INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION SEPTEMBER 2018

IIP growth dipped to 4.5% in September 2018, dampened by capital goods, intermediate goods and non-durables

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HIGHLIGHTS

- ***The year-on-year (YoY) growth of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) dipped to a four-month low 4.5% in September 2018 from the revised 4.7% in August 2018, led by disruption related to flooding in parts of the country and a later start to the festive season.***
- ***The slip in manufacturing growth (to +4.6% from +5.1%) was largely offset by the improvement in the performance of electricity (to +8.2% from +7.6%) and mining (to +0.2% from -0.5%) in September 2018 relative to the previous month.***
- ***The pickup in coal output growth following the waning of the unfavourable base effect, helped the mining sector to record a mild turnaround in September 2018 from the YoY contraction in the previous month.***
- ***In terms of the use-based classification, the sequential dip in IIP growth in September 2018 was largely driven by a sharp correction in growth of capital goods (to +5.8% from +9.3%), partly reflecting an unfavourable base.***
- ***Infrastructure/construction goods stood out as the fastest growing category in September 2018 with a growth of 9.5%, benefitting from the continued double-digit growth of cement output.***
- ***With the improvement in the growth of coal output, electricity generation and automobile production, and the shift in production schedules related to the festive season, IIP growth may rise to above 7.0% in October 2018 from the modest 4.5% in September 2018.***
- ***While manufacturing volume growth has improved to 5.5% in Q2 FY2019 from 5.1% in Q1 FY2019, we expect manufacturing GVA growth to record a considerable moderation in the just-concluded quarter from the initial 13.5% in Q1 FY2019, led by an unwinding of base effects, as well as margin pressure related to commodity prices, INR depreciation and rising interest costs.***

OVERVIEW

Industrial growth rose modestly to 4.5% in September 2018 from 4.1% in September 2017 (refer Exhibit 1 and 2), similar to our forecast (+4.8%). The pickup in growth in September 2018 relative to September 2017 was led by infrastructure/construction goods (to +9.5% from +0.5%) and consumer durables (to +5.2% from -4.1%). In contrast there was a considerable decline in the pace of expansion of primary goods (+2.6% from +6.6%), capital goods (to +5.8% from +8.7%) and consumer non-durables (to +6.1% from +10.5%), and a mild dip in growth of intermediate goods (to +1.4% from +2.1%) in September 2018 relative to September 2017.

Despite a favourable base effect, IIP growth eased to 4.5% in September 2018 (+4.1% in September 2017) from the revised 4.7% in August 2018 (+4.8% in August 2017), led by the disruption related to flooding in parts of the country and a later start to the festive season. The sequential dip in IIP growth is largely in line with the slowdown in the expansion of the core sector industries (with a weight of 40.3% in the IIP) to 4.3% in September 2018 from 4.2% in August 2018 (refer Exhibit 9). In terms of the use-based industries, the pace of expansion of capital goods (to +5.8% from +9.3%), intermediate goods (to +1.4% from +2.8%), consumer non-durables (to +6.1% from +6.5%) and consumer durables (to

+5.2% from +5.3%), recorded a sequential dip in September 2018 relative to the previous month, whereas that of infrastructure goods (to +9.5% from +8.0%) and primary goods (to +2.6% from +2.5%) displayed an improvement. The decline in growth of capital goods output in September 2018 relative to the previous month, partly reflects an unfavourable base effect. Infrastructure/construction goods stood out as the fastest growing category in September 2018, benefitting from the continued double-digit growth of cement output.

In terms of the sectoral classification, the performance of mining deteriorated sharply in September 2018 relative to September 2017 (to +0.2% from +7.6%; refer Exhibit 3), whereas the growth of manufacturing (to +4.6% from +3.8%) and electricity (to +8.2% from +3.4%) improved. Six of the sub-sectors of manufacturing with a modest weight of 7.9% in the IIP, recorded a YoY contraction in September 2018. The sequential dip in the pace of industrial expansion in September 2018 was led by manufacturing (to +4.6% from +5.1%), whereas the growth of electricity generation (to +8.2% from +7.6%) and mining (to +0.2% from -0.5%) recorded an improvement.

The IIP growth for August 2018 was revised to 4.7% from 4.3%, led by a sharp revision in capital goods (to +9.3% from +5.0%), and more modest revisions in intermediate goods (to +2.8% from +2.4%), infrastructure/construction goods (to +8.0% from +7.8%), consumer non-durables (to +6.5% from +6.3%), and consumer durables (to +5.3% from +5.2%), partly offset by a mild downward revision in primary goods (to +2.5% from +2.6%). The growth of IIP rose to 5.2% in Q2 FY2019 from 3.3% in Q2 FY2018. Overall, the growth of the IIP doubled, albeit to a moderate 5.1% in H1 FY2019 from the low 2.6% in H1 FY2018.

OUTLOOK

The YoY growth in output of Coal India Limited (CIL) doubled to 7.8% in October 2018 from 3.8% in September 2018, partly reflecting a favourable base effect. This may support the performance of mining in the just-concluded month.

Similarly, data released by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) indicates that growth of electricity generation doubled to 10.5% in October 2018 from 5.7% in September 2018, led by thermal electricity generation (to +10.7% from +2.9%), even as hydroelectricity generation deteriorated (to +12.9% from +23.6%; reflecting the dip in reservoir levels in the past few weeks).

In addition, the data released by the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers indicates that the growth in aggregate auto production rose sharply to 20.8% in October 2018, an eight-month high, from 8.0% in September 2018, supported by a favourable base. This sequential uptick in October 2018 relative to the previous month was broad-based, led by motorcycles (to +25.5% from +11.6%), scooters (to +13.1% from -0.3%), passenger vehicles (to +6.2% from -0.8%) and commercial vehicles (to +42.8% from +40.8%).

With the improvement in the growth of coal output, electricity generation and automobile production, as well as the shift in production schedules related to the festive season, the IIP growth may rise to above 7.0% in October 2018 from the modest 4.5% in September 2018.

