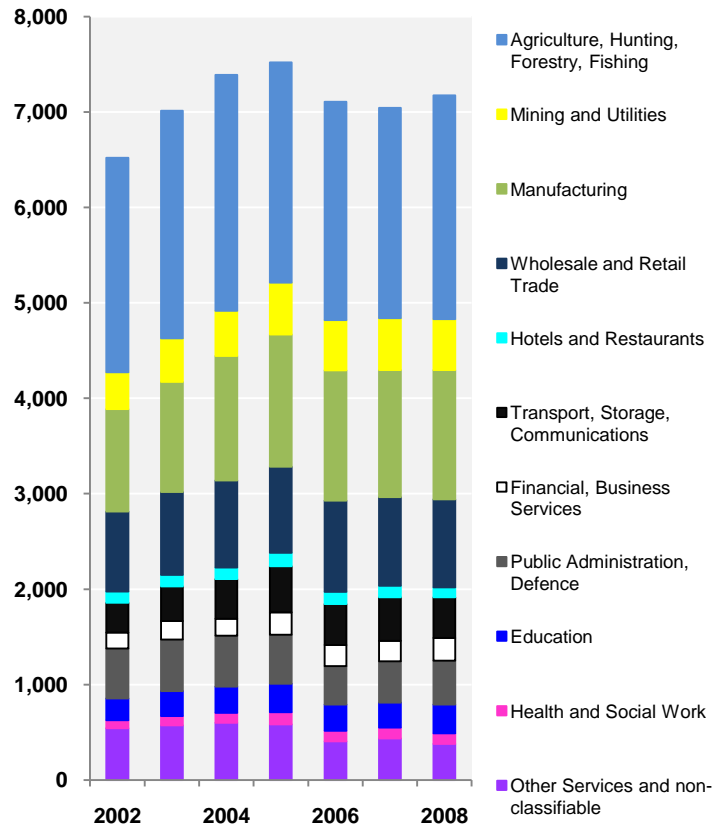


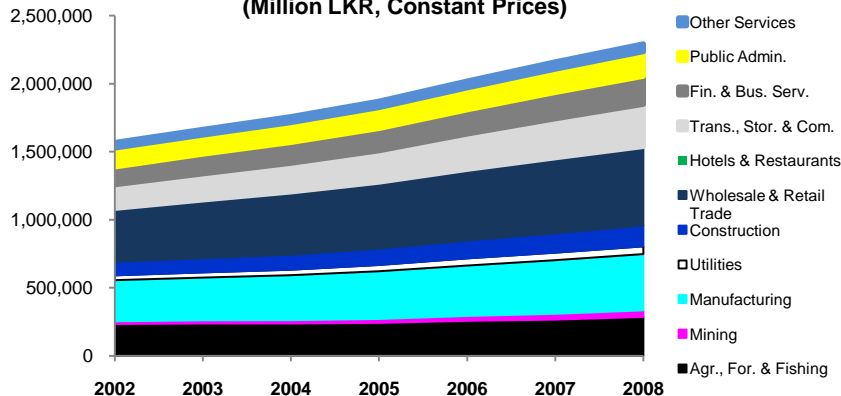
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing

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



Source: ILO Laborsta; Persons aged 10 years and over. Excl. Northern and Eastern provinces. 2003: Excl. Northern province. 2004: Excl. Mullativu and Killinochchi districts. 2005: Whole country.

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



Source: Sri Lanka, Department of Census and Statistics.

In 2008, the agricultural sector employed more than 2.3 million people working, making it Sri Lanka's largest employment sector. This represents an increase from the steadily declining agricultural employment levels from 2004 to 2007; however employment was still below the 2004 peak of 2.5 million workers (see Figs. 1 & 3). Approximately 80 per cent of Sri Lanka's population lives in rural areas and the agricultural sector provides a significant source of employment for the country's rural labourers. More men than women were employed in the sector in 2008, with 1.4 million and 0.9 million employed, respectively. The share of informal and subsistence employment in the agricultural sector is among the highest across all sectors in Sri Lanka, estimated to be approximately 85 per cent in 2008. Overall, the relevance of the agricultural sector in the broader economy has declined in Sri Lanka over recent years. The share of total employment in agriculture has decreased from 34.5 per cent in 2002 to 32.7 per cent in 2008, and the sector's value added contribution to GDP declined from nearly 15 per cent in 2002 to 12.1 per cent in 2008 (see Fig. 2).

