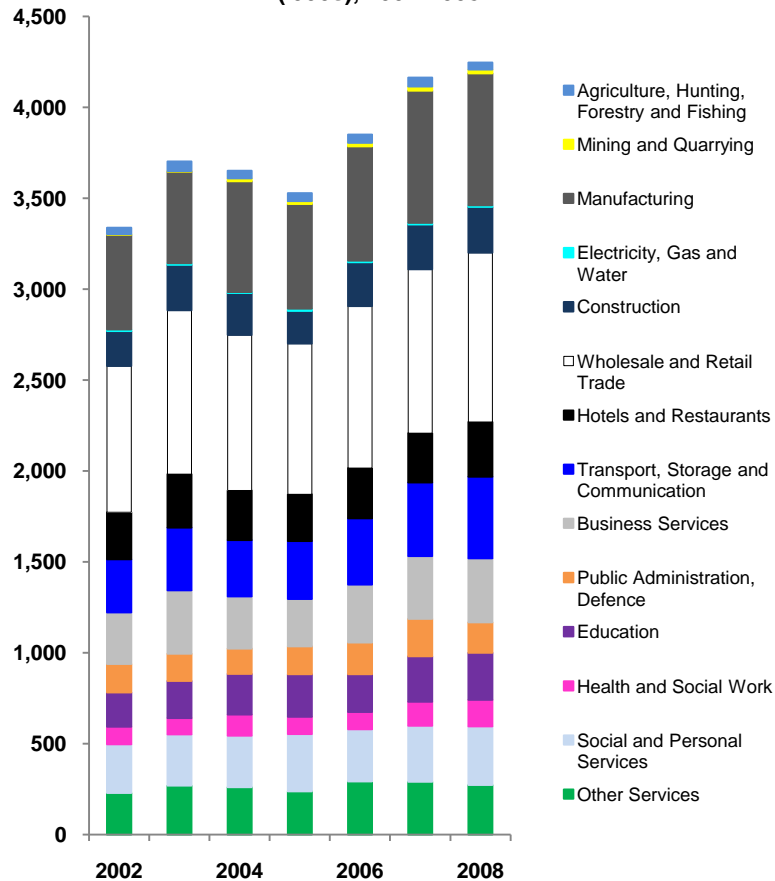


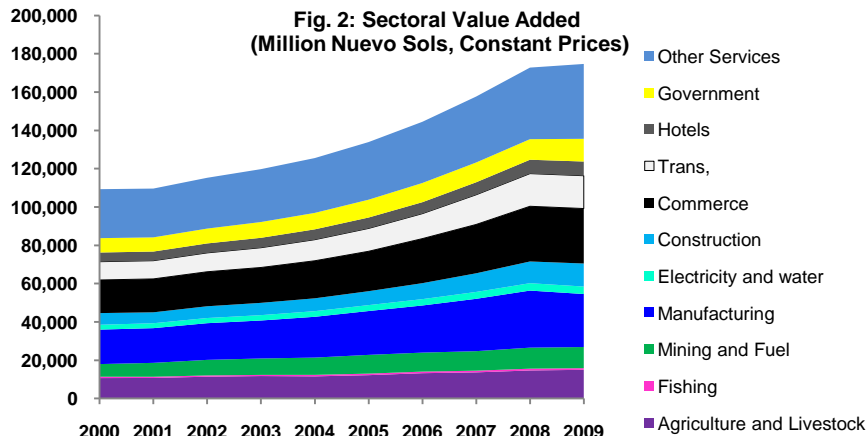
Wholesale & Retail Trade

Fig. 1: Employment by Major Economic Activity
(‘000s), 2002-2008



Source: ILO Laborsta; Persons aged 14 years and over. Metropolitan Lima. 2002:

Fig. 2: Sectoral Value Added
(Million Nuevo Sols, Constant Prices)



Source: INEI and Central Reserve Bank of Peru.

