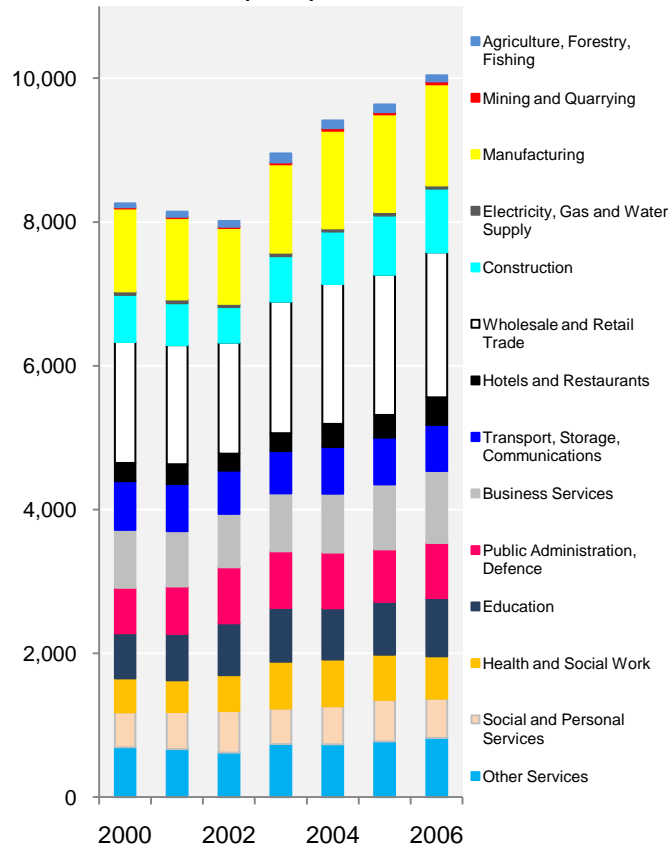
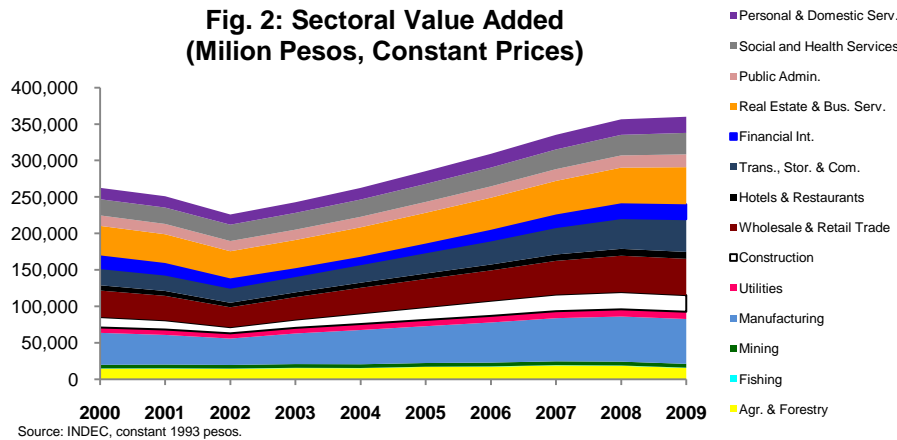


Fig. 1: Employment by Major Economic Activity ('000s), 2000-2006



Source: ILO Laborsta; Persons aged 10 years and over. 31 Urban agglomerations. Second semester. 2003: Break. Methodology revised; data not strictly comparable;

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



Source: INDEC, constant 1993 pesos.

Wholesale & Retail Trade

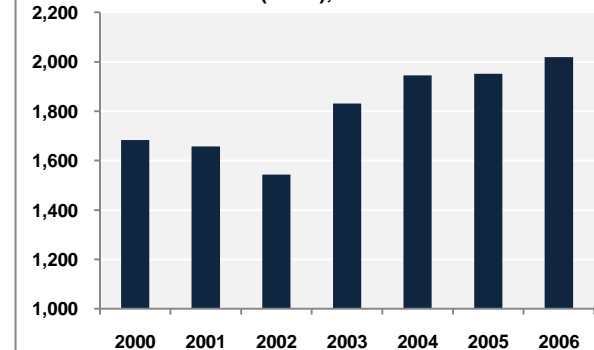
Commerce (wholesale and retail trade, also often called distributive trades) is the largest employment sector in Argentina, accounting for 20.1 per cent of total employment in 2006 (see Fig.1). Jobs in the sector rose from 1.7 million to 2 million jobs from 2002 to 2006. However, the sector's annual employment growth, at 3.0 per cent, is slightly lower than the all-industry annual average of 3.2 per cent. The sector's growth has also been uneven over the recent years, decreasing sharply from 2000 to 2002, before rebounding rapidly from 2002 to 2004 (see Fig. 3). Growth in retail sales accelerated even further in 2007 (11.4%) and 2008 (16.6%), again declining sharply in 2009 and 2010 (1% and 0.1% respectively) with the onset of the global financial and economic crisis, before rebounding again in 2011 (an estimated 4.1% growth in retail sales). Despite a deceleration in employment growth since 2004, the sector has, on average, continued to contribute almost 12 per cent of value added to Argentina's GDP since 2000 (see Fig. 2).