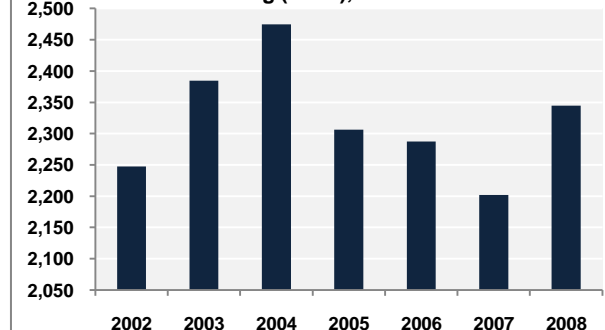
The country's main agriculture products include paddy rice, coconut, sugarcane, plantains, tea and onions. In 2007, agricultural land in Sri Lanka represented nearly 30 per cent of all land use, and the total land devoted for rice paddy production was estimated to be about 708,000 hectares. Agricultural holdings in Sri Lanka are divided between large plantation estates, which primarily grow export oriented crops including tea, rubber and coconut, and small holder farms, which cultivate the majority of agricultural products for domestic consumption including paddy rice, wheat flour, tobacco, pepper, and spices. Crops are harvested twice per year resulting from the influence of the monsoon seasons on agricultural growth cycles. In terms of total production for both domestic consumption and exports, paddy rice is followed by tea, coconuts and plantains. In 2007 rice paddy production reached 3.9 million metric tons, cereals production reached 3.2 million metric tons, coconut production reached 2.2 million metric tons, and tea production reached 305,000 metric tons. Poultry and milk production have been rising in response to rising domestic per capita income.

Livestock cultivation remains an important contribution to the industry, however, the cultivation of cattle and buffalo has declined in recent years. Poultry cultivation has increased over recent years, leading to the increased average monthly output of poultry livestock products. Average monthly milk output reached 17.3 million liters in 2008, while monthly egg production reached 86.7 million eggs.

The Sri Lankan fishing industry employed more than 162,000 people in 2005, below a peak of 170,000 fishers in 2004. The majority of fishers in the country are engaged in small scale marine coastal fishing, however deep sea fishing, inland fishing and aquaculture are growing sources of employment in the country. In 2008, total fishing production reached nearly 320,000 metric tons. Tilapia and tuna represent the largest share of both wild caught and cultivated fish production.

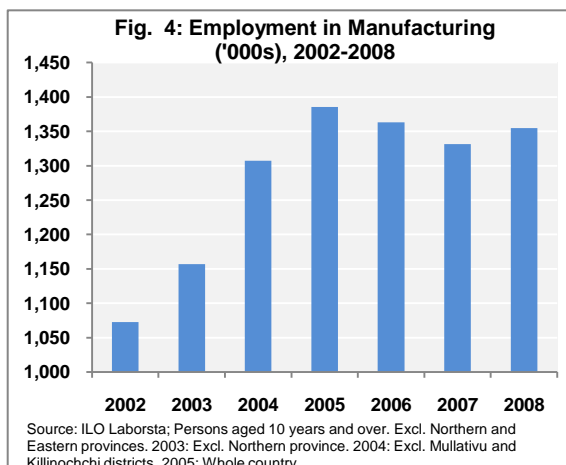
In terms of working conditions within the industry, Sri Lankan agriculture and fisheries workers averaged of 44 hours of work per week in 2008. This represents a decline from the 44.9 weekly working hours averaged in the industry in 2000. Workers earned 307.11 rupees per day on average in the industry in 2008, up from just 104.12 rupees per day in 2000. Males also earned more than females, averaging 322.7 rupees per day, compared to 291.53 rupees per day, respectively in 2008.

Fig. 3: Employment in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing ('000s), 2002-2008



Source: ILO Laborsta; Persons aged 10 years and over. Excl. Northern and Eastern provinces. 2003: Excl. Northern province. 2004: Excl. Mullativu and Killinochchi districts. 2005: Whole country.