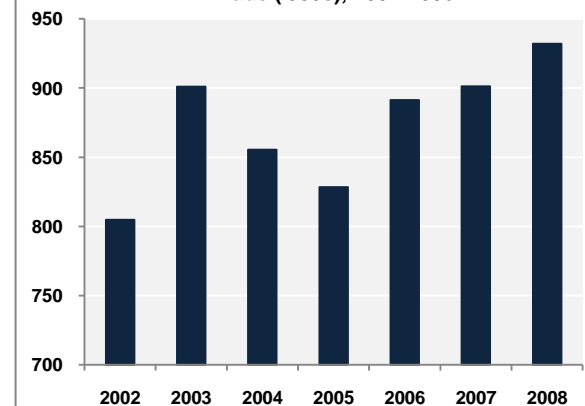
The Central Bank of Peru reports that the highest increase in employment in 2008 was seen in the commerce sector, with an increase in employment of 14.5 per cent. As part of the commerce sector, both wholesale and retail trade have experienced solid employment growth overall since 2000 (see Figs. 1 & 3). Presently, employment in wholesale and retail trade represents nearly 22 per cent of the Peruvian workforce, with most of the sector's jobs concentrated in Metropolitan Lima. Employment in wholesale and retail trade grew rapidly through 2003, then dropped slightly in 2004 and has been growing strongly since 2006.

Peru's record 9.8 per cent economic growth in 2008 contributed to increased domestic demand which rose by nearly 12.3 per cent at this time. There was an expansion of disposable income, consumer credit and urban employment, thus Peruvian wholesale and retail saw increased sales and revenue stemming from this increased domestic demand and consumer capacity. Consumer demand was especially strong in construction materials and finishes, warehouse items, pharmaceutical products, vehicles, and other consumer goods, including food and beverages. Six new shopping centers were opened in 2008 which further contributed to the strong increase in employment in the sector. Companies such as Supermercados Peruanos, Saga Fallabela and Ace Home Center expanded their operations in the retail sector, with targeted expansion to areas outside of metropolitan Lima as well.

Trade links with the United States and other countries also helped to drive the growth in productivity and employment in the sector. Peru has important trade agreements on asparagus with the United States and with Brazil in the trade of olives. In terms of international merchandise trade (much of it carried out by wholesale merchants), exports reached 31.5 billion USD while imports reached 29.9 billion USD over the same period. Fuels and mining products comprised more than 52 per cent of exports, while agricultural products and manufactures comprised the remainder 16.9 and 13.2 per cent of export products, respectively. Due to the increasing presence of free trade agreements with these countries, Peru's major trade partners include the United States, the European Union and China.

Working conditions for those employed in wholesale and retail trade, varied for many within the industry. Salaried employees in the sector were paid an average of 4 PEN per hour in 2008. Those classified as wage earners in the sector on the other hand received just 2.8 PEN per hour during the same time period. Average weekly working time in the industry was also high at 48.8 hours.

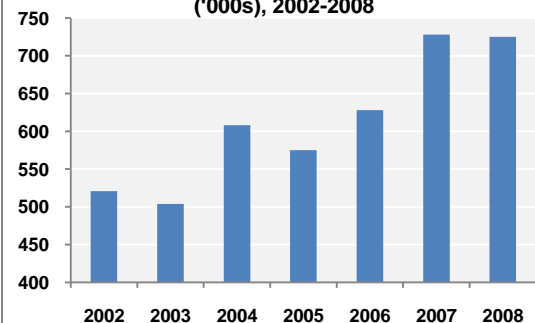
Fig. 3: Employment in Wholesale & Retail Trade
(‘000s), 2002-2008



Source: ILO Laborsta; Persons aged 14 years and over. Metropolitan Lima. 2002: Fourth quarter. 2003: May-Dec.

Manufacturing

Fig. 4: Employment in Manufacturing ('000s), 2002-2008



Source: ILO Laborsta; Persons aged 14 years and over. Metropolitan Lima. 2002: Fourth quarter. 2003: May-Dec.

Manufacturing, Peru's second largest employer sector has experienced rapid and impressive growth since 2002 (see Figs. 1 & 4). Employment in the manufacturing sector in Peru grew by 40 per cent from 2002 to 2008. In 2008 nearly 725,000 workers or 17 per cent of Peru's total labour force was employed in the broader manufacturing sector. While the overall trend in employment in the sector has been increasing, a slight decline in employment was seen in 2007 because of a reported decline of employment in the apparel sub-sector, stemming from a decline in export demand and increased domestic competition from imports. Despite the contraction within this manufacturing sub-sector, growth in other sectors was robust.