Argentina's 2008 merchandise exports (much of it through wholesale export traders) exceeded USD 70 billion, while imports for the same year (also much of it through wholesale importers) totalled USD 57.4 billion. Agricultural products comprised more than 50 per cent of those exports, with fuels and mining products and manufactures comprising 12.5 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. The country's major trading partners include Brazil, the European Union, China, the United States and Chile.

The country's retail industry is dominated by many small and medium-sized enterprises. Supermarkets, specializing in the sale of food and beverage products, household products and beauty and pharmaceutical supplies, are Argentina's primary retail format. However, larger hypermarkets and shopping centres, offering a wide variety of products and related services, are proliferating across the country, both in the major urban centres and in the interior. Most foreign investments in the industry are from large European and United States based multinational retailers, such as Wal-Mart of the United States and France's Carrefour and Casino.

In terms of working conditions, workers in commerce work longer hours on average than in most other sectors in Argentina. Average weekly working hours in 2006 were 46.9, compared to the all-industry 41.5. However, this does represent a decline in average weekly working hours from 2000, when the average weekly working hours in the sector were 49.4.

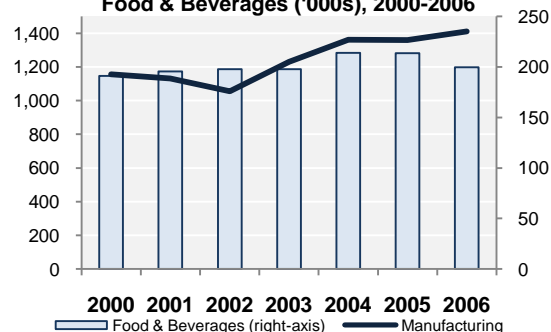
Fig. 3: Employment in Wholesale & Retail Trade ('000s), 2000 to 2006



Source: ILO LABORSTA; Persons aged 10 years and over; Second semester; 2003: Break in series - Methodology revised; data not strictly comparable; Prior to 2003: May and October. 2006: Break in series --31 Urban agglomerations. Prior to 2006: 28 urban agglomerations.

Manufacturing: Food & Beverages

Fig. 4: Employment in Manufacturing and Food & Beverages ('000s), 2000-2006



Source: ILO; Persons aged 10 years and over; Second semester; 2003: Break in series -- Methodology revised; data not strictly comparable; Prior to 2003: May and October. 2006: Break in series --31 Urban agglomerations. Prior to 2006: 28 urban agglomerations.

Manufacturing as a whole is the second largest employment industry in Argentina, employing more than 1.4 million workers in 2006 (see Fig. 1). The industry's has grown at an average annual rate of more than 3.6 per cent since 2000, adding more than 250,000 jobs over this period. Manufacturing contributed more than 16 per cent to Argentina's GDP in 2008, up from 15 per cent in 2000 (see Fig. 2). Major subsectors include clothing and textiles,

fabricated metal products, and automotives, however food and beverage and chemical and chemical products manufacturing represent the largest shares of manufacturing employment and value added to Argentina's GDP.

The food and beverages industry is the largest manufacturing sector in Argentina, employing 18 per cent of the manufacturing workforce in 2006. Employment in the subsector reached more than 200,000 in 2006; however, employment growth in the food and beverages subsector has been slow, on average increasing only 0.7 per cent annually since 2000 (see Fig. 4). In contrast, total employment in manufacturing has grown at an average annual rate of 3.6 per cent over the same period.

Total food and beverage exports for 2007 were valued at 17.8 billion USD, which represents 32 per cent of total exports and 44 per cent of manufacturing exports. Argentina's major exports include vegetable oils especially soybean oil, cereals, meat, fish, fruit and vegetables. Other exports include sugar, wine, tea and tobacco.

During the 1990s, the food-processing industry received large shares of foreign direct investment (FDI). US based firms were the largest investors, accounting for almost one-quarter of FDI, followed by Chilean, French, Brazilian and Mexican firms. A large share of inward FDI into the food-processing industry was accounted for by the acquisition of long-established local firms by US and European owned Multinationals. Beverage firms in particular were the recipients of a large share of FDI. Leading companies in the food and beverage industry include global companies such as Cargill, Kraft Foods and Quickfood, but also important Argentinean companies such as Arcor, Aceitera, General Deheza, and Sancor.

Workers in the Argentine food and beverage industry worked an average of 46.6 hours per week in 2005, slightly more than the national average of 44.3 hours per week in all manufacturing industries. Working hours in the industry have declined 3.9 per cent since 2000 as compared to a 2.4 per cent decline in working hours for manufacturing as a whole. In contrast, average hourly earnings have increased in the industry since 2000. Average hourly earnings reached 8.64 pesos per hour in 2005, below the national average of 9.72 pesos per hour. Average hourly wages in food and beverage manufacturing have risen only slightly faster than the national average since 2000, when then were 3.62 pesos per hour and 4.27 pesos per hour respectively.