Manufacturing



The manufacturing sector in Sri Lanka employed nearly 1.4 million workers in 2008, an increase from just 1.1 million workers in 2002. Manufacturing is the second largest employment sector in Sri Lanka, and as a whole has been growing at an average annual rate of nearly 4.4 per cent since 2002 (see Figs. 1 & 4). The total value added of the sector reached more than 400 billion rupees in 2008, with important shares coming from food and beverage manufacturing (21.5 per cent), textiles manufacturing (21.5 per cent), apparel manufacturing (19.2 per cent) and rubber products manufacturing (7.0 per cent). Manufacturing as a whole contributed nearly 18 per cent of total value added to Sri Lanka's GDP in 2008 (see Fig. 2).

In 2003, 124,351 establishments were engaged in manufacturing. Of these, 115,351 establishments, or 92.8 per cent of the total, employed less than 10 people. The medium and large companies, employing 10 or more persons, accounted for 9,000 establishments. The small manufacturing establishments employed 262,716 people, or 26.5 per cent of manufacturing employment, whereas the large and medium companies employed 727,632, or 73.5 per cent of manufacturing employment. The Colombo and Gampaha districts have the highest concentration of manufacturing industry in the country. These two districts, along with the district of Kalutara, constitute the Western province, considered to be the heart of the country's manufacturing sector.

In 2007, the top segments of manufacturing were apparel, employing 391,932 workers in 2,063 establishments; textiles employing 133,087 workers in 1,225 establishments; food and beverages, employing 128,386 in 3,952 establishments; rubber and plastic, employing 59,684 in 783 establishments, and other non-metallic products, employing 61,884 in 2,836 establishments.

Average weekly working time in the manufacturing industry was long, averaging 48.9 hours per week and employees earned on average 49.88 rupees per hour across all manufacturing industries in 2007. This represents a significant decline from 2000, when average weekly working hours in manufacturing stood at 53 hours. The gender balance of employment within the industry was slightly higher for males with 677,262 men employed in 2008 as compared to 624,006 women over the same time period.

Key Labour Market Indicators (2009)

Economically Active Population:

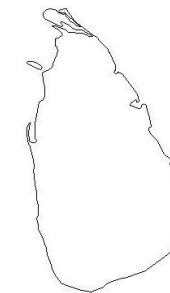
Total: 7,572,363
Men: 4,815,528
Women: 2,756,585

Labour Force Participation Rate:

Total: 49.2%
Men: 66.7%
Women: 33.7%

Unemployment Rate:

Total: 5.7%
Men: 4.3%
Women: 8.2%



Wholesale & Retail Trade

Wholesale and retail trade (commerce) is the third largest employment sector in Sri Lanka, with 924,500 workers employed in 2008. Employment levels in the sector have declined in recent years after peaking in 2005 at 955,000 workers, though employment levels remain well above the 838,800 workers recorded in 2002 (see Figs. 1 & 5). The gender balance of employment within the wholesale and retail trade industry is highly skewed, employing approximately 680,000 men, but only 244,000 women in 2008. Total value added to GDP in wholesale and retail trade however, was 24.2 per cent in 2008, up slightly from 23.8 per cent of value added in 2002 (see Fig. 2).

In terms of international merchandise trade (much of it carried out by wholesale merchants), exports reached 8.5 billion USD in 2008, while imports to Sri Lanka exceeded 13.9 billion USD. Agricultural commodities represented nearly 28 per cent of exports, while manufactures represented 68 per cent of exports. The country's major export products included tea, apparel products, women's woven and knit clothing, and male clothing. Exports were mainly traded with the European Union, the United States, India, and the United Arab Emirates.

A variety of forms of retail and wholesale establishments characterise the composition of the industry. Numerous small and medium sized outlets including street stalls serve the retail trade, and within cities there are an increasing number of shopping centers and supermarkets. More recently large format hyper-marts selling a variety of food and household consumer goods have begun to proliferate, concentrated in the urban areas. Increased participation by foreign firms in domestic trade in Sri Lanka is a relatively recent phenomenon, with international food franchises opening operations only in recent years.