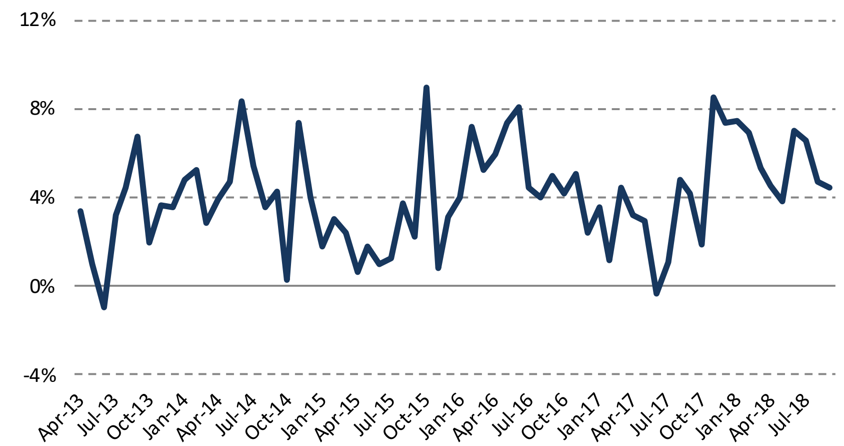
While manufacturing volume growth has improved to 5.5% in Q2 FY2019 from 5.1% in Q1 FY2019, we expect manufacturing GVA growth to record a considerable moderation in the just-concluded quarter from the initial 13.5% in Q1 FY2019, led by an unwinding of base effects, as well as margin pressure related to commodity prices, INR depreciation and rising interest costs.

Exhibit 1: Trend in IIP Growth

		Sectoral			Use-Based Classification					
	IIP	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Primary	Capital	Intermediate	Infrastructure/ Construction	Durables	Non-Durables
Weight	100.0%	14.4%	77.6%	8.0%	34.0%	8.2%	17.2%	12.3%	12.8%	15.3%
Month										
Aug-17	4.8%	9.3%	3.8%	8.3%	7.1%	7.3%	-0.5%	2.7%	4.3%	7.2%
Sep-17	4.1%	7.6%	3.8%	3.4%	6.6%	8.7%	2.1%	0.5%	-4.1%	10.5%
Aug-18	4.7%	-0.5%	5.1%	7.6%	2.5%	9.3%	2.8%	8.0%	5.3%	6.5%
Sep-18	4.5%	0.2%	4.6%	8.2%	2.6%	5.8%	1.4%	9.5%	5.2%	6.1%
April-September FY2018	2.6%	3.9%	2.0%	5.7%	3.7%	0.3%	0.3%	2.1%	-1.0%	7.5%
April-September FY2019	5.1%	3.3%	5.3%	6.2%	4.8%	7.3%	1.2%	8.7%	8.1%	4.0%

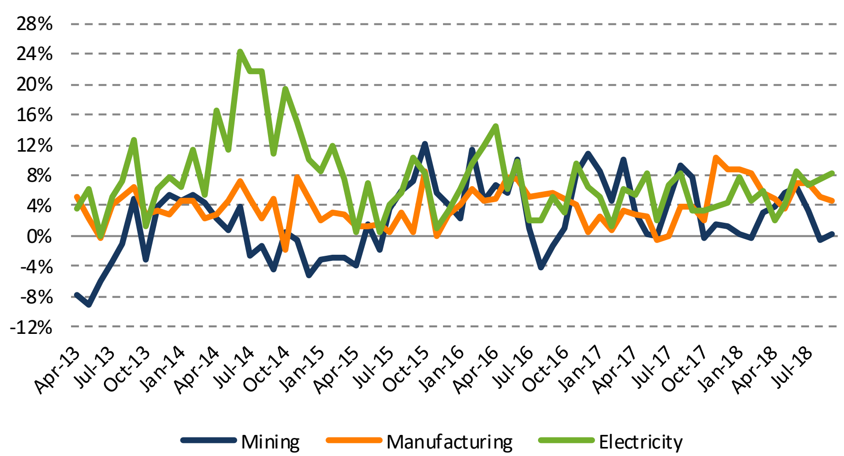
Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), ICRA research

Exhibit 2: YoY Growth in IIP



Source: CSO; ICRA research

Exhibit 3: YoY Growth in Sectoral Indices



Source: CSO; ICRA research

SECTORAL GROWTH

Manufacturing: Manufacturing output growth moderated to a four-month low 4.6% in September 2018 the revised 5.1% in August 2018, led by a sequential dip in expansion in capital goods, intermediate gods, consumer durables, and consumer non-durables. Nevertheless, manufacturing was the chief driver of IIP growth in September 2018 (refer Exhibit 7).

In quarterly terms, the growth of manufacturing volumes rose appreciably to 5.5% in Q2 FY2019 from 2.5% in Q2 FY2018. Moreover, manufacturing growth improved to 5.3% during H1 FY2019 from the mild 2.0% recorded in the same months of the previous fiscal.

Six sub-sectors, with a modest weight of 7.9% in the IIP, displayed a YoY contraction in September 2018 (refer Exhibits 4 and 5), lower than seven sectors in August 2018 (with a larger weight of 9.9% in the IIP). Moreover, the combined de-growth of the contracting sectors narrowed to 4.1% in September 2018 from 5.5% in August 2018.

The contraction in the output of computer, electronic and optical products narrowed considerably to 1.0% in September 2018 from 7.1% in August 2018. However, the 52.9% de-growth in output of T.V sets dampened the IIP growth by 0.2% in September 2018, as per data released by the CSO (refer Annexure B).

Similarly, the YoY contraction eased in September 2018 relative to the previous month for paper and paper products (to -0.5% from -5.1%), tobacco products (to -7.3% from -17.0%), and printing and reproduction of recorded media (to -12.9% from -17.6%).

However, the de-growth in other manufacturing worsened to 10.7% in September 2018 from 6.7% in August 2018.

Moreover, the output of electrical equipment posted a de-growth of 3.2% in September 2018, in contrast to the YoY expansion of 0.9% recorded in August 2018.

Encouragingly, seventeen sub-sectors of manufacturing, with a considerable weight of 69.8% in the IIP, recorded a YoY expansion in September 2018 (refer Exhibit 6).