According to 2008 figures from the Central Reserve Bank of Peru, manufacturing accounted for more than 15 per cent of GDP (see Fig.2). Activity in primary manufacturing grew by 7.6 per cent and non-primary manufacturing grew by 8.7 per cent in 2008, above the average for the previous six years. The growth in primary manufacturing was mainly the result of a rise in production levels in due to increased domestic production in the non-ferrous metals industry and higher commodity yields in agriculture and fishing, particularly in sugar cane, giant squid and anchovies. Thus, higher manufacturing output occurred in processed non-ferrous metals, sugar, frozen and conserved foods, fishmeal and fish oil. Increased production, in turn, lead to an increase in the export of these products.

The food and beverage manufacturing sub-sector also benefited from growing domestic demand for food products, including meat, poultry and frozen goods. Overall, the non-primary sector enjoyed a surge in domestic consumption in 2008, which accounted for 84 per cent of total sales with increased sales in paper and cardboard products, construction materials, metal and non-metal mineral products as well as food. Only domestically-produced textiles and apparel experienced a decline in this period.

Manufacturing investment has been directed to the expansion of food plants as well as the expansion of cement, glass, paper, plastic and textiles factories. There was also higher production of refined oil products in 2008 due to the opening of a new plant by Pluspetrol in September 2008 and increased volumes of gasoline and kerosene produced by Petroperu.

In terms of working conditions for employees in the sector, salaried employees in the manufacturing sector were paid 9.1 PEN per hour, compared to hourly wage earners who made just 3.6 PEN per hour, for an average monthly wage of 943.9 PEN in the industry, overall. Average weekly working time was high, averaging 50 hours per week across manufacturing industries as a whole. Working conditions and standards in the manufacturing sector are safeguarded by the 1982 General Law on Industry, ensuring basic protection for manufacturing sector employees.

Key Labour Market Indicators (2009)

Economically Active Population:

Total: 4,517,000

Men: 2,460,975

Women: 2,056,025

Labour Force Participation Rate:

Total: 68.4%

Men: 77.2%

Women: 60.2%

Unemployment Rate:

Total: 8.4%

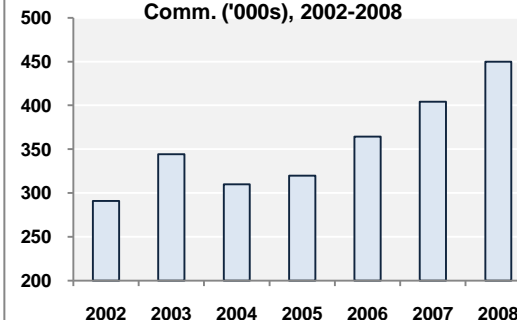
Men: 6.7%

Women: 10.4%



Transport, Storage & Communications

Fig. 5: Employment in Trans., Stor. and Comm. ('000s), 2002-2008



Source: ILO Laborsta; Persons aged 14 years and over. Metropolitan Lima. 2002: Fourth quarter. 2003: May-Dec.

Approximately 10 per cent of the Peruvian labour force was engaged in transport, storage and communications in 2008. The sector employed 450,000 employees in 2008, compared to just 300,000 employees in 2002 (see Figs. 1 & 5). This is the third largest sector for employment in Peru, after wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing. In addition to increased employment in the sector, the share of value added to GDP from transport, storage and communications is also increasing (see Fig. 2). A growth rate of 2.2 per cent of GDP is expected in transport and communications during 2009, exceeding the 2.0 per cent growth rate projected for the economy overall.

The communications subsector is also expanding with targeted investments in both telephone and wireless technology, as well as the Internet in the country. Investments in fixed and wireless communications were led by national Peruvian companies and the increased presence of foreign firms including Telefónica del Perú, Telmex, América Móvil and Nextel.

The transport subsector has benefited from a transport rehabilitation project in the region from 1994 to 2000, designed to improve roads and highways, railways, aviation and administration infrastructure in the country. The demand for freight transport is strong in the country, especially on roads and railroads connecting the major mineral resources of Peru with the coastal ports and urban areas with access to export markets. In addition, demand for maritime and air freight capacity is also increasing in this regard. Transport remains a priority sector for the current administration in Peru with the emphasis on improving infrastructure and attracting investment, particularly in regional and rural transport systems. Transport projects in Lima and in the development of Perurail and the JCI airport are designed to attract and support growth in the tourism, air freight and export sectors of the national economy.