In terms of working conditions, employees in wholesale and retail trade (combined with employees in hotels and restaurants) averaged 56.1 hours per week in 2008, compared to 50.8 hours per week in 2000. Daily wage rates also reached 487.45 rupees in 2008, up from 197.20 rupees in 2000.



Sri Lanka

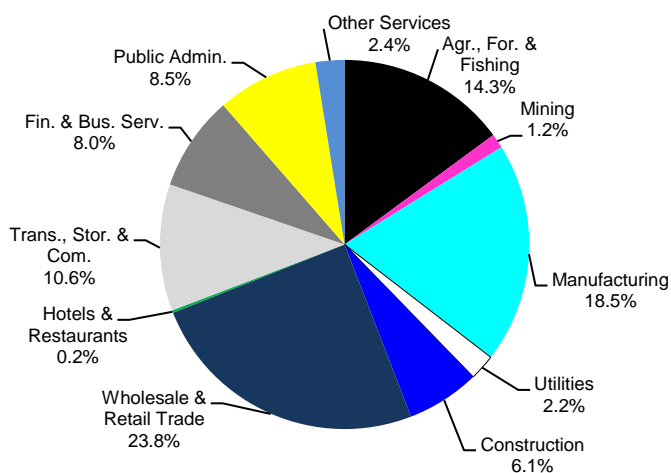
Table 1: GDP Value Added by Industry (Million LKR, Constant Prices) & % Share in Total Value Added

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Value Added	1,636,037	1,733,222	1,827,597	1,941,671	2,090,564	2,232,656	2,365,500
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agr., For. & Fishing	233,615.0	237,531.0	237,536.0	241,851.0	257,147.0	265,870.0	285,897
	14.3%	13.7%	13.0%	12.5%	12.3%	11.9%	12.1%
Mining	19,888.0	23,156.0	24,439.0	28,791.0	35,769.0	42,631.0	48,090
	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%
Manufacturing	302,365.0	314,204.0	330,459.0	350,886.0	370,356.0	394,233.0	413,680
	18.5%	18.1%	18.1%	18.1%	17.7%	17.7%	17.5%
Utilities	35,608.0	38,151.0	40,445.0	46,108.0	52,926.0	55,339.0	56,847
	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%
Construction	100,404.0	104,136.0	110,259.0	120,196.0	131,248.0	142,996.0	154,173
	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%	6.2%	6.3%	6.4%	6.5%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	389,332.0	420,478.0	451,633.0	480,402.0	514,511.0	546,145.0	571,911
	23.8%	24.3%	24.7%	24.7%	24.6%	24.5%	24.2%
Hotels & Restaurants	3,460.0	8,802.0	10,691.0	9,186.0	9,411.0	9,199.0	8,741
	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Trans., Stor. & Com.	173,745.0	191,872.0	210,495.0	230,597.0	259,546.0	286,764.0	310,029
	10.6%	11.1%	11.5%	11.9%	12.4%	12.8%	13.1%
Fin. & Bus. Serv.	130,465.0	144,816.0	153,143.0	163,863.0	177,817.0	193,375.0	206,048
	8.0%	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%	8.5%	8.7%	8.7%
Public Admin.	139,094.0	140,234.0	146,030.0	153,866.0	161,611.0	171,259.0	181,051
	8.5%	8.1%	8.0%	7.9%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%
Other Services	39,691.0	40,592.0	42,460.0	45,177.0	48,689.0	52,500.0	55,896
	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%

Source: Sri Lanka, Department of Census and Statistics.

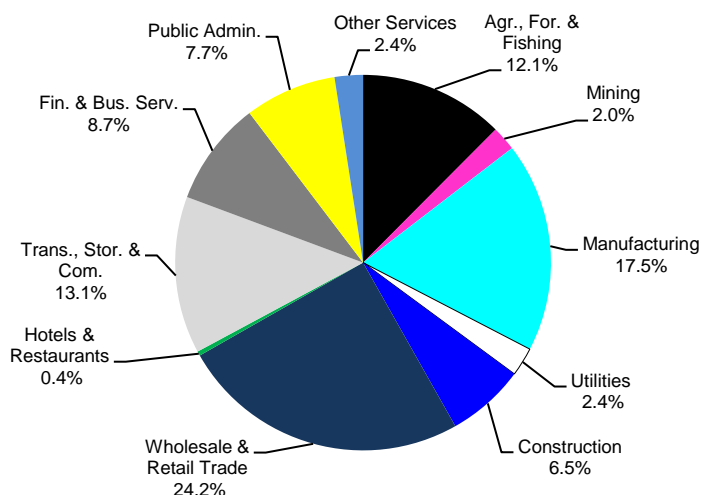
Notes: Sectors are classified according to the national classification of industrial sectors as reported by the national source. Sum of individual sectors may not equal total due to rounding and other adjustments introduced by the national source.