Key Labour Market Indicators (2009)

Economically Active Population: 11,354,250

Labour Force Participation Rate: 46.1%

Unemployment Rate: 8.7%



Construction

Employment levels in the construction sector, Argentina's third largest employer sector after wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing, have grown at an average annual rate of 3.5 per cent since 2000. Employment in the sector reached its current peak of nearly 890,000 workers in 2006. After a period of slight decline in 2001 and 2002, during the economic crisis in Argentina, construction sector employment has experienced steady and consistent growth (see Figs. 1 & 5). In terms of value added to GDP, the construction sector contributed nearly 6.2 per cent of value added to GDP in 2008 (see Fig. 2). The Construction's contribution to value added GDP has increased strongly from 2002 during the financial crisis in Argentina, when levels fell to just 3.6 per cent of value added.

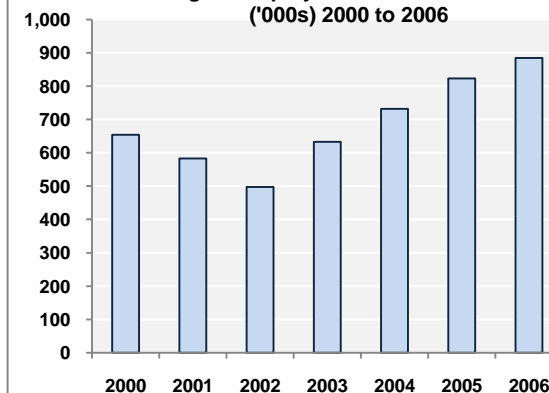
The rise in construction sector employment in Argentina has been concentrated in the country's major urban areas. The construction sector in Argentina comprises a wide range of economic activity, from individual single family houses and apartment buildings to the design and repair of major engineering works. New construction projects in Buenos Aires, and in particular in the city's northern and southern suburbs has fuelled a large amount of growth in the industry. Construction sector jobs have also increased in Argentina's other major cities including Mendoza, Rosario and Cordoba.

The expansion of the tourism industry and the diversification of the country's industrial manufacturing has led to demand for new residential and commercial buildings.

Paired with the rising tourism industry in the country, demand for new hotels and tourism infrastructure has risen since 2000.

In addition, the Government of Argentina has engaged in a series of public works projects designed to improve urban infrastructure and provide more efficient services. An expanded roadway network and increased municipal services infrastructure are the targeted outcomes of the national construction program. In terms of working conditions, employees in the construction sector worked 41.1 hours on average per week in 2006. This represents a decline in average working time from 2000, when construction sector employees averaged 42.3 hours per week. Working time in construction remains slightly below the average weekly working time for all sectors of the economy, which stood at 41.5 hours per week in 2006.

Fig. 5: Employment in Construction ('000s) 2000 to 2006



Source: ILO LABORSTA; Persons aged 10 years and over; Second semester; 2003: Break in series -- Methodology revised; data not strictly comparable; Prior to 2003: May and October. 2006: Break in series --31 Urban agglomerations. Prior to 2006: 28 urban agglomerations.

Argentina

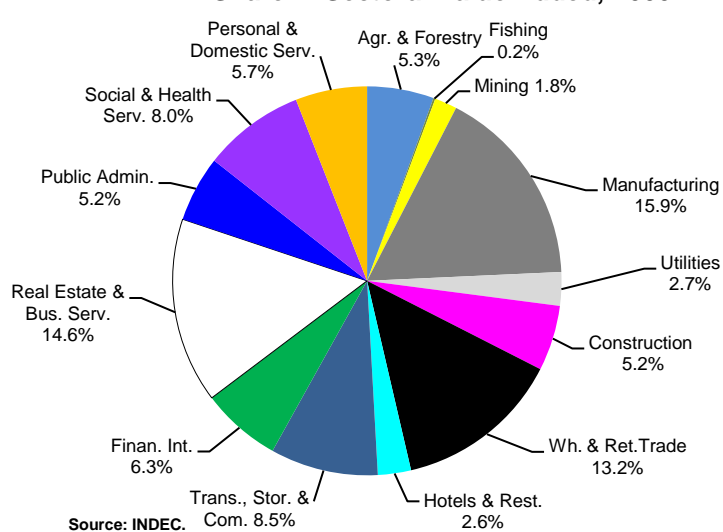
Table 1: GDP Value Added by Industry (Millions of Pesos, Constant Prices) & % Share in Total Value Added