Exhibit 4: Sub-Sectors Displaying Contraction in September 2018

	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018
Number of Sub-Sectors	4	7	6
Weight in the IIP	8.7%	9.9%	7.9%
Combined Growth	-1.2%	-5.5%	-4.1%

Source: CSO, ICRA research

Exhibit 5: Sub-Sectors Displaying Contraction in September 2018

Sub-Sectors	Weight (%)	Growth in Sep 2018	Comment
Computer, Electronic and Optical Products	0.16	-1.0%	Contracted in August 2018
Other Manufacturing	0.09	-10.7%	
Paper and Paper Products	0.09	-0.5%	
Tobacco Products	0.08	-7.3%	
Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	0.07	-12.9%	
Electrical Equipment	0.30	-3.2%	Expanded in August 2018

Source: CSO, ICRA research

The YoY expansion in food products improved considerably to 16.9% in September 2018 from 9.6% in August 2018, supported by the robust performance of sunflower oil, which also boosted IIP growth by 0.4% in that month.

The growth in basic metals also improved to 4.2% in September 2018 from 3.1% in August 2018. However, the performance of this sub-group was dampened by the steep de-growth in pig iron (-43.3%) and copper bars, rods and wire rods, which together weighed upon the IIP growth by 0.4% in that month.

Similarly, the pace of growth of other non-metallic mineral products rose to a three-month high 11.3% in September 2018 from 9.3% in August 2018, supported by the healthy growth in cement clinkers (+45.6%) and cement- all types; the latter boosted the IIP growth by 0.3% in September 2018.

In contrast, the pace of expansion of pharmaceuticals, medicinal, chemical and botanical products eased to 5.7% in September 2018 from 7.9% in August 2018. The performance of this sub-sector in September 2018 benefitted from the robust growth in antidiabetic drugs excl. insulin (+57.5%) and digestive enzymes and antacids; the latter also boosted the IIP growth by a considerable 0.8% in that month. However, the performance of this sub-sector was dampened by the steep contraction in steroids and hormonal preparations (-41.3%) and anti-pyretic, analgesic/anti-inflammatory API and formulations. Notably these two items collectively dampened the IIP growth by 0.6% in September 2018.

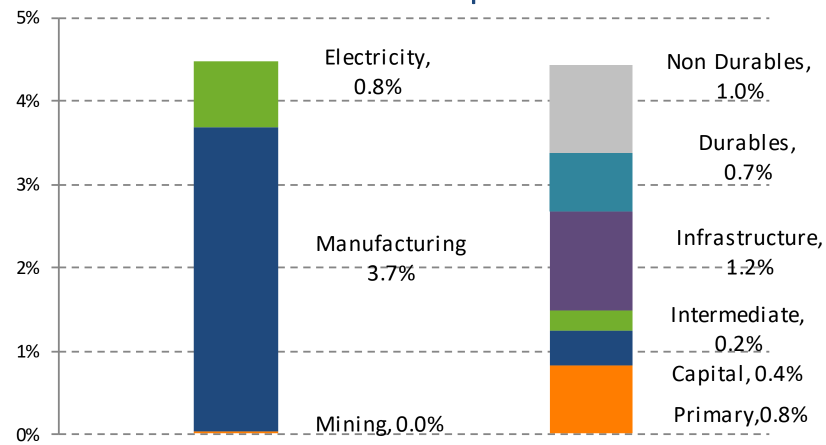
The pace of growth of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers also moderated, while remaining healthy at 9.5% in September 2018 from 11.7% in August 2018. The performance of this sub-group was supported by the robust expansion in commercial vehicles (+40.8%), which boosted the IIP growth by 0.3% in September 2018. However, the 40.7% de-growth in bodies of trucks, lorries and trailers dampened the performance of this sub-group in September 2018.

Exhibit 6: Contribution to the Manufacturing Sector by Sub-Sectors

Sub-Sectors	Weight (%)	Growth in Sep 2018	Contribution to Manuf. Growth
Food Products	5.3	16.9%	0.9%
Basic Metals	12.8	4.2%	0.7%
Pharma, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products	5.0	5.7%	0.6%
Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	4.9	9.5%	0.6%
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	4.1	11.3%	0.5%
Others Displaying Expansion	37.7	3.7%	1.7%
Others Displaying Contraction	7.9	-4.1%	-0.4%
Manufacturing	77.6	4.6%	4.6%

Source: CSO, ICRA research

Exhibit 7: Contribution to IIP Growth in September 2018



Source: CSO; ICRA research

Mining: The mining sector posted a mild turnaround to a growth of 0.2% in September 2018 (+7.6% in September 2017), from the contraction of 0.5% in August 2018 (+9.3% in August 2017). This partly reflects the sharp improvement in the growth of coal output to 6.5% in September 2018 from 2.5% in August 2018, which benefitted from the waning of the unfavourable base effect. However, the performance worsened for natural gas (to -1.9% from -1.0%) and crude oil (to -4.2% from -3.7%; refer Exhibit 8 and Annexure C) in the same months.

The pace of growth of mining deteriorated sharply to a muted 1.0% in Q2 FY2019 from 7.1% in Q2 FY2018, the weakest performance among the three sectors in the just-concluded quarter. Overall, mining growth eased modestly to 3.3% in H1 FY2019 from 3.9% in H1 FY2018. This was inferior to the performance of the other two sectors in H1 FY2019.

Electricity: The pace of growth of electricity generation improved to 8.2% in September 2018 (+3.4% in September 2017) from 7.6% in August 2018 (+8.3% in August 2017), led by a favourable base effect.

Data released by the CEA indicates that the sequential uptick in electricity generation was led by an improvement in thermal electricity generation (to +2.9% from -0.5%), as well as hydroelectricity generation (to +23.6% from +19.6%). Moreover, the PLF for coal and lignite-based plants rose to 61.1% in September 2018 from 56.4% in August 2018.