Share in Sectoral Value Added, 2002



Source: Sri Lanka, Department of Census and Statistics.

Share in Sectoral Value Added, 2008



Source: Sri Lanka, Department of Census and Statistics.

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total All Products	5,432,978.0	4,672,000.8	4,722,969.1	4,867,830.5	5,466,642.8	6,159,855.3	6,760,001.0	7,661,314.8	8,176,816.9	7,105,774.9
All Food Items	1,145,513.0	985,063.0	981,971.0	1,024,045.1	1,127,473.6	1,369,339.0	1,515,040.9	1,839,077.0	2,075,508.4	2,076,619.4
Food	1,099,139.0	945,182.9	940,464.1	976,629.3	1,069,469.2	1,311,263.8	1,460,020.5	1,771,566.0	2,004,092.3	2,012,555.2
Beverages & Tobacco	46,374.0	39,880.1	41,506.9	47,415.8	58,004.3	58,075.2	55,020.4	67,511.0	71,416.1	64,064.2
Agricultural Raw Materials	86,579.0	74,454.3	78,312.3	99,406.0	120,354.0	126,317.9	180,449.7	175,425.9	251,059.7	180,527.4
Ores, Metals, Precious Stones & Non-Monetary Gold	195,228.0	167,883.6	388,244.5	351,297.5	391,612.5	529,032.4	509,676.8	560,041.1	632,228.2	461,488.9
Ores & Metals	16,311.0	14,025.9	87,725.6	138,984.4	170,602.4	222,837.3	123,311.5	161,036.0	135,320.9	115,676.4
Fuels	23,127.0	19,887.3	14,276.4	906.6	8,220.2	505.8	7,858.9	2,171.2	1,750.6	1,293.1
Coal, Coke, & Briquettes	:	:	:	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	:	11.0	12.6
Petroleum, Petroleum Products & Related Materials	23,127.0	19,886.8	14,276.0	899.0	8,219.8	505.3	7,853.5	2,158.8	1,739.1	1,270.0
Gas, Natural & Manufactured	:	0.4	0.4	2.9	0.4	0.5	5.3	12.4	0.4	10.5
Electric Current	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Manufactured Goods	3,982,531.0	3,424,712.7	3,199,961.3	3,392,175.2	3,818,973.3	4,015,548.2	4,390,733.4	4,813,382.1	4,992,450.3	4,385,057.5
Chemicals	36,295.0	31,214.7	33,670.9	41,035.8	61,938.0	81,868.7	79,880.8	81,419.7	86,434.2	83,514.9
Machinery & Transport Equipment	334,850.0	287,949.5	235,154.7	249,533.5	338,574.0	275,141.2	352,528.6	515,723.1	423,505.6	429,399.2
Iron & Steel	964.0	828.6	767.9	1,642.1	2,385.4	3,995.4	4,647.0	2,811.3	4,235.8	5,622.3
Textile Fibres, Yarn, Fabrics & Clothing	3,107,757.0	2,672,463.0	2,551,851.2	2,706,466.0	2,954,419.5	3,056,447.2	3,254,607.5	3,456,113.5	3,675,102.4	3,119,011.2
Other Manufactured Goods	3,611,386.0	3,105,548.5	2,931,135.7	3,101,605.8	3,418,461.3	3,658,538.2	3,958,324.1	4,216,239.3	4,482,510.6	3,872,143.4