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Value Added	276,172.7	263,996.7	235,235.6	256,023.5	279,141.3	304,763.5	330,565.0	359,169.9	383,444.2
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agr. & Forestry	14,567.0	14,612.3	14,369.7	15,381.8	15,223.5	17,004.9	17,264.8	19,037.1	18,523.0
	5.3%	5.5%	6.1%	6.0%	5.5%	5.6%	5.2%	5.3%	4.8%
Fishing	423.7	536.1	432.7	437.8	354.3	303.7	496.7	465.0	484.3
	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Mining	4,879.6	5,107.1	4,916.0	5,099.0	5,077.5	5,068.1	5,218.6	5,194.5	5,249.7
	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%
Manufacturing	43,855.5	40,626.8	36,176.1	41,952.4	46,976.6	50,480.3	54,974.9	59,152.9	61,841.9
	15.9%	15.4%	15.4%	16.4%	16.8%	16.6%	16.6%	16.5%	16.1%
Utilities	7,325.3	7,407.0	7,182.5	7,680.7	8,183.4	8,594.5	9,022.7	9,541.2	9,863.0
	2.7%	2.8%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%
Construction	14,284.2	12,627.1	8,409.6	11,300.1	14,622.7	17,605.3	20,750.9	22,806.4	23,641.2
	5.2%	4.8%	3.6%	4.4%	5.2%	5.8%	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36,386.8	33,513.6	27,324.9	30,860.7	35,050.4	38,489.3	41,587.1	46,219.1	49,869.8
	13.2%	12.7%	11.6%	12.1%	12.6%	12.6%	12.6%	12.9%	13.0%
Hotels & Restaurants	7,235.9	6,708.2	6,152.2	6,521.8	6,978.0	7,530.2	8,079.1	8,745.3	9,416.9
	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%
Trans., Stor. & Com.	23,521.8	22,446.3	20,664.3	22,362.8	25,370.3	29,130.8	33,049.1	37,568.4	42,128.7
	8.5%	8.5%	8.8%	8.7%	9.1%	9.6%	10.0%	10.5%	11.0%
Financial Int.	17,441.9	15,887.2	12,755.2	10,745.8	10,150.1	11,930.7	14,573.2	17,279.6	20,279.2
	6.3%	6.0%	5.4%	4.2%	3.6%	3.9%	4.4%	4.8%	5.3%
Real Estate & Bus. Serv.	40,451.3	39,440.8	37,238.0	38,702.4	40,363.6	42,187.0	43,959.0	46,017.7	48,902.4
	14.6%	14.9%	15.8%	15.1%	14.5%	13.8%	13.3%	12.8%	12.8%
Public Admin.	14,367.2	14,130.9	14,004.1	14,158.4	14,415.1	14,896.5	15,560.6	16,134.0	16,758.1
	5.2%	5.4%	6.0%	5.5%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%
Social & Health Services	22,158.1	22,471.0	22,400.5	23,016.2	23,694.7	24,682.9	25,748.9	26,996.1	28,223.5
	8.0%	8.5%	9.5%	9.0%	8.5%	8.1%	7.8%	7.5%	7.4%
Personal & Domestic Serv.	15,635.3	15,485.1	13,960.0	14,609.8	15,944.7	17,507.6	18,854.1	20,053.7	21,295.7
	5.7%	5.9%	5.9%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%

Source: INDEC.

Notes: Sectors are classified according to the national classification of industrial sectors as reported by the national source. Sum of individual sectors may not equal total due to rounding and other adjustments introduced by the national source.