In terms of working conditions for employees within the transport, storage and communications sector, salaried employees were paid 5.9 PEN per hour (compared to wage earners who made just 3 PEN per hour on average) for a monthly salary of 2,335.06 PEN. Average working time was reported to be 45.1 hours per week in 2008, below the national average of 49.7 hours per week.

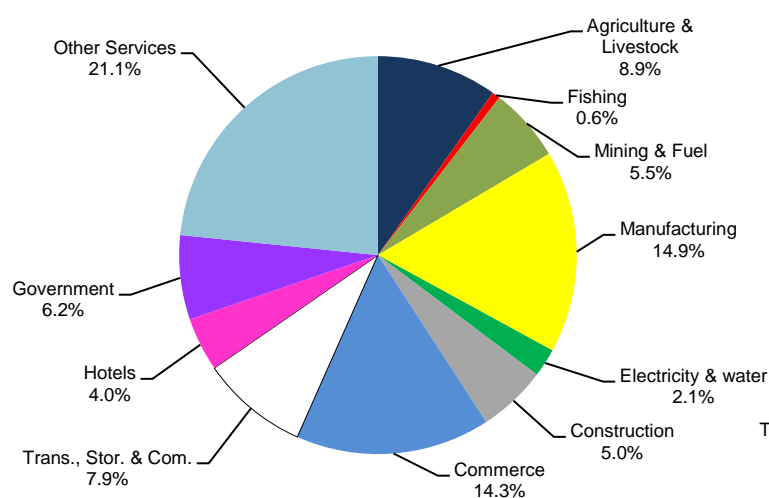
Peru

Table 1: GDP Value Added by Industry (Million Nuevo Sols (PEN), Constant Prices) & % Share in Total Value Added

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Value Added	121,056.9	121,317.1	127,402.0	132,543.8	139,141.2	148,640.0	160,145.5	174,406.9	191,505.2	193,155.2
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agriculture and Livestock	10,729.2	10,796.3	11,449.9	11,794.4	11,629.5	12,259.4	13,286.4	13,718.1	14,712.2	15,049.7
	8.9%	8.9%	9.0%	8.9%	8.4%	8.2%	8.3%	7.9%	7.7%	7.8%
Fishing	703.5	625.7	663.6	595.5	778.6	803.6	822.5	879.0	934.4	860.6
	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Mining and Fuel	6,608.2	7,262.8	8,132.9	8,578.6	9,031.4	9,789.9	9,926.0	10,195.3	10,974.0	11,040.0
	5.5%	6.0%	6.4%	6.5%	6.5%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%
Manufacturing	18,001.1	18,118.1	19,146.6	19,830.2	21,300.1	22,887.4	24,606.6	27,328.2	29,803.7	27,672.4
	14.9%	14.9%	15.0%	15.0%	15.3%	15.4%	15.4%	15.7%	15.6%	14.3%
Electricity and water	2,525.3	2,566.4	2,706.3	2,805.2	2,930.6	3,094.4	3,307.5	3,587.7	3,864.7	3,910.1
	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%
Construction	6,099.0	5,699.8	6,136.4	6,412.5	6,712.1	7,275.7	8,349.5	9,737.2	11,339.7	12,036.4
	5.0%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	5.2%	5.6%	5.9%	6.2%
Commerce	17,290.9	17,443.5	18,013.1	18,452.6	19,604.2	20,821.3	23,247.7	25,495.3	28,808.5	28,693.2
	14.3%	14.4%	14.1%	13.9%	14.1%	14.0%	14.5%	14.6%	15.0%	14.9%
Trans., Stor. and Com.	9,552.4	9,510.9	9,858.8	10,345.5	11,010.1	11,949.1	13,047.1	15,513.3	17,070.4	17,140.3
	7.9%	7.8%	7.7%	7.8%	7.9%	8.0%	8.1%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%
Hotels	4,793.8	4,785.9	4,932.2	5,162.2	5,394.1	5,683.7	5,984.3	6,516.5	7,240.2	7,403.9
	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%
Government	7,489.9	7,410.1	7,752.4	8,246.0	8,598.0	9,321.1	10,029.4	10,339.1	10,741.8	11,874.1
	6.2%	6.1%	6.1%	6.2%	6.2%	6.3%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%	6.1%
Other Services	25,578.0	25,473.3	26,526.2	27,604.3	28,618.8	30,075.4	31,939.9	34,430.8	37,370.6	39,084.7
	21.1%	21.0%	20.8%	20.8%	20.6%	20.2%	19.9%	19.7%	19.5%	20.2%

