



Tenth Edition

MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF TIMOR-LESTE  
General Directorate of Statistics

TIMOR-LESTE BUSINESS ACTIVITY SURVEY 2021



DIRECÇÃO GERAL DE ESTATÍSTICA  
TIMOR-LESTE



Ministerio das Finanças



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**Title**

**BUSINESS ACTIVITY SURVEY**

**2021**

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## PREFACE

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We are very proud to be able to present ten edition of the Business Activity Survey (BAS) in Timor-Leste. The results of the survey give the Government and other interested parties a clear picture of the performance, composition and growth of the non-petroleum producing business sector and the size of its contribution to the national economy and our Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The BAS 2021 comprises a sample of 3,150 out of 6,858 businesses of the kind considered in this study. These non-petroleum producing businesses are spread out across the country and mainly located in the major towns of each Municipalities. The BAS includes all public and private financial enterprises (banks and insurance companies) as well as all public and private non-financial businesses, with a few major exceptions: general government agencies (administration, health, education etc.), agricultural production and other informal economic activities conducted by households. Not-for-profit institutions (NGOs, charities, churches etc.) were surveyed only if they earned more than 50 percent of their income in 2021 from trading activities. Estimates of the economic contribution of subsistence farming and other informal economic activities can be made based on data previously collected in household surveys.

The BAS is a vital source of information for the development and monitoring of economic policies. The data will help the Government identify and address policy issues concerning the performance of the Timorese business environment as a whole, or related to the progress of specific sectors of the economy. The survey also gives the Government and other stakeholders, including the business sector itself, an idea of employment numbers and the size and composition of the revenues, expenses and profits of enterprises acting in different parts of the economy. The BAS is also a key input in the compilation of the Timor-Leste National Accounts for the non-petroleum producing business sector.

The comparison only for the total Timor-Leste which comparing between BAS 2021 to BAS 2020 data data estimation used from Tax Authority data as an indicator for producing industry value added in total. In the past two yeras 2019 and 2020 period there is no survey was running due of the covid restricted. BAS will only publish all the data based or resulting from the survey. Therefore, this publication will able to present the time series data from 2017 until 2021 without the information for 2019 and 2020 in the table section.

Closer look at the results of BAS 2021 indicates that between 2020 and 2021 industry value added increased by 5.6 percent in Timor-Leste. 'Dili' continued to employ around 88.1 percent of all persons employed and contributed 90 percent to the Industry Value Added (IVA) during 2021.

The BAS was conducted by the General Directorate of Statistics (GDS) with technical support from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, which in turn received financial support from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. We are very grateful for the support of both institutions in assisting us with the development of official statistics in Timor-Leste.

Finally, we would like to express our immense gratitude to the business community for its support of this survey and to the specific businesses that provided us with detailed information about their activities.



**Elias dos Santos Ferreira**  
Director-General of Statistics  
General Directorate of Statistics  
The Ministry of Finance  
Dili, September 2022



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## ABBREVIATIONS

BAS	Business Activity Survey
COE	Compensation of Employees
GDS	General Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Finance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
IVA	Industry Value Added
RSE	Relative Standard Error
TIN	Tax Identification Number

## INTRODUCTION

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This publication presents the results from the ten edition Business Activity Survey (BAS) of Timor-Leste, conducted by the General Directorate of Statistics (GDS), Ministry of Finance, in respect of the 2021 calendar year. The BAS provides detailed measures of the performance and structure of non-petroleum producing businesses operating in Timor-Leste.

The scope of the BAS includes the non-petroleum producing business sector of Timor-Leste that actively traded during the 2021 calendar year. This includes:

- Private non-financial businesses (excluding agricultural production)
- Private financial businesses
- Public non-financial and financial businesses where more than 50 percent of their revenue was generated from trading activities
- Not-for-profit institutions earning more than 50 percent of their revenue from trading activities

The survey scope excludes petroleum producing businesses, general government agencies (e.g. administration, health, education) and the informal economic activity of households. The informal sector is expected to involve a large number of very small businesses, however their collective contribution to the economic estimates for industries presented in this report is expected to be very small.

Chapter one of this publication discusses reliability of BAS data, with the data then presented in the following two chapters. Chapter two includes details on employment, income, expenses and profit, while chapter three presents BAS results using national accounting concepts. The results are presented by geography (Dili and Municipalities) and by industry (Manufacturing, Construction, Retail and Wholesale Trade, Accommodation and Food Services, Financial and Insurance and Other industries).

Technical notes, a glossary of terms and the questionnaire are presented at the end of this report.

The GDS is fully committed to improving the statistical information released to the public. The GDS welcomes comments and suggestions from users regarding future surveys of Timor-Leste businesses.

The BAS was conducted with technical support from Australian Bureau of Statistics. The GDS wishes to express its appreciation to the organisation for the support in developing official statistics in Timor-Leste.

## CHAPTER 1 DATA RELIABILITY

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The GDS aims to produce high quality data from BAS while minimising the reporting burden on businesses. To achieve this, the data estimated from the BAS have been obtained from a sample of businesses. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, the data are subject to sampling error. That is, the difference between estimates based on a sample and those that would have been obtained had data been collected from all businesses in the population via a census.

One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because the data were obtained from a sample of units. There is about a 67 percent chance that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all units had been included in the survey, and about a 95 percent chance that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Sampling variability can also be measured by the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The RSE is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to the effects of random sampling and this avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

To illustrate, the estimate of total income for Timor-Leste in 2021 was \$1,901.6m (see Table 1.1). The RSE of this estimate is shown as 1.4 percent, giving a standard error of approximately \$26.6m. Therefore, there is a 95 percent chance (i.e., a confidence interval of 95 percent) that the figure would have been within the range of \$1,848.4m to \$1,954.8m.



**Table 1.1 Relative standard errors by geography, non-petroleum producing businesses, 2021**

	Dili		Municipalities		Timor-Leste		
	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	
Total Employment*	n	46,000	1.04	6,200	0.24	52,200	0.93
Total Income	\$m	1,771.2	1.55	130.4	0.15	1,901.6	1.44
Total Expenses	\$m	1,451.8	1.59	87.5	0.14	1,539.3	1.50
Total Output	\$m	903.8	2.98	88.1	0.18	992.0	2.71
Total Intermediate Use	\$m	424.7	5.11	35.0	0.17	459.7	4.71
Industry Value Added	\$m	479.1	2.38	53.2	0.26	532.3	2.15
Compensation Of Employees	\$m	165.3	1.55	10.9	0.11	176.2	1.46
Capital Expenditure	\$m	19.8	1.14	2.1	0.62	21.9	1.17

\*Estimates of employment have been rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

**Table 1.2 Relative standard errors by industry, non-petroleum producing businesses, 2021**

	Manufacturing		Construction		Retail And Wholesale Trade		
	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	
Total Employment*	n	4,900	0.57	8,300	5.77	15,300	0.67
Total Income	\$m	69.4	0.07	329.3	7.59	1,055.2	0.37
Total Expenses	\$m	57.0	0.07	194.5	11.93	956.1	0.44
Total Output	\$m	67.7	0.07	326.8	7.65	215.7	1.44
Total Intermediate Use	\$m	43.6	0.02	166.1	13.70	63.5	0.64
Industry Value Added	\$m	24.1	0.17	160.7	6.30	152.2	2.01
Compensation Of Employees	\$m	10.8	0.33	25.6	3.77	43.1	0.56
Capital Expenditure	\$m	0.7	0.0	1.6	13.45	8.2	2.83

**Table 1.2 Relative standard errors by industry, non-petroleum producing businesses, 2021 (cont.)**

	Transportation And Storage			Accommodation And Food Services		Information And Communication	
		<i>Estimate</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
Total Employment*	n	1,100	15.98	4,600	2.55	1,500	1.82
Total Income	\$m	42.8	6.32	49.9	1.74	91.4	0.42
Total Expenses	\$m	32.2	6.26	40.8	2.85	74.0	0.47
Total Output	\$m	42.1	6.42	46.8	1.71	90.7	0.40
Total Intermediate Use	\$m	24.2	2.44	25.5	1.82	42.2	0.64
Industry Value Added	\$m	17.9	13.16	21.2	3.10	48.5	0.22
Compensation Of Employees	\$m	7.3	22.45	11.5	1.75	12.9	0.59
Capital Expenditure	\$m	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.45	9.0	0.0

	Financial And Insurance		Other Industries		
		<i>Estimate</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
Total Employment*	n	1,900	13.57	14,600	1.24
Total Income	\$m	91.9	19.74	171.7	2.13
Total Expenses	\$m	54.7	22.02	130.0	2.68
Total Output	\$m	52.9	32.77	149.3	0.86
Total Intermediate Use	\$m	30.7	32.92	63.9	3.95
Industry Value Added	\$m	22.1	33.41	85.4	4.30
Compensation Of Employees	\$m	16.3	12.31	48.7	0.68
Capital Expenditure	\$m	0.2	56.66	1.6	1.07

\*Estimates of employment have been rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

Statistical collections are also subject to non-sampling error, which arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort was made to minimize reporting error, by the careful design of questionnaires, training of survey analysts, and efficient data processing procedures.

Non-sampling error also occurs when information cannot be obtained from all businesses selected in the survey. For BAS 2021 there was 85 percent response rate from all businesses that were surveyed and found to be operating during the reference period. Data were imputed for the remaining 15 percent of operating businesses.

Note also that estimates for Dili may be overestimated. Businesses with the main office in Dili which undertook work in the municipalities outside Dili would have their activity included in Dili estimates.

The GDS is committed to making continuous improvements in data quality, including the BAS.

## **CHAPTER 2 KEY DATA ITEMS**

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This chapter contains summary information about non-petroleum producing businesses for selected employment, income, expense and profit data items.

### **Employment**

As at 15 December 2021 there were 52,200 persons employed in Timor-Leste businesses, of which 69.7 percent were male (or 36,400 persons). The majority of these workers (88.1 percent or 46,000 persons) were employed in businesses operating in Dili.

The 'Retail and Wholesale Trade' industry had the highest level of employment, accounting for 29.3 percent (or 15,300 persons) of all employed persons. The second largest individual industry was the 'Other' industry contributing 27.9 percent (or 14,600 persons) to total employment.

In 2021 average wages per employee was \$3,200m in Timor-Leste. The wages per employee was higher in Dili (\$3,400) than in the other Municipalities (\$1,700).

### **Income**

During 2021 non-petroleum producing businesses in Timor-Leste generated a total income of \$1,901.6m. About 93 percent (or \$1,771.2m) was generated by businesses operating in Dili.

The 'Retail and Wholesale Trade' and the 'Construction' industries together accounted for the majority (72.8 percent or \$1,384.5m) of total income generated in Timor-Leste during 2021.

### **Expenses**

During 2021 total operating expenses incurred by non-petroleum producing businesses in Timor-Leste was \$1,539.3m. About 94.3 percent (or \$1,451.8m) of total operating expenses were incurred by businesses operating in Dili. Purchases of supplies and materials and finished goods accounted for 72.6 percent (or \$1,117.6m) of all operating expenses. The 'Retail and Wholesale Trade' industry accounted for \$956.1m. Total labour costs accounted for 11.4 percent (or \$175.3m) of total operating expenses.

### **Profit**

Total profit generated by Timor-Leste businesses during 2021 was \$365.6m. The 'Construction' industry accounted for 36.8 percent (or \$134.7m) of all profit generated during the year, the highest proportion of all industries.

### **Capital Expenditure**

During 2021 the purchase of capital assets was \$21.9m. The 'Information and Communication' industry reinvested the greatest proportion of their profit into capital expenditure, with 49.2 percent of profit being used to make \$18.3m of capital purchases.

**Table 2.1 Key structural data by geography, non-petroleum producing businesses, 2017-2021**

		Dili					Municipalities				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Employment</b>											
Male *	n	34,000	32,200			31,800	9,500	6,600		4,600	
Female *	n	11,900	12,300			14,200	2,500	1,900		1,700	
<b>Total employment *</b>	n	45,900	44,400			46,000	12,000	8,500		6,200	
								(3,500)			
<b>Income</b>											
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	1,693.6	1,669.7			1,721.1	224.5	170.6		129.8	
Other income	\$m	30.3	34.5			50.1	2.9	0.8		0.6	
<b>Total income</b>	\$m	1,723.9	1,704.2			1,771.2	227.4	171.4		130.4	
<b>Expenses</b>											
Labour Costs											
Wages and salaries	\$m	157.6	151.1			156.6	19.2	13.4		10.6	
Non-wage benefits	\$m	4.8	7.5			7.8	0.4	0.2		0.3	
Total labour costs	\$m	162.4	158.6			164.4	19.6	13.6		10.9	
Purchases of supplies, materials and	\$m	987.3	961.6			1,057.3	95.1	80.2		60.3	
Other expenses	\$m	274.6	277.7			230.1	34.6	18.1		16.3	
<b>Total expenses</b>	\$m	1,424.3	1,397.9			1,451.8	149.3	111.9		87.5	
<b>Profit</b>	\$m	326.6	321.3			322.6	77.5	59.6		43.0	
<b>Average wages per employee **</b>	\$	3,400	3,400			3,400	1,600	1,600		1,700	
<b>Capital expenditure</b>	\$m	66.9	24.4			19.8	3.6	2.6		2.1	

		Timor-Leste				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Employment</b>						
Male *	n	43,500	38,700			36,400
Female *	n	14,500	14,200			15,900
<b>Total employment *</b>	n	57,900	53,000			52,200
<b>Income</b>						
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	1,918.1	1,840.4			1,850.9
Other income	\$m	33.2	35.3			50.7
<b>Total income</b>	\$m	1,951.4	1,875.7			1,901.6
<b>Expenses</b>						
Labour Costs						
Wages and salaries	\$m	176.8	164.6			167.2
Non-wage benefits	\$m	5.2	7.7			8.1
Total labour costs	\$m	182.0	172.3			175.3
Purchases of supplies, materials and	\$m	1,082.4	1,041.8			1,117.6
Other expenses	\$m	309.2	295.8			246.4
<b>Total expenses</b>	\$m	1,573.6	1,509.8			1,539.3
<b>Profit</b>	\$m	404.1	380.8			365.6
<b>Average wages per employee **</b>	\$	3,100	3,100			3,200
<b>Capital expenditure</b>	\$m	70.4	27.0			21.9

\* Estimates of employment have been rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

\*\* Estimates of average wages per employee have been rounded to the nearest \$100.

**Table 2.2 Key structural data by industry, non-petroleum producing businesses, 2017-2021**

		Manufacturing					Construction				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Employment</b>											
Male *	n	3,700	4,300			3,800	15,300	10,800			7,400
Female *	n	900	1,000			1,100	1,800	1,000			800
<b>Total employment *</b>	n	4,500	5,300			4,900	17,100	11,800			8,300
<b>Income</b>											
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	54.4	73.1			68.9	525.9	417.4			328.6
Other income	\$m	0.2	0.2			0.5	2.1	1.1			0.6
<b>Total income</b>	\$m	54.6	73.3			69.4	528.0	418.6			329.3
<b>Expenses</b>											
Labour Costs											
Wages and salaries	\$m	10.1	11.4			10.6	45.7	33.3			24.1
Non-wage benefits	\$m	0.9	0.6			0.1	1.3	1.6			1.5
Total labour costs	\$m	11.0	12.0			10.8	47.0	34.8			25.6
Purchases of supplies, materials and	\$m	33.3	44.2			36.6	211.1	124.9			108.6
Other expenses	\$m	6.2	9.3			9.7	111.7	81.3			60.2
<b>Total expenses</b>	\$m	50.5	65.4			57.0	369.8	241.1			194.5
<b>Profit</b>	\$m	9.5	10.2			13.0	168.6	182.8			134.7
<b>Average wages per employee **</b>	\$	2,200	2,100			2,200	2,700	2,800			2,900
<b>Capital expenditure</b>	\$m	36.0	1.9			0.7	5.9	5.0			1.6

		Retail and Wholesale Trade					Transport and storage				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Employment</b>											
Male *	n	10,200	10,600			9,800	900	800			900
Female *	n	5,200	5,600			5,500	200	200			200
<b>Total employment *</b>	n	15,400	16,300			15,300	1,100	1,000			1,100
<b>Income</b>											
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	929.7	981.4			1,053.2	41.7	38.2			42.7
Other income	\$m	5.5	4.2			2.1	0.2	0.1			0.0
<b>Total income</b>	\$m	935.1	985.7			1,055.2	41.9	38.3			42.8
<b>Expenses</b>											
Labour Costs											
Wages and salaries	\$m	39.2	41.3			41.9	4.8	5.0			7.2
Non-wage benefits	\$m	1.1	2.3			1.2	0.1	0.2			0.1
Total labour costs	\$m	40.2	43.6			43.1	4.9	5.1			7.3
Purchases of supplies, materials and	\$m	741.8	788.7			863.4	17.5	14.9			20.1
Other expenses	\$m	37.7	44.9			49.6	9.1	6.3			4.8
<b>Total expenses</b>	\$m	819.8	877.2			956.1	31.4	26.4			32.2
<b>Profit</b>	\$m	125.9	114.8			100.7	10.4	11.9			10.6
<b>Average wages per employee **</b>	\$	2,500	2,500			2,700	4,400	5,000			6,500
<b>Capital expenditure</b>	\$m	19.3	5.9			8.2	0.3	0.0			-

\*Estimates of employment have been rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

\*\* Estimates of average wages per employee have been rounded to the nearest \$100.

**Table 2.2 Key structural data by industry, non-petroleum producing businesses, 2017-2021 (cont.)**

		Accommodation and Food