Share in Sectoral Value Added, 2000



Share in Sectoral Value Added, 2008

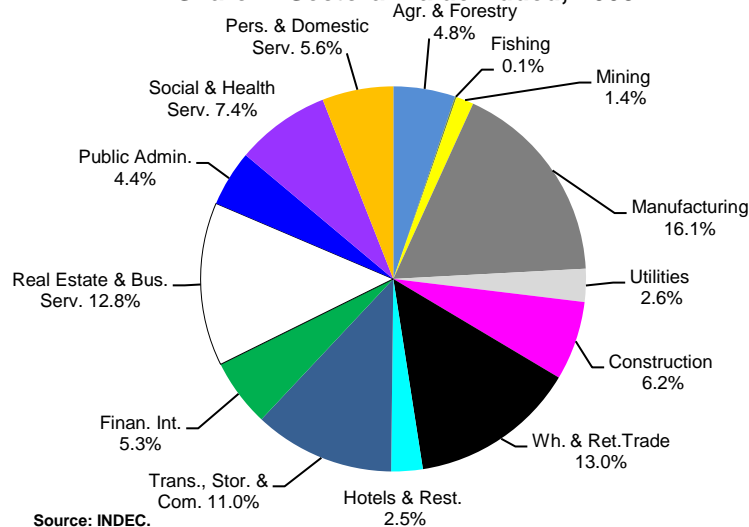


Table 2: World Merchandise Exports (Thousand USD, Current Prices)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total All Products	26,341,029.2	26,610,055.3	25,709,371.1	29,938,752.0	34,575,705.5	40,106,386.1	46,546,224.1	55,779,579.8	70,020,546.4	55,669,064.9
All Food Items	11,491,129.7	11,769,982.5	11,743,738.7	14,678,816.6	16,518,614.9	18,635,379.2	20,758,566.0	28,115,006.7	36,818,487.1	27,583,898.4
Food	11,151,345.6	11,416,423.7	11,435,804.3	14,315,871.8	16,072,733.5	18,074,853.2	20,084,362.2	27,292,160.2	35,750,225.0	26,503,645.2
Beverages & Tobacco	339,784.1	353,558.8	307,934.4	362,944.8	445,881.4	560,526.0	674,203.8	822,846.5	1,068,262.1	1,080,253.2
Agricultural Raw Materials	462,968.0	428,996.8	398,544.7	454,094.6	563,344.4	546,365.1	592,669.1	690,916.0	683,300.2	590,940.5
Ores, Metals, Precious Stones & Non-Monetary Gold	874,580.7	912,039.8	1,107,648.2	1,011,067.3	1,494,622.0	1,433,013.8	2,513,909.0	2,692,625.8	2,826,746.1	3,175,845.6
Ores & Metals	777,746.5	812,327.0	994,035.8	899,715.0	1,354,442.0	1,289,579.8	1,965,569.9	2,128,329.8	2,126,967.2	2,135,552.6
Fuels	4,642,391.2	4,530,951.2	4,372,196.8	5,114,456.0	5,532,213.1	6,575,901.4	7,104,497.5	6,094,649.1	6,716,809.5	5,655,845.4
Coal, Coke, & Briquettes	1,701.0	1,416.5	563.1	1,097.9	10,070.8	3,396.6	3,441.1	3,252.9	5,164.8	6,094.0
Petroleum, Petroleum Products & Related Materials	4,040,665.7	3,760,483.3	3,679,790.5	4,204,652.3	4,317,747.4	5,218,766.4	5,396,235.0	4,698,669.2	5,054,360.7	4,178,749.4
Gas, Natural & Manufactured	451,836.8	621,742.0	624,929.1	872,050.8	1,106,767.8	1,253,393.0	1,511,646.4	1,296,295.2	1,455,508.1	1,089,268.1
Electric Current	148,187.7	147,309.4	66,914.2	36,655.1	97,627.1	100,345.5	193,175.0	96,431.8	201,775.9	381,733.9
Manufactured Goods	8,531,067.8	8,648,405.6	7,830,929.0	7,981,629.5	9,846,127.5	12,286,393.8	14,787,770.1	17,266,386.7	21,592,341.0	17,789,960.7
Chemicals	1,911,242.3	2,067,469.5	1,992,907.7	2,254,438.2	2,904,795.3	3,397,133.1	3,790,878.5	4,138,401.3	5,808,192.3	5,115,118.6
Machinery & Transport Equipment	3,365,450.6	3,315,424.7	2,639,003.7	2,478,894.8	3,114,068.2	4,301,211.1	5,957,366.1	7,655,983.1	9,746,483.6	8,007,677.3
Iron & Steel	844,994.7	907,711.6	1,055,957.0	1,024,190.5	1,111,285.8	1,612,778.3	1,649,412.2	1,818,199.0	2,154,625.4	1,604,573.4
Textile Fibres, Yarn, Fabrics & Clothing	520,537.9	515,835.3	412,631.1	403,177.6	488,988.4	519,143.8	522,838.7	596,567.9	615,830.0	476,778.7
Other Manufactured Goods	3,254,374.9	3,265,511.5	3,199,017.6	3,248,296.5	3,827,264.1	4,588,049.6	5,039,525.6	5,472,002.3	6,037,665.1	4,667,164.8

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	25,280,463.5	20,321,127.1	8,989,546.0	13,850,774.0	22,445,246.6	28,688,637.7	34,153,541.8	44,707,041.8	57,422,087.9	40,293,387.4
All Food Items	1,267,428.7	1,163,239.0	416,488.2	581,910.8	741,383.8	814,395.6	888,998.2	1,654,323.6	2,616,219.5	1,499,336.2
Food	1,190,547.8	1,087,334.8	384,540.8	546,005.1	695,449.3	755,711.0	822,402.4	1,582,559.9	2,513,083.3	1,390,261.1
Beverages & Tobacco	76,880.9	75,904.2	31,947.4	35,905.7	45,934.5	58,684.6	66,595.8	71,763.7	103,136.2	109,075.1
Agricultural Raw Materials	376,115.8	307,801.5	216,505.9	345,243.9	402,900.3	432,932.4	506,598.2	570,354.6	626,268.8	471,123.7
Ores, Metals, Precious Stones & Non-Monetary Gold	630,808.0	546,003.3	402,307.9	503,197.9	721,947.9	992,975.1	1,334,263.6	1,451,077.4	2,147,089.5	1,001,837.9
Ores & Metals	630,560.2	545,815.6	402,296.3	503,150.5	721,890.4	992,881.3	1,334,137.8	1,450,907.2	2,146,952.3	1,001,692.0
Fuels	927,645.8	797,723.9	426,073.3	478,081.8	921,527.7	1,424,733.1	1,604,131.9	2,691,487.1	4,132,769.1	2,427,695.9
Coal, Coke, & Briquettes	21,924,433.3	17,455,960.3	7,466,942.2	11,848,122.2	19,411,140.2	24,773,535.9	29,570,978.0	38,073,530.9	47,595,636.8	34,573,874.0
Petroleum, Petroleum Products & Related Materials	4,676,457.7	4,241,700.6	2,821,996.9	3,832,967.2	5,009,369.8	5,689,039.5	6,405,726.6	8,252,417.1	10,406,579.1	7,544,764.4
Gas, Natural & Manufactured	11,218,144.9	8,159,310.7	2,816,204.9	5,035,687.1	9,958,681.0	13,362,631.8	16,477,025.9	21,201,313.5	26,255,512.8	18,736,169.3
Electric Current	6,029,830.6	5,054,949.1	1,828,740.4	2,979,467.8	4,443,089.3	5,721,864.5	6,688,225.5	8,619,800.4	10,933,544.9	8,292,940.3
Manufactured Goods	444,527.7	480,187.2	258,624.0	332,689.9	666,054.4	986,117.9	996,165.5	1,497,561.8	2,154,325.4	1,164,264.8
Chemicals	1,043,205.2	865,384.8	281,308.3	644,670.4	804,281.6	966,990.2	1,135,016.1	1,402,369.2	1,724,752.3	1,401,686.5
Machinery & Transport Equipment	54,715.3	41,490.2	52,458.9	60,190.1	149,681.9	207,501.7	175,141.8	234,792.0	593,910.0	142,940.4
Iron & Steel	654,721.0	556,060.6	170,995.8	219,877.6	458,029.1	764,545.3	915,308.4	1,835,119.6	2,788,666.7	1,517,317.7
Textile Fibres, Yarn, Fabrics & Clothing	16,830.5	4,716.4	8,314.0	5,929.3	81,150.5	189,948.8	246,992.5	161,345.5	362,933.0	408,637.1
Other Manufactured Goods	201,379.0	195,456.7	194,304.6	192,084.9	232,666.2	262,737.2	266,689.2	460,230.0	387,259.3	358,800.7

