9.7**	2627.3	2762.8	**5.2**
LDO	51.9	46.0	**-11.4**	426.7	467.5	**9.5**
FO/LSHS	621.1	545.4	**-12.2**	4947.9	4563.1	**-7.8**
Bitumen	619.2	567.4	**-8.4**	4494.3	4494.9	**0.0**
ATF	720.1	732.9	**1.8**	6206.9	6088.7	**-1.9**
Sub Total	**13397**	**13257**	**-1.0**	**112682**	**113844**	**1.0**
Sub - Total (A) + (B)	**15842.2**	**15770.7**	**-0.5**	**133438.9**	**135253.2**	**1.4**
(C) Minor Decontrolled Products						
Petcoke	1922.1	1961.0	**2.0**	15564.0	16383.2	**5.3**
Others	1046.1	1054.9	**0.8**	8688.6	8966.5	**3.2**
Sub Total	**2968.3**	**3015.9**	**1.6**	**24252.6**	**25349.7**	**4.5**
Total	**18811**	**18787**	**-0.1**	**157692**	**160603**	**1.8**