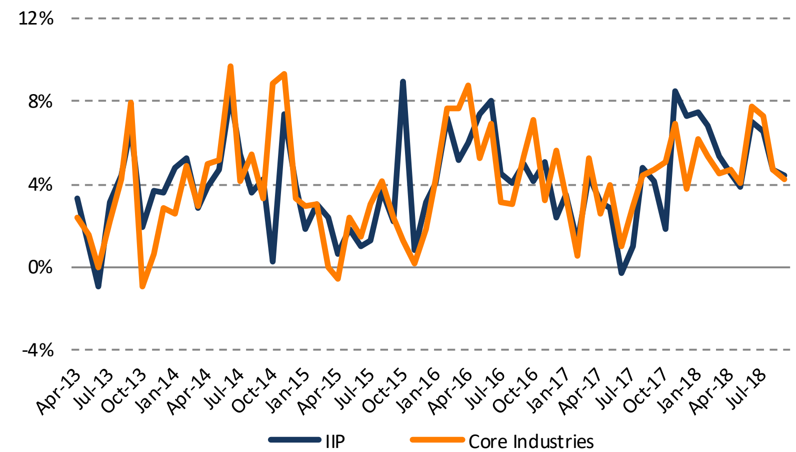
The pace of growth of electricity generation rose to 7.5% in Q2 FY2019 from 6.1% in Q2 FY2018, superior to the performance of the other two sectors in the just-concluded quarter. Moreover, growth in electricity generation stood at 6.2% in H1 FY2019 from 5.7% in H1 FY2019.

Exhibit 8: YoY Growth of Coal, Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	Coal	Crude Oil	Natural Gas
Weight	10.33%	8.98%	6.88%
Jul-17	0.6%	-0.6%	6.6%
Aug-17	15.4%	-1.6%	4.4%
Sep-17	10.4%	0.1%	6.3%
Jul-18	9.7%	-5.4%	-5.1%
Aug-18	2.5%	-3.7%	1.0%
Sep-18	6.5%	-4.2%	-1.9%

Source: Index of Eight Core Industries, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Office of the Economic Advisor; ICRA research

Exhibit 9: YoY Growth in IIP and Core-Sector Industries



Source: CSO; ICRA research

USE-BASED CLASSIFICATION

Primary Goods: The growth in the output of primary goods rose mildly to 2.6% in September 2018 (+6.6% in September 2017) from 2.5% in August 2018 (+7.1% in August 2017; refer Exhibit 10 and Annexure A). This benefitted from the uptick in growth of coal output to 6.5% in September 2018 from 2.5% in August 2018. Moreover, electricity, with a weight of 7.99% in the IIP, boosted the IIP growth by 0.8% during September 2018, according to data released by the CSO.

The pace of growth of primary goods output eased to 3.9% in Q2 FY2019 from 5.3% in Q2 FY2018. Nevertheless, the growth of primary goods has risen to 4.8% in H1 FY2019 from 3.7% in H1 FY2018.

Capital Goods: The growth in the output of the capital goods sector eased considerably to 5.8% in September 2018 (+8.7% in September 2017) from 9.3% in August 2018 (+7.3% in August 2017; refer Exhibit 11), partly reflecting an unfavourable base effect.

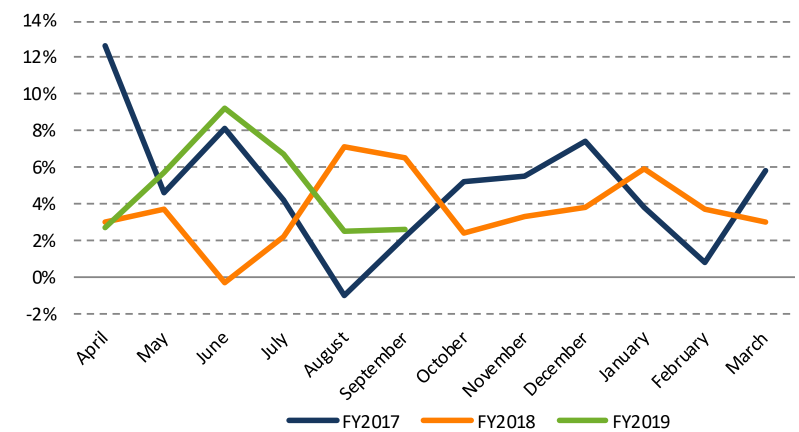
The output of air filters and bodies of trucks, lorries and trailers, with a combined weight of 0.45%, contracted by 46.7% and 40.7%, respectively, in September 2018.

However, the output of commercial vehicles (weight of 0.9% in the IIP) and separators including decanter centrifuge (with a weight of 0.2% in the IIP), increased by a substantial 40.8% and 34.5%, respectively, in September 2018. Moreover, the growth in output of commercial vehicles boosted the IIP growth by 0.3% during the month, according to data published by CSO.

The growth in capital goods improved to 6.0% in Q2 FY2019 from 4.9% in Q2 FY2018. Moreover, the performance of capital goods recorded a considerable improvement to a growth of 7.3% in H1 FY2019 from a muted 0.3% recorded in the same months of the previous fiscal.

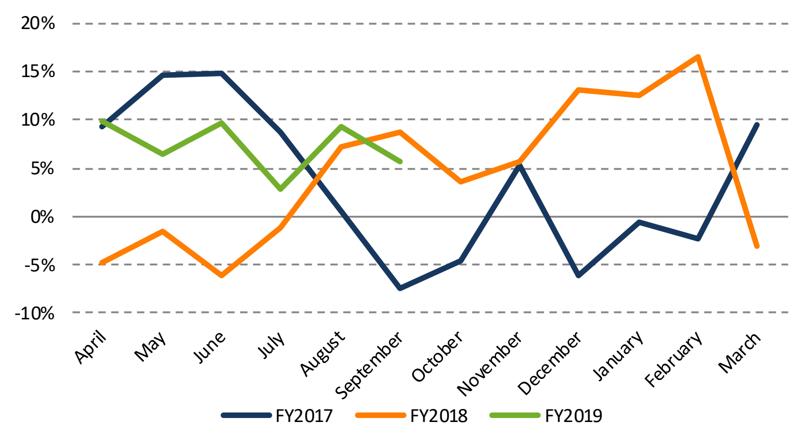
Intermediate Goods: The growth in the output of intermediate goods eased to 1.4% in September 2018 from 2.8% in August 2018 (refer Exhibit 12). The considerable contraction of 43.3% in the output of pig iron (weight of 0.4% in the IIP) in September 2018, weighed upon the performance of this category, and pulled down the IIP growth by 0.2% in that month, according to data released by the CSO.