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

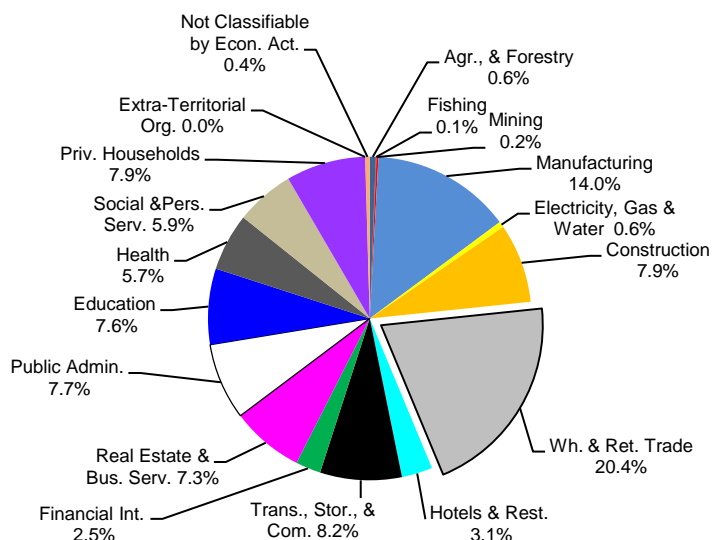
Table 4: Total Employment by Major Economic Activity (thousands) & % Share in Total Employment

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Employment	8,261.7	8,143.4	8,016.1	8,956.2	9,415.0	9,638.7	10,040.5
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	49.7	60.5	70.6	118.1	97.7	99.8	72.9
	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%
Fishing	5.6	7.1	7.7	6.1	11.2	7.4	9.0
	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Mining and Quarrying	15.5	19.6	21.0	28.3	33.2	30.9	39.8
	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Manufacturing	1,155.4	1,132.0	1,055.6	1,230.9	1,360.4	1,359.7	1,410.7
	14.0%	13.9%	13.2%	13.7%	14.4%	14.1%	14.0%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	48.4	52.1	42.5	47.2	44.0	48.9	44.1
	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Construction	654.1	583.2	497.4	632.9	731.7	823.0	884.7
	7.9%	7.2%	6.2%	7.1%	7.8%	8.5%	8.8%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,683.3	1,658.0	1,543.9	1,830.8	1,945.7	1,951.8	2,018.6
	20.4%	20.4%	19.3%	20.4%	20.7%	20.2%	20.1%
Hotels and Restaurants	254.8	274.7	233.9	246.2	321.1	315.6	380.8
	3.1%	3.4%	2.9%	2.7%	3.4%	3.3%	3.8%
Transport, Storage, Communications	674.4	655.9	602.3	588.8	648.0	648.9	644.0
	8.2%	8.1%	7.5%	6.6%	6.9%	6.7%	6.4%
Financial Intermediation	207.1	198.3	186.2	148.8	143.7	162.9	189.4
	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%
Real Estate, Rental, Business Services	600.4	569.7	556.0	656.3	676.4	742.7	809.8
	7.3%	7.0%	6.9%	7.3%	7.2%	7.7%	8.1%
Public Administration, Defence	633.5	659.6	780.0	790.8	772.9	728.6	768.7
	7.7%	8.1%	9.7%	8.8%	8.2%	7.6%	7.7%
Education	625.8	646.4	723.3	748.9	712.3	736.4	806.8
	7.6%	7.9%	9.0%	8.4%	7.6%	7.6%	8.0%
Health and Social Work	474.5	443.0	496.4	649.1	652.5	628.3	590.2
	5.7%	5.4%	6.2%	7.2%	6.9%	6.5%	5.9%
Social and Personal Services	484.8	514.6	580.9	494.6	529.9	580.9	546.7
	5.9%	6.3%	7.2%	5.5%	5.6%	6.0%	5.4%
Private Households Employment	655.2	639.1	592.0	676.5	702.4	741.0	797.0
	7.9%	7.8%	7.4%	7.6%	7.5%	7.7%	7.9%
Extra-Territorial Organizations	2.5	1.4	2.7	4.3	0.0	3.5	2.2
	0.03%	0.02%	0.03%	0.05%	0.00%	0.04%	0.02%
Not classifiable by economic activity	36.6	28.1	23.8	57.6	31.8	28.4	25.0
	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%

Note: Persons aged 10 years and over. 31 Urban agglomerations. Second semester. 2003: Break. Methodology revised; data not strictly comparable; Prior to 2003: May and October. 2006: Break. Prior to 2006: 28 urban agglomerations. 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.