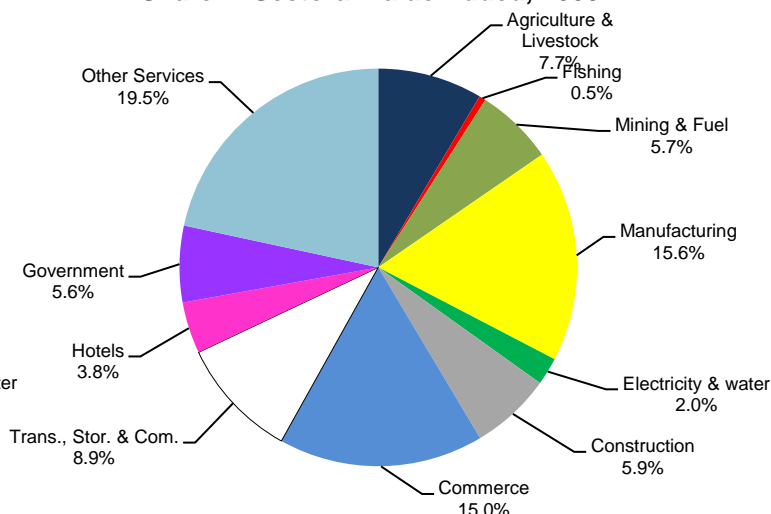
Source: INEI and BCR.

Share in Sectoral Value Added, 2000



Source: INEI and BCR.

Share in Sectoral Value Added, 2008



Source: INEI and BCR.

Table 2: World Merchandise Exports (Thousand USD, Current Prices)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total All Products	6,866,037.8	6,825,601.0	7,665,213.5	9,026,639.0	12,726,496.8	17,114,288.8	23,764,896.8	27,800,079.4	31,288,211.6	26,738,259.5
All Food Items	1,736,381.5	1,738,895.1	1,787,487.5	1,821,454.4	2,451,563.5	2,911,331.5	3,490,286.1	3,838,850.1	4,907,092.0	4,563,449.0
Food	1,721,049.8	1,724,080.8	1,770,484.8	1,810,244.4	2,441,666.9	2,893,907.4	3,477,899.2	3,825,576.4	4,889,880.7	4,542,609.8
Beverages & Tobacco	15,331.7	14,814.4	17,002.7	11,209.9	9,896.6	17,424.1	12,386.9	13,273.7	17,211.2	20,839.3
Agricultural Raw Materials	174,401.5	140,809.6	176,687.9	194,611.6	227,292.4	251,355.5	321,987.7	345,578.5	371,307.8	296,758.8
Ores, Metals, Precious Stones & Non-Monetary Gold	3,390,412.3	3,260,812.0	3,941,076.6	4,849,528.5	7,369,242.7	9,911,753.4	15,280,975.2	17,829,677.7	19,026,874.9	16,539,650.5
Ores & Metals	2,246,028.9	2,094,601.7	2,451,321.8	2,770,476.6	4,966,452.3	6,838,987.5	11,277,049.8	13,650,567.9	13,472,184.1	9,786,793.7
Fuels	403,644.2	413,978.4	479,742.8	666,152.1	694,174.5	1,595,875.2	1,901,809.1	2,409,597.0	2,860,513.3	2,068,263.6
Coal, Coke, & Briquettes	26.4	14.1	30.5	5.8	36.1	2,540.5	212.2	262.8	582.6	2,940.3
Petroleum, Petroleum Products & Related Materials	403,566.2	413,936.3	479,613.4	666,037.9	674,838.7	1,508,180.6	1,875,267.1	2,407,464.3	2,850,621.0	1,923,463.4
Gas, Natural & Manufactured	51.6	28.1	98.8	108.4	19,299.7	85,154.1	26,329.8	1,869.9	9,309.7	141,798.3
Electric Current	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	61.6
Manufactured Goods	1,161,193.4	1,271,092.3	1,278,177.3	1,494,870.3	1,984,215.4	2,443,956.2	2,769,832.7	3,362,383.3	4,122,347.0	3,270,080.3
Chemicals	162,379.5	176,988.3	174,614.0	234,656.1	318,262.9	415,292.8	471,187.1	649,098.4	862,612.0	681,261.4
Machinery & Transport Equipment	75,701.5	133,244.6	93,621.8	80,600.8	108,459.6	142,733.3	119,053.8	156,543.8	241,877.3	305,619.5
Iron & Steel	39,298.6	40,404.0	31,635.8	35,239.9	50,348.1	69,385.8	79,630.1	90,075.6	144,914.7	121,737.5
Textile Fibres, Yarn, Fabrics & Clothing	711,600.9	674,273.6	685,859.5	843,459.0	1,112,116.5	1,289,450.0	1,495,087.2	1,757,689.7	2,052,097.5	1,517,259.3
Other Manufactured Goods	923,112.3	960,859.3	1,009,941.5	1,179,613.3	1,557,492.8	1,885,930.1	2,179,591.8	2,556,741.1	3,017,857.6	2,283,199.4

Source: UNCTADStat. Data presented according to SITC Rev.3 and standard UNCTAD product groupings.

Table 3: World Merchandise Imports (Thousand USD, Current Prices)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total All Products	7,415,018.5	7,315,912.7	7,493,004.1	8,414,051.4	10,101,027.5	12,501,829.9	15,311,558.8	20,464,220.0	29,952,802.8	21,869,736.1
All Food Items	863,828.8	975,230.2	1,010,081.3	1,059,028.1	1,283,954.3	1,431,206.6	1,564,222.1	913,341.6	2,991,009.6	2,406,073.3
Food	830,447.0	943,880.0	974,173.4	1,020,785.8	1,239,951.5	1,375,950.2	1,492,129.2	904,609.1	2,903,714.4	2,326,630.8
Beverages & Tobacco	33,381.9	31,350.2	35,907.8	38,242.4	44,002.8	55,256.4	72,092.9	8,732.5	87,295.2	79,442.5
Agricultural Raw Materials	133,945.6	137,568.2	138,045.0	155,022.8	197,476.0	222,379.3	230,619.4	952,452.9	431,848.1	299,237.7
Ores, Metals, Precious Stones & Non-Monetary Gold	44,932.0	44,451.7	49,989.1	62,346.9	105,469.8	121,684.1	159,250.2	5,160.4	342,926.3	234,371.9
Ores & Metals	44,846.9	44,338.9	49,873.8	62,213.5	105,239.7	121,485.1	158,916.1	5,160.4	342,509.1	233,665.8
Fuels	1,156,448.2	969,927.4	1,033,591.1	1,457,435.6	1,886,221.3	2,471,070.8	2,959,724.3	561.0	5,467,487.9	3,085,568.1
Coal, Coke, & Briquettes	44,864.6	36,978.0	52,243.6	55,940.5	115,893.2	139,068.7	117,621.7	:	223,390.8	110,952.8
Petroleum, Petroleum Products & Related Materials	1,055,541.7	869,725.6	915,570.7	1,294,307.0	1,672,964.0	2,299,740.4	2,837,438.7	561.0	5,125,489.5	2,974,536.3
Gas, Natural & Manufactured	56,041.9	63,223.8	65,776.8	107,188.2	97,364.1	32,261.7	4,663.9	:	118,607.7	79.0
Electric Current	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Manufactured Goods	5,215,863.1	5,188,321.0	5,261,211.0	5,680,146.5	6,627,867.0	8,255,405.8	10,397,740.1	15,835,144.9	20,702,318.3	15,831,007.4
Chemicals	1,148,157.9	1,208,654.4	1,275,125.8	1,396,380.9	1,689,505.3	2,012,577.1	2,333,757.3	3,287,714.8	4,078,065.0	3,289,270.4
Machinery & Transport Equipment	2,428,996.2	2,327,969.0	2,089,720.6	2,389,208.8	2,809,610.4	3,541,473.0	4,732,919.3	4,335,414.3	10,095,043.9	7,617,751.6
Iron & Steel	233,752.7	245,923.7	383,608.3	307,608.3	338,382.2	507,941.8	770,939.7	10,848.9	2,056,266.5	1,155,074.1
Textile Fibres, Yarn, Fabrics & Clothing	289,213.2	323,110.3	366,270.8	405,054.4	457,243.2	544,806.7	589,272.6	1,523,362.9	1,038,128.3	841,927.5
Other Manufactured Goods	1,638,708.9	1,651,697.7	1,896,364.7	1,894,556.8	2,128,751.3	2,701,355.7	3,331,063.5	8,212,015.8	6,529,209.4	4,923,985.4

Source: UNCTADStat. Data presented according to SITC Rev.3 and standard UNCTAD product groupings.

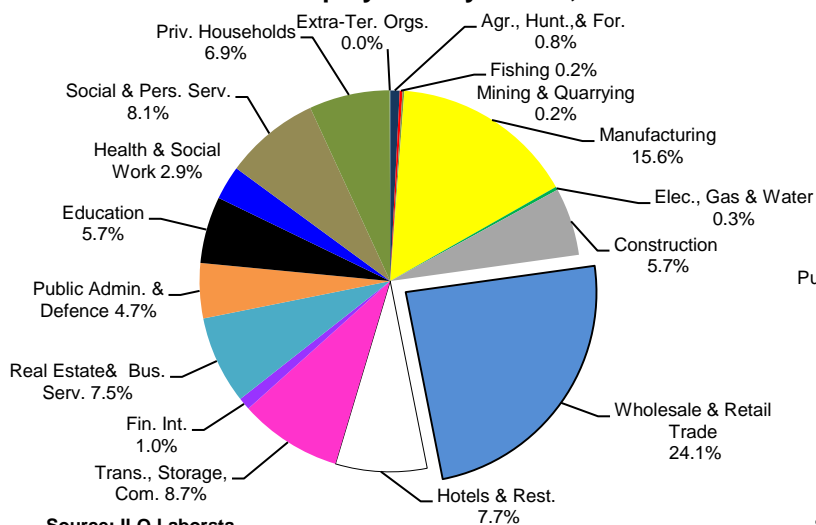
Table 4: Total Employment by Major Economic Activity (thousands) & % Share in Total Employment

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Employment	3,338.9	3,703.0	3,652.0	3,529.0	3,851.2	4,163.7	4,246.3
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	26.7	38.4	38.1	37.4	38.6	41.8	33.7
	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%
Fishing	8.0	14.5	4.1	7.5	8.0	6.7	4.3
	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Mining and Quarrying	5.1	3.1	16.7	16.1	18.8	22.3	21.3
	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Manufacturing	520.6	503.6	608.3	575.0	628.1	728.0	725.3
	15.6%	13.6%	16.7%	16.3%	16.3%	17.5%	17.1%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	9.1	8.5	5.2	11.4	9.5	9.0	8.6
	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Construction	191.9	251.3	230.5	180.9	240.6	245.9	251.7
	5.7%	6.8%	6.3%	5.1%	6.2%	5.9%	5.9%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	804.7	900.9	855.4	828.5	891.4	901.3	932.1
	24.1%	24.3%	23.4%	23.5%	23.1%	21.6%	22.0%
Hotels and Restaurants	258.7	293.6	272.6	256.8	276.3	271.7	300.3
	7.7%	7.9%	7.5%	7.3%	7.2%	6.5%	7.1%
Transport, Storage, Communications	291.0	344.2	309.9	319.6	364.5	404.1	449.7
	8.7%	9.3%	8.5%	9.1%	9.5%	9.7%	10.6%
Financial Intermediation	34.9	37.6	32.5	48.7	47.5	40.1	62.2
	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.5%
Real Estate, Rental, Business Services	249.2	312.0	255.1	211.8	270.0	306.3	289.7
	7.5%	8.4%	7.0%	6.0%	7.0%	7.4%	6.8%
Public Administration, Defence	155.8	149.0	139.2	152.5	176.0	205.7	167.4
	4.7%	4.0%	3.8%	4.3%	4.6%	4.9%	3.9%
Education	189.2	204.5	223.1	234.5	206.3	250.2	258.9
	5.7%	5.5%	6.1%	6.6%	5.4%	6.0%	6.1%
Health and Social Work	96.4	89.7	116.6	95.7	96.4	131.1	145.6
	2.9%	2.4%	3.2%	2.7%	2.5%	3.1%	3.4%
Social and Personal Services	268.8	282.4	283.6	314.8	286.5	309.1	321.7
	8.1%	7.6%	7.8%	8.9%	7.4%	7.4%	7.6%
Private Households Employment	228.8	268.5	258.3	237.9	291.9	289.1	271.5
	6.9%	7.2%	7.1%	6.7%	7.6%	6.9%	6.4%
Extra-Territorial Organizations	:	1.2	2.7	:	0.7	1.2	2.2
	:	0.0%	0.1%	:	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

Note: Persons aged 14 years and over. Metropolitan Lima. 2002: Fourth quarter. 2003: May-Dec. Sectors are classified according to ISIC Rev.3, as reported in ILO Laborsta. Sum of individual sectors may not equal total due to rounding. Total employment is comprised of all persons above a specific age who during a specified brief period were either in paid employment at work, with a job but not at work, or self-employed. This category covers not only employees (wage earners and salaried employees), but also employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, contributing family workers and workers not classifiable by status. Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

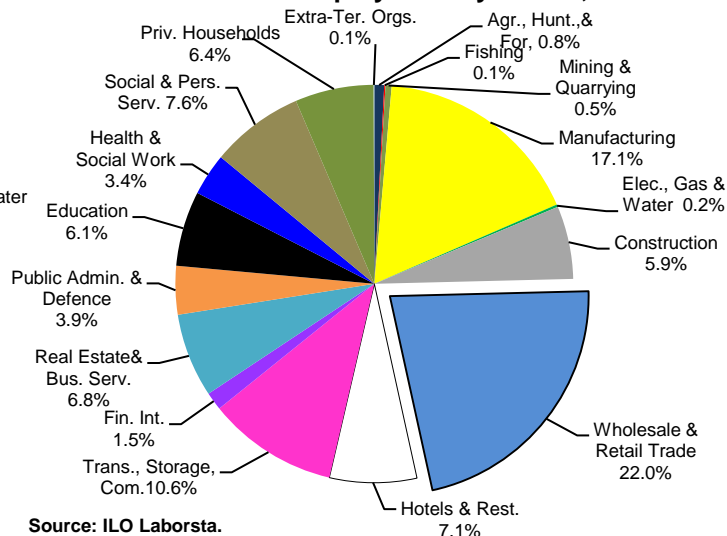
Source: ILO Laborsta.

Share in Employment by Sector, 2002



Source: ILO Laborsta.

Share in Employment by Sector, 2008



Source: ILO Laborsta.

Table 5: Average Hourly Earnings by Economic Activity (Wage Earners, Peru Nuevo Sol (PEN))

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.7
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5
Fishing	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.5	4.3	4.5	5.0
Mining and Quarrying	8.3	9.4	9.1	12.3	11.0	9.0	10.0
Manufacturing	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.9	4.6	5.2	4.1	5.6	5.1	5.5
Construction	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade;	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8
Hotels and Restaurants	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5
Transport, Storage and Communications	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.4
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	4.1
Education	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.8
Health and Social Work	1.4	2.4	1.6	3.1	2.1	3.7	4.2
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.2

Notes: Persons aged 14 years and over. Urban areas only. Sectors are classified according to ISIC Rev.3, as reported in ILO Laborsta. Sum of individual sectors may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: ILO Laborsta.

**Table 6: Average Hourly Earnings by Economic Activity
(Salaried Employees, Peru Nuevo Sol (PEN))**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	6.5	6.9	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.2
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	4.2	5.3	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.9	6.0
Fishing	12.1	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mining and Quarrying	17.4	17.4	18.4	26.9	17.3	16.6	20.7
Manufacturing	11.4	10.6	9.8	6.4	8.0	7.9	9.1
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	10.5	14.3	9.5	12.1	9.1	13.0	12.7
Construction	18.8	22.7	13.3	7.0	20.0	8.7	12.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	4.5	4.3	3.2	3.9	3.4	4.4	4.0
Hotels and Restaurants	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.6
Transport, Storage and Communications	8.2	7.0	5.1	5.4	6.1	5.6	5.9
Financial Intermediation	15.7	15.8	8.0	9.8	12.8	10.6	11.7
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	6.2	6.5	5.2	8.5	5.5	6.4	6.5
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	5.8	6.6	6.8	6.4	7.0	7.0	8.2
Education	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.0	7.5	7.6	7.9
Health and Social Work	5.4	6.3	6.8	7.4	7.0	8.8	8.4
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	6.4	5.3	3.5	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.8

Notes: Persons aged 14 years and over. Urban areas only. Sectors are classified according to ISIC Rev.3, as reported in ILO Laborsta.
Sum of individual sectors may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: ILO Laborsta.