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	6,280,986.0	5,406,470.5	6,038,667.3	6,514,295.6	7,852,070.7	8,307,067.7	9,773,150.0	11,385,744.1	13,629,062.7	9,526,512.4
All Food Items	891,357.0	767,253.8	849,198.2	875,931.4	950,009.5	1,029,972.0	1,201,631.0	1,353,652.7	1,871,138.0	1,350,326.3
Food	819,517.0	705,416.1	797,619.4	819,585.7	899,057.0	971,559.5	1,160,580.6	1,302,824.8	1,815,654.9	1,303,001.7
Beverages & Tobacco	71,840.0	61,837.7	51,578.9	56,345.7	50,952.5	58,412.6	41,050.4	50,827.8	55,483.1	47,324.6
Agricultural Raw Materials	80,554.0	69,340.2	72,106.2	72,436.0	87,735.5	101,183.6	135,584.7	154,697.6	150,546.2	146,336.8
Ores, Metals, Precious Stones & Non-Monetary Gold	332,907.0	286,556.2	383,235.4	470,135.9	604,210.3	586,776.4	594,216.8	480,725.8	767,116.4	526,696.1
Ores & Metals	69,658.0	59,958.6	120,964.7	161,270.9	236,778.7	288,309.8	286,022.5	208,690.2	231,019.4	166,642.1
Fuels	587,837.0	505,994.2	835,965.4	736,873.5	1,134,603.0	1,115,221.1	1,629,344.8	2,680,775.2	3,132,272.2	1,578,894.7
Coal, Coke, & Briquettes	437.0	377.1	1,110.8	3,636.6	5,699.4	5,022.1	5,375.1	7,394.8	13,338.3	8,156.9
Petroleum, Petroleum Products & Related Materials	540,143.0	464,938.7	794,865.4	684,264.8	1,069,646.8	1,037,746.6	1,538,114.8	2,565,540.0	2,988,652.9	1,512,840.7
Gas, Natural & Manufactured	47,257.0	40,678.5	39,989.2	48,972.2	59,256.8	72,452.4	85,854.8	107,840.3	130,281.0	57,897.1
Electric Current	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Manufactured Goods	4,388,292.0	3,777,291.7	3,895,596.6	4,358,888.0	5,071,502.5	5,466,213.5	6,197,630.3	6,512,735.5	7,704,186.7	5,917,616.2
Chemicals	569,323.0	490,053.2	528,385.9	582,588.9	706,715.9	832,880.1	965,001.2	1,107,694.9	1,658,307.4	1,067,305.9
Machinery & Transport Equipment	1,165,003.0	1,002,795.0	1,109,860.5	1,351,881.9	1,601,393.7	1,679,466.7	2,126,840.7	2,071,938.4	2,343,797.2	1,782,534.4
Iron & Steel	134,621.0	115,877.0	150,536.5	184,568.4	240,990.0	300,529.2	322,963.6	385,321.8	460,687.7	396,065.1
Textile Fibres, Yarn, Fabrics & Clothing	1,750,327.0	1,506,625.4	1,447,648.4	1,504,272.8	1,659,522.1	1,681,028.6	1,682,590.5	1,749,845.6	1,823,742.9	1,640,525.5
Other Manufactured Goods	2,653,966.0	2,284,443.4	2,257,350.2	2,424,417.1	2,763,393.0	2,953,866.8	3,105,788.4	3,333,102.2	3,702,082.2	3,067,775.9

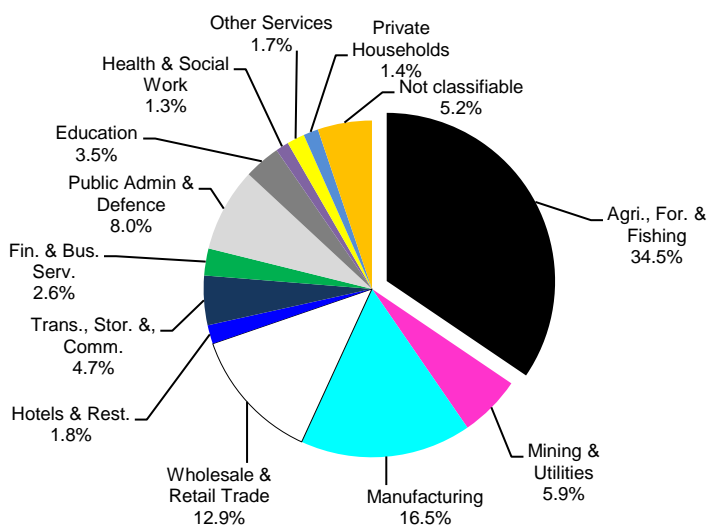
Source: UNCTADStat. Data presented according to SITC Rev.3 and standard UNCTAD product groupings.