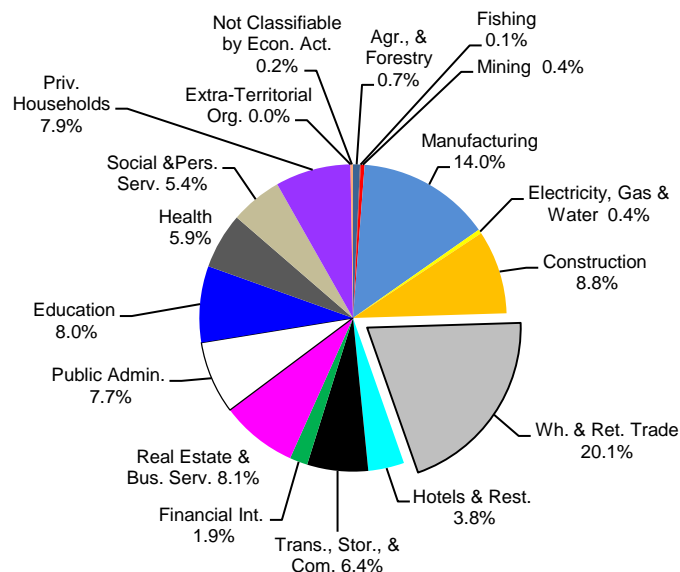
Source: ILO Laborsta.

Share of Employment by Sector, 2000



Source: ILO Laborsta.

Share of Employment by Sector, 2006



Source: ILO Laborsta.

Table 5: Paid Employment in Manufacturing (thousands)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Recycling	3.9	1.7	2.2	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
Furniture; Manufacturing NEC	42.9	30.5	30.2	46.6	62.9	63.0	73.0
Other Transport Equipment	5.1	5.9	4.1	12.0	16.5	22.0	13.9
Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	51.4	51.2	34.4	35.5	40.9	48.5	66.1
Precision Instruments, Watches and Clocks	10.9	6.6	3.8	15.0	14.2	5.6	9.0
Communication Equipment and Apparatus	6.8	3.9	6.9	4.8	1.6	4.2	6.1
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus NEC	17.3	17.2	7.9	15.9	15.7	24.4	28.3
Office, Accounting, Computing Machinery	3.6	4.7	2.2	0.6	4.1	1.2	2.1
Machinery and Equipment NEC	50.0	38.7	38.1	36.5	52.4	48.0	68.0
Fabricated Metal Products NEC	67.4	69.4	62.4	74.2	79.2	117.6	90.9
Basic Metals	21.3	18.3	14.1	14.3	17.1	14.2	20.6
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	30.4	27.4	21.4	25.6	36.1	33.2	31.6
Rubber and Plastics Products	51.5	43.1	42.2	32.2	45.5	48.3	43.2
Chemicals and Chemical Products	87.3	92.5	83.0	98.2	95.2	88.0	97.0
Petroleum Refining and Related Products	5.9	4.4	6.7	1.8	8.8	6.6	9.7
Printing and Publishing	59.5	66.3	49.8	49.3	57.6	41.1	59.1
Paper and Paper Products	21.7	24.0	16.0	15.0	18.9	16.2	25.1
Wood and Wood Products	13.4	12.4	11.5	34.9	27.3	25.7	32.1
Leather Products and Footwear	36.6	39.9	31.5	43.5	50.3	53.6	52.7
Clothing	68.6	60.0	55.4	86.3	100.0	113.9	123.9
Textiles	43.6	32.7	41.0	30.2	41.0	51.6	53.9
Tobacco Products	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.1	3.8	4.1	2.2
Food Products & Beverages	191.0	195.6	197.8	197.6	213.8	213.5	199.5

Note: Persons aged 10 years and over. 31 Urban agglomerations. Second semester. Sectors are classified according to ISIC Rev.3, as reported in ILO Laborsta. Sum of individual sectors may not equal total due to rounding. Paid employment refers to workers in jobs where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts which give them a basic remuneration which is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work, typically wages and salaries. Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

Source: ILO Laborsta.

Table 6: Average Actual Weekly Working Hours by Major Economic Activity

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Economy	42.2	41.4	39.2	40.0	40.7	41.5
Mining and Quarrying	59.1	60.8	56.7	53.2	53.3	54.4
Manufacturing	45.4	44.6	42.6	42.8	42.8	44.3
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	44.6	42.3	42.3	44.1	43.6	44.1
Construction	42.3	41.4	38.0	38.5	39.9	41.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	49.4	48.8	47.1	46.6	47.2	46.9
Hotels and Restaurants	48.1	46.1	44.7	44.3	44.4	45.2
Transport, Storage and Communications	53.3	53.2	51.4	51.5	51.3	52.3
Financial Intermediation	44.8	43.9	44.2	43.3	43.6	42.8
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	44.0	43.4	41.1	42.5	41.3	42.4
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	39.1	38.7	36.7	37.7	39.9	41.8
Education	26.0	26.0	25.5	27.7	28.8	29.1
Health and Social Work	39.2	38.6	35.9	33.7	36.1	37.4
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	39.5	37.5	33.5	35.2	36.7	37.5
Households with Employed Persons	28.8	28.2	27.4	28.3	26.2	26.9

Source: ILO Laborsta. Sectors are classified according to ISIC Rev.3, as reported in ILO Laborsta. Sum of individual sectors may not equal total due to rounding.