Exhibit 10: YoY Growth of Primary Goods



Source: CSO, ICRA research

Exhibit 11: YoY Growth of Capital Goods

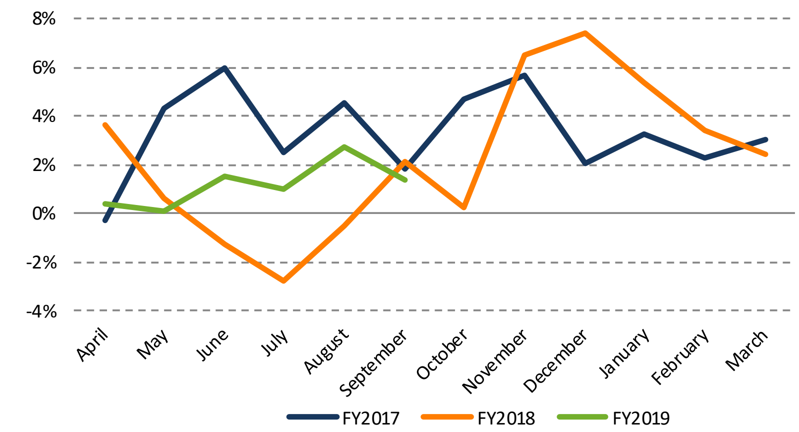


Source: CSO, ICRA research

However, the output of roller and ball bearings, which has a mild weight of 0.2% in the IIP, expanded by a considerable 39.8% in September 2018.

The performance of intermediate goods improved to a growth of 1.7% in Q2 FY2019 from the de-growth of 0.4% in Q2 FY2018. Additionally, the growth of intermediate goods output has improved mildly to 1.2% in H1 FY2019 from 0.3% in H1 FY2018. Nevertheless, this stood out as the weakest performance amongst the use-based industries during H1 FY2019.

Exhibit 12: YoY Growth of Intermediate Goods



Source: CSO; ICRA research

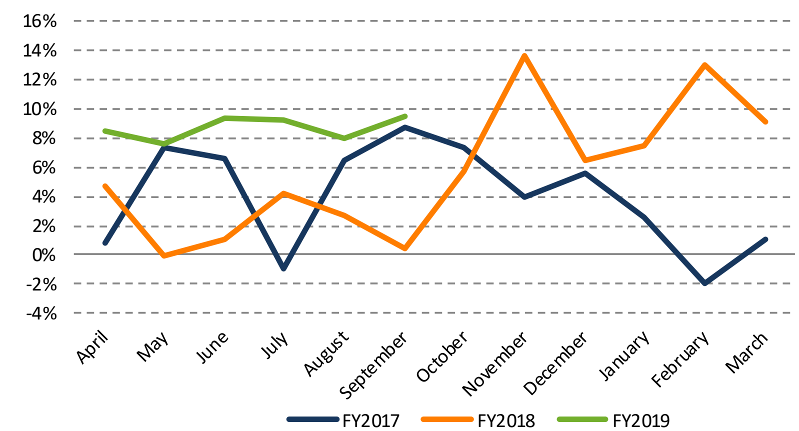
Infrastructure/construction goods: The growth of infrastructure/construction goods improved to 9.5% in September 2018 (+0.5% in September 2017) from 8.0% in August 2018 (+2.7% in August 2017; refer Exhibit 13).

The growth in output of cement (all types), which has a weight of 2.2% in the IIP, boosted industrial growth by 0.3% in September 2018, according to data published by CSO. Moreover, the output of cement clinkers, with a weight of 0.5% in the IIP, expanded by a considerable 45.6% in September 2018, according to the data published by the CSO, supporting the growth of infrastructure/ construction goods in that month.

However, the performance of copper bars, rods and wire rods which has a weight of 0.6% in the IIP, pulled the industrial growth by 0.2% in September 2018, according to data published by CSO.

The growth in infrastructure/ construction goods increased sharply to 8.9% in Q2 FY2019 from 2.5% in Q2 FY2018. Overall, the pace of growth of infrastructure/ construction goods has improved substantially to 8.7% in H1 FY2019 from 2.1% in H1 FY2018; this stood out as the best performing use-based category in the current fiscal.

Exhibit 13: YoY Growth of Infrastructure/Construction Goods



Source: CSO; ICRA research

Consumer Durables: The pace of growth of consumer durables eased somewhat to 5.2% in September 2018 (-4.1% in September 2017) from 5.3% in August 2018 (+4.3% in August 2017; refer Exhibit 14).

The output of T.V. sets, with a weight of 0.3% in the IIP, contracted by a considerable 52.9% in September 2018, which pulled down the IIP growth by 0.2% in that month, according to data released by the CSO.

Consumer durables recorded a healthy expansion of 8.1% in Q2 FY2018, in contrast to the contraction of 0.8% in Q2 FY2018. Moreover, in contrast to the 1.0% contraction in H1 FY2018, the output of consumer durables has expanded by a robust 8.1% in H1 FY2019.

Consumer Non-Durables: The pace of growth of consumer non-durables eased to 6.1% in September 2018 (+10.5% in September 2017) from 6.5% in August 2018 (+7.2% in August 2017; refer Exhibit 15), led by an unfavourable base effect.

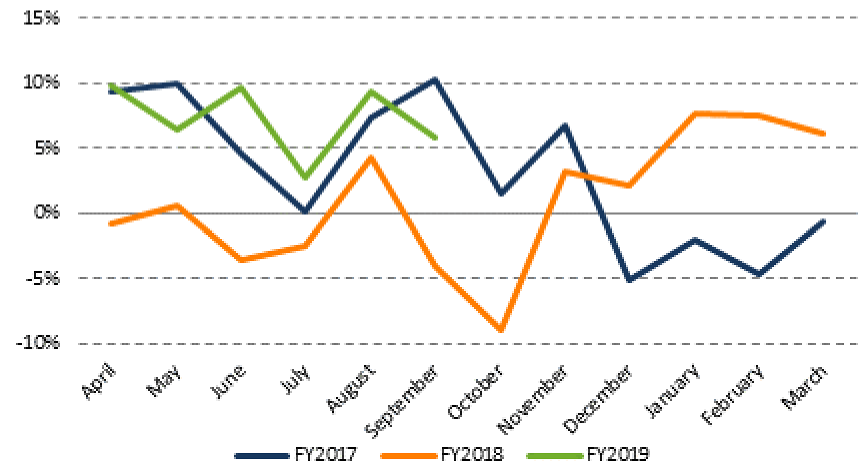
The output of steroids and hormonal preparations (including anti-fungal operations), with a weight of 0.7% in the IIP, contracted by 41.3% in September 2018, which pulled down the IIP growth by 0.2% in that month, according to data released by the CSO.

Moreover, the contraction in output of anti-pyretic, analgesic/anti-inflammatory API & formulations (with a weight of 0.5%) dragged the IIP growth by 0.4% in September 2018, according to data published by CSO.

However, the output of antidiabetic drugs excl. Insulin (Metformin, Pioglitazone, Glimepiride, etc.) with a mild weight of 0.1% in the IIP, expanded by 57.5% in September 2018, according to the data released by the CSO. Moreover, the output of digestive enzynes and antacids (including PPI drugs) with a weight of 0.2% in the IIP, boosted the IIP growth by 0.8% in September 2018.

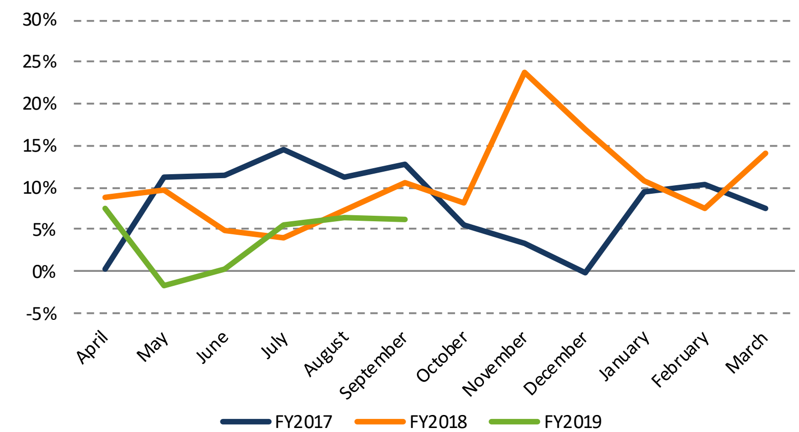
The growth in consumer non-durables eased to 6.1% in Q2 FY2019 from 7.2% in Q2 FY2018. Overall, the growth of consumer non-durables output has halved to 4.0% in H1 FY2019 from the healthy 7.5% recorded in H1 FY2018.

Exhibit 14: YoY Growth of Consumer Durables



Source: CSO; ICRA research

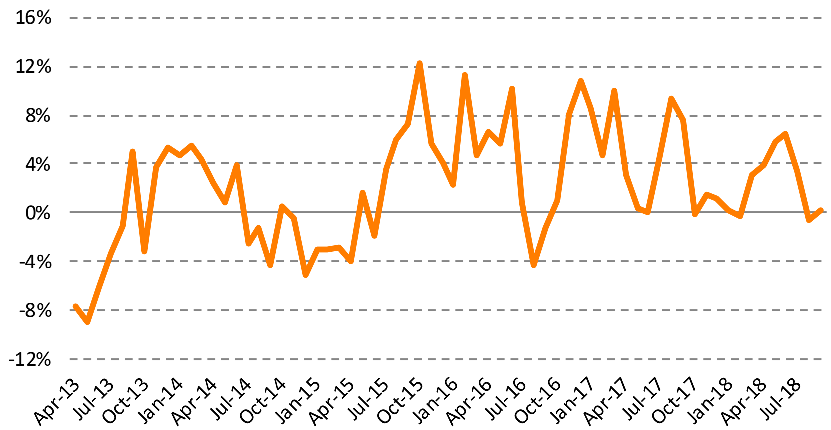
Exhibit 15: YoY Growth of Consumer Non-Durables



Source: CSO, ICRA research

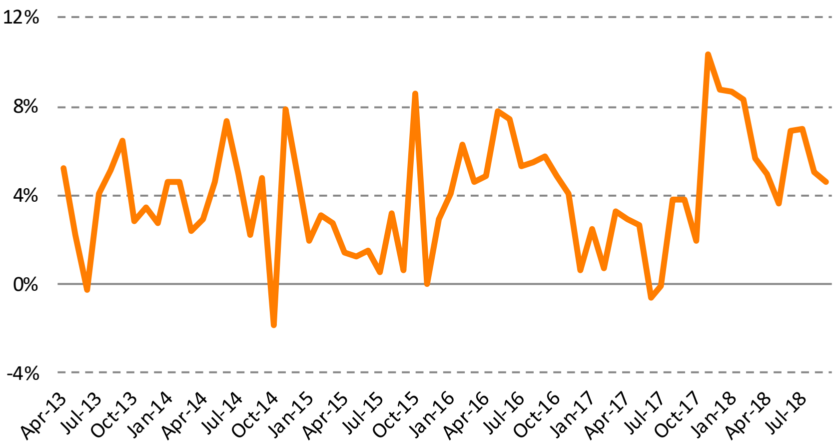
ANNEXURE A

Exhibit 15: YoY Growth in Mining



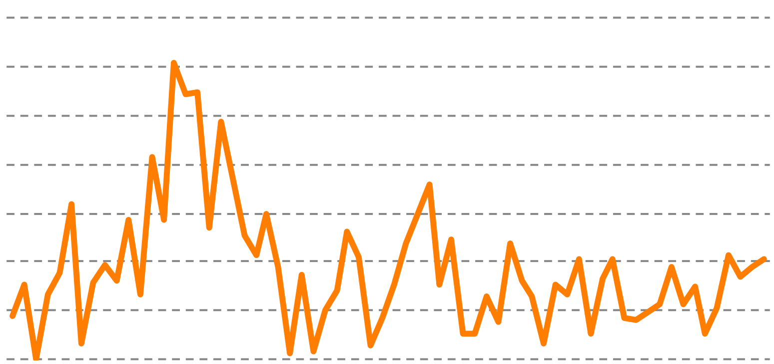
Source: CSO; ICRA research

Exhibit 16: YoY Growth in Manufacturing



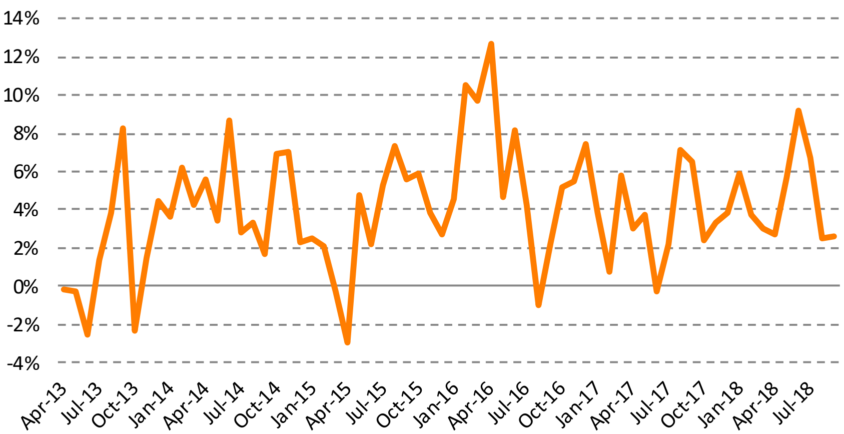
Source: CSO; ICRA research

Exhibit 17: YoY Growth in Electricity



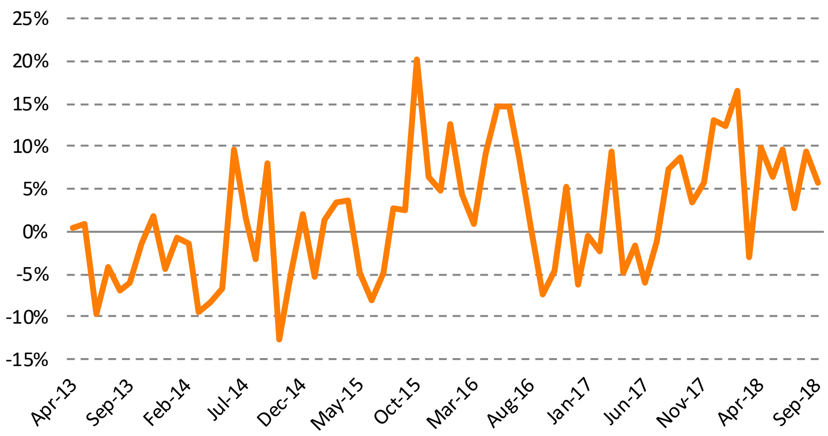
Source: CSO; ICRA research

Exhibit 18: YoY Growth in Primary Goods



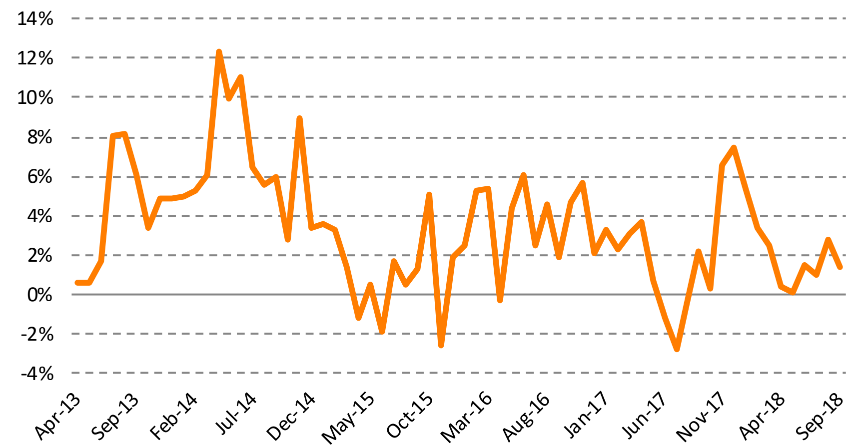
Source: CSO; ICRA research

Exhibit 19: YoY Growth in Capital Goods



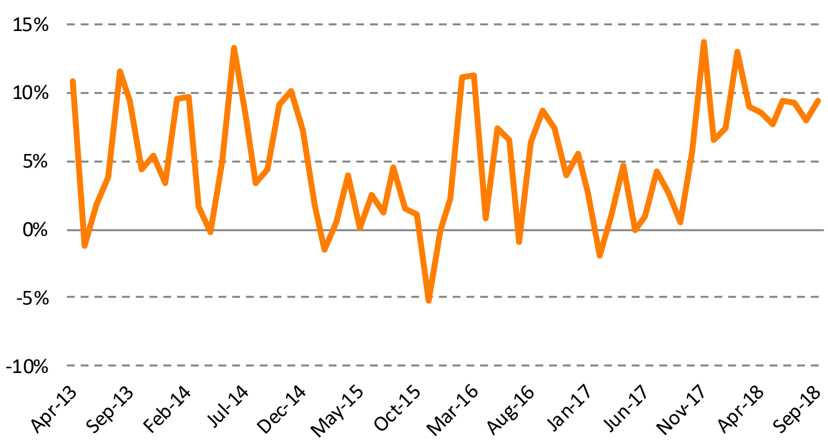
Source: CSO; ICRA research

Exhibit 20: YoY Growth in Intermediate Goods



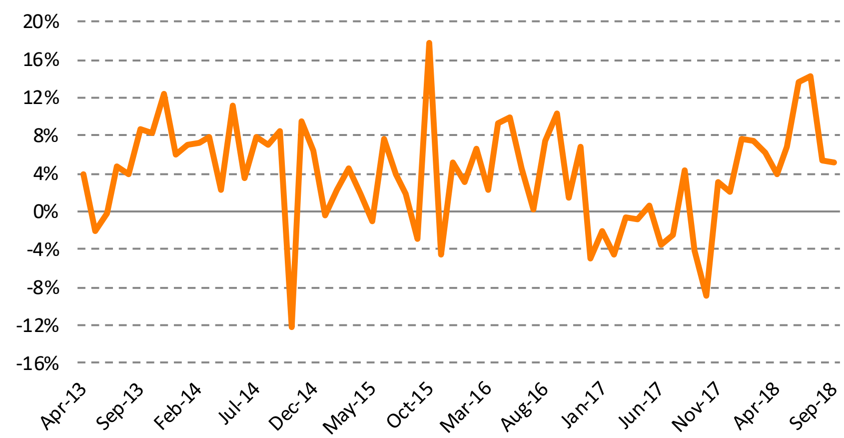
Source: CSO; ICRA research

Exhibit 21: YoY Growth in Infrastructure/Construction



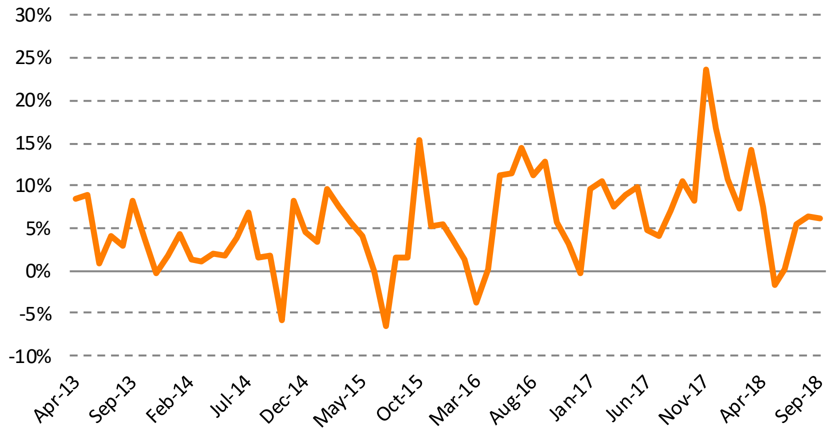
Source: CSO; ICRA research

Exhibit 22: YoY Growth in Consumer Durables



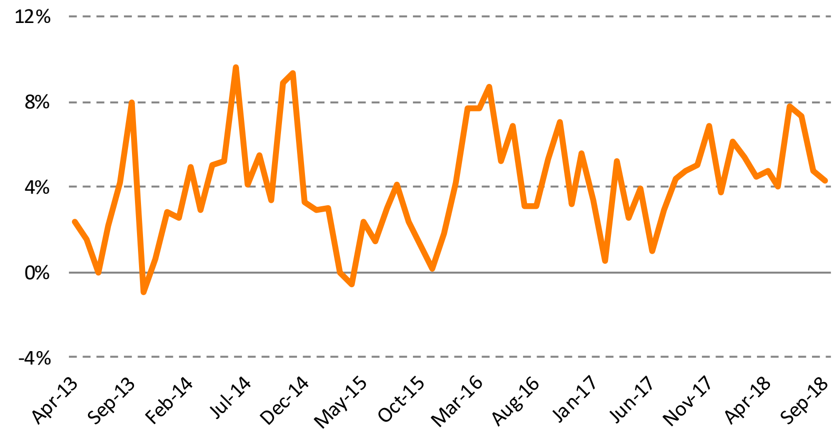
Source: CSO; ICRA research

Exhibit 23: YoY Growth in Consumer Non-Durables



Source: CSO; ICRA research

Exhibit 24: YoY Growth in Core Sector



Source: CSO; ICRA research

ANNEXURE B

Items	Weight (%)	Growth in Sept 2018	Manufacturing Sub-Sector	Use-Based Classification
Commercial Vehicles	0.94	40.8%	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Capital goods
Separators including decanter centrifuge	0.16	34.5%	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	
Bodies of trucks, lorries and trailers	0.26	-40.7%	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	
Air filters	0.19	-46.7%	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	
Roller and ball bearings	0.19	39.8%	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Intermediate goods
Pig iron	0.4	-43.3%	Basic Metals	
Cement Clinkers	0.51	45.6%	Other non-metallic mineral products	Infrastructure/ construction goods
T.V.set	0.31	-52.9%	Computer, electronic and optical products	Consumer durables
Antidiabetic drugs excl. Insulin (Metformin, Pioglitazone, Glimepiride, etc.)	0.12	57.5%	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	Consumer non-durables
Steroids and hormonal preparations (including anti-fungal preparations)	0.72	-41.3%	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	

Source: CSO; ICRA research

ANNEXURE C

Growth in Index of Core Industries	Index of Core Industries	Coal	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Refinery Products	Fertilizers	Steel	Cement	Electricity
Weight	**100.00%**	**10.33%**	**8.98%**	**6.88%**	**28.04%**	**2.63%**	**17.92%**	**5.37%**	**19.85%**
Month									
Jul-17	2.9%	0.6%	-0.6%	6.6%	-2.6%	0.2%	9.4%	1.1%	6.6%
Aug-17	4.4%	15.4%	-1.6%	4.4%	2.4%	-0.7%	2.1%	0.7%	8.3%
Sep-17	4.7%	10.4%	0.1%	6.3%	8.1%	-7.7%	3.7%	0.1%	3.4%
Jul-18	7.3%	9.7%	-5.4%	-5.1%	12.3%	1.3%	6.9%	11.0%	6.7%
Aug-18	4.7%	2.5%	-3.7%	1.0%	5.0%	-5.2%	4.0%	14.7%	7.6%
Sep-18	4.3%	6.5%	-4.2%	-1.9%	2.5%	2.6%	3.2%	11.9%	8.2%
FY2018 YTD	**3.2%**	**1.4%**	**-0.2%**	**5.0%**	**2.1%**	**-2.1%**	**5.6%**	**-1.4%**	**5.7%**
FY2019 YTD	**5.5%**	**9.6%**	**-3.4%**	**-0.8%**	**6.6%**	**1.8%**	**3.5%**	**14.4%**	**6.2%**

Source Index of Eight Core Industries, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Office of the Economic Advisor; ICRA research

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