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Employment	6,519.4	7,012.8	7,394.0	7,518.0	7,105.3	7,041.9	7,174.7
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing	2,247.6	2,384.4	2,474.7	2,306.0	2,287.3	2,202.1	2,344.4
	34.5%	34.0%	33.5%	30.7%	32.2%	31.3%	32.7%
Mining and Utilities	386.5	454.8	470.1	542.6	526.9	542.5	533.1
	5.9%	6.5%	6.4%	7.2%	7.4%	7.7%	7.4%
Manufacturing	1,072.7	1,156.7	1,307.4	1,385.4	1,363.1	1,331.4	1,354.9
	16.5%	16.5%	17.7%	18.4%	19.2%	18.9%	18.9%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	838.8	867.1	910.8	904.0	955.0	932.0	924.5
	12.9%	12.4%	12.3%	12.0%	13.4%	13.2%	12.9%
Hotels and Restaurants	117.6	121.6	120.6	138.9	129.4	118.5	103.8
	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.4%
Transport, Storage, Communications	309.6	363.4	417.3	485.0	430.3	456.8	426.0
	4.7%	5.2%	5.6%	6.5%	6.1%	6.5%	5.9%
Financial, Business Services	169.0	191.4	175.6	233.7	221.1	215.2	236.0
	2.6%	2.7%	2.4%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.3%
Public Administration, Defence	524.7	541.1	535.1	512.8	400.5	433.0	462.6
	8.0%	7.7%	7.2%	6.8%	5.6%	6.1%	6.4%
Education	227.8	262.4	273.6	297.4	276.8	259.5	298.8
	3.5%	3.7%	3.7%	4.0%	3.9%	3.7%	4.2%
Health and Social Work	82.3	98.1	104.0	129.2	109.7	115.9	110.9
	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%
Other Services	110.4	110.8	122.4	133.5	123.9	104.6	128.8
	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.8%
Private Households Employment	93.3	75.9	68.8	53.3	80.2	87.4	84.1
	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Not classifiable by economic activity	339.3	385.0	409.7	395.9	201.2	242.9	166.7
	5.2%	5.5%	5.5%	5.3%	2.8%	3.4%	2.3%

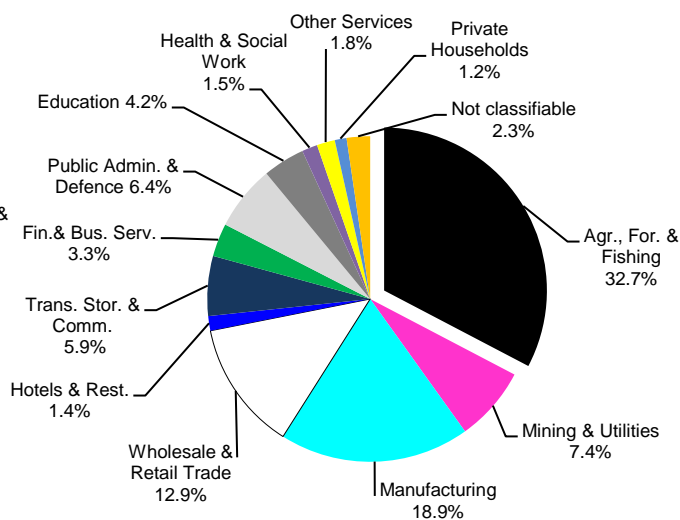
Note: Persons aged 10 years and over. Excl. Northern and Eastern provinces. 2003: Excl. Northern province. 2004: Excl. Mullativu and Killinochchi districts. 2005: Whole country. Sectors are classified according to ISIC Rev.3, as reported in ILO Laborsta. Sum of individual sectors may not equal total due to rounding. Source: ILO Laborsta. 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.

Share of Employment by Sector in 2002



Source: ILO Laborsta.

Share of Employment by Sector in 2008



Source: ILO Laborsta.

Table 5: Paid Employment in Manufacturing (thousands)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Electrical machinery apparatus	14.0	11.4	5.8	8.8	9.3	:	5.9	8.5
Machinery except electrical	5.0	5.2	4.5	2.8	3.9	:	2.3	2.4
Fabricated metal products, n.e.c.	2.4	3.4	1.2	1.1	1.8	:	0.8	2.0
Non-ferrous metal basic industries	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.7	:	0.3	0.7
Iron and steel basic industries	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.5	1.8	:	2.2	1.8
Other non-metallic mineral products	6.4	6.6	4.0	4.7	3.8	:	3.9	4.8
Glass and glass products	0.6	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	:	0.3	0.1
Pottery, china and earthenware	4.2	2.3	4.0	4.9	5.2	:	4.4	4.3
Plastic products, n.e.c.	1.4	4.8	1.5	1.1	1.0	:	0.9	1.4
Rubber products	14.3	14.7	13.0	10.1	10.4	:	10.1	15.0
Other chemical and petroleum products	5.5	5.9	5.1	4.9	5.9	:	4.3	4.1
Industrial chemicals	6.7	10.2	5.0	7.9	5.8	:	5.1	6.9
Printing, publishing and allied industries	3.4	3.7	2.8	3.3	3.5	:	4.8	9.5
Paper and paper products	5.2	5.7	3.0	2.8	2.9	:	1.8	2.3
Furniture and fixtures, ex. primarily of metal	3.4	0.9	4.3	4.1	3.4	:	3.5	3.8
Wood and wood products, ex. furniture	3.4	7.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	:	3.1	3.1
Footwear, except of rubber or plastic	7.4	3.7	1.0	1.0	1.7	:	2.5	3.4
Leather and products of leather, n.e.c.	7.3	3.4	2.5	3.1	3.1	:	2.9	5.7
Wearing apparel, except footwear	213.1	207.7	127.7	189.5	132.6	:	131.7	215.7
Textiles	32.1	52.5	18.1	28.2	19.9	:	14.4	44.7
Tobacco manufactures	4.4	3.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	:	1.5	2.2
Beverage industries	3.0	2.6	2.0	3.1	2.4	:	2.8	3.6
Food manufacturing	35.1	24.8	26.0	29.2	27.3	:	24.5	28.5

Note: Persons aged 10 years and over. Excl. Northern and Eastern provinces. 2003: Excl. Northern province. 2004: Excl. Mullativu and Killinochchi districts. 2005: Whole country. 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 Weekly Working Hours by Economic Activity

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Economy	50.3	50.3	46.5	47.8	47.0	46.9	47.1	49.9	47.7
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	44.9	43.0	39.9	40.4	38.6	39.5	41.3	42.5	44.0
Manufacturing	53.0	53.7	49.0	51.1	50.7	49.6	49.2	53.0	48.9
Construction	46.0	51.6	48.1	42.4	42.5	42.6	52.8	63.3	53.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Restaurants and Hotels	50.8	48.9	52.6	54.6	63.7	60.6	55.5	55.8	56.1
Transport, Storage and Communication	57.7	51.3	46.1	45.8	46.3	49.8	47.2	48.4	49.9

Note: Persons aged 10 years and over. Excl. Northern and Eastern provinces. 2003: Excl. Northern province. 2004: Excl. Mullativu and Killinochchi districts. 2005: Whole country. 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 7: Average Daily Earnings by Economic Activity (Sri Lankan Rupees)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	182.0	192.2	221.1	242.8	253.5	278.0	305.3	342.8	392.6
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	104.1	112.1	128.7	138.4	152.9	178.5	206.3	201.8	307.1
Manufacturing	222.5	230.7	273.1	306.3	309.0	336.5	356.1	412.2	432.6
Construction	286.0	263.1	259.6	269.6	335.7	416.8	424.6	408.4	336.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	197.2	207.8	254.5	230.6	248.4	288.0	324.3	369.0	487.5
Transport, Storage and Communication	161.5	218.3	211.8	208.9	286.4	266.4	341.3	368.5	415.4

Note: Persons aged 10 years and over. Excl. Northern and Eastern provinces. 2003: Excl. Northern province. 2004: Excl. Mullativu and Killinochchi districts. 2005: Whole country. 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.