Table 7: Average Actual Weekly Hours of Work in Manufacturing

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Manufacturing (Total)	45.4	44.6	42.6	42.8	42.8	44.3
Manufacture of Food Products and Beverages	48.5	46.4	44.3	43	43.9	46.6
Manufacture of Tobacco Products	52.1	49.5	50.2	37.6	36.2	40.3
Manufacture of Textiles	44.7	45.2	42	45.4	41.8	45.5
Manufacture of Wearing Apparel; Dressing and Dyeing of Fur	41.1	39.8	36	37.8	35.3	39.5
Tanning and Dressing of Leather; Manufacture of Luggage, Handbags, Saddlery, Harness and Footwear	44.7	45.3	40.9	46.7	47	43.6
Manufacture of Wood and of Products of Wood and Cork, except Furniture; Manufacture of articles of Straw and Plaiting Materials	46.5	44.6	39.7	41.1	36.9	46.1
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products	47.9	47.3	46.9	50	44.6	43.6
Publishing, Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	43	42.4	42.2	41.9	44.7	46.4
Manufacture of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear Fuel	47.7	48.9	45.5	46.9	46.6	46.4
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	39.2	41.1	40.6	41.5	39.9	42.8
Manufacture of Rubber and Plastics Products	47.2	46.8	47.5	43.3	44.1	46.7
Manufacture of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	45.3	46.4	44.8	38.9	44.7	46.2
Manufacture of Basic Metals	46.3	45.2	47.2	43.4	:	46.6
Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment	45.4	45.1	41.8	41.1	42.9	45.1
Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment NEC	46.5	47.4	45.2	45.6	45.9	47.2
Manufacture of Office, Accounting and Computing Machinery	48.9	41.3	35.2	23.7	52.5	48.7
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus NEC	51.2	44.3	43.9	44.3	46.4	46.4
Manufacture of Radio, Television and Communication Equipment and Apparatus	44.9	43.8	41.3	40.6	38.5	38.5
Manufacture of Medical, Precision and Optical Instruments, Watches and Clocks	41.8	41.9	41.3	42.9	:	41.7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	44.6	44.2	44.7	43	43.3	44.8
Manufacture of other Transport Equipment	49.2	46.8	45.9	45.7	44.6	44.5
Manufacture of Furniture; Manufacturing NEC	43.6	42.4	39.2	37.9	36.2	40.2
Recycling	39.8	36.7	36.1	46.1	:	43.9

Note: Persons aged 10 years and over. 31 Urban agglomerations. Second semester. 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 8: Average Hourly Earnings In Manufacturing (Argentine Pesos)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Manufacturing	4.3	4.3	4.5	5.1	6.3	7.6	9.7
Manufacture of Food Products and Beverages	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.4	5.6	6.9	8.6
Manufacture of Tobacco Products	6.1	5.9	5.4	6.6	7.3	7.7	9.7
Manufacture of Textiles	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.7	5.7	7.1
Manufacture of Wearing Apparel; Dressing and Dyeing of Fur	2.4	2.3	2.6	3.0	4.1	4.8	5.8
Tanning and Dressing of Leather; Manufacture of Luggage, Handbags, Saddlery, Harness and Footwear	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.6	5.0	6.2	7.6
Manufacture of Wood and of Products of Wood and Cork	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.3	4.5	5.5	7.0
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.5	6.6	7.8	9.8
Publishing, Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	6.6	6.8	6.7	7.4	8.7	10.1	12.4
Manufacture of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear Fuel	11.3	11.6	11.9	14.1	15.9	18.2	22.2
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.6	7.9	9.2	11.9
Manufacture of Rubber and Plastics Products	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.9	6.5	8.1	10.2
Manufacture of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.4	6.4	7.8	10.0
Manufacture of Basic Metals	5.8	6.0	6.1	7.1	8.8	10.3	13.7
Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.8	6.0	7.3	9.6
Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment NEC	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.3	6.4	7.7	10.1
Manufacture of Office, Accounting and Computing Machinery	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.9	8.4	9.1	10.5
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus NEC	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.1	6.5	8.1	10.6
Manufacture of Radio, Television and Communication Equipment and Apparatus	8.0	7.7	7.2	7.7	9.2	10.8	13.9
Manufacture of Medical, Precision and Optical Instruments, Watches and Clocks	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.3	5.5	6.4	8.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.3	8.3	10.8	13.8
Manufacture of other Transport Equipment	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.8	7.2	8.5	11.1
Manufacture of Furniture; Manufacturing NEC	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.6	5.6	7.3

Note: ¹Local units with 10 or more workers. ²Production and related workers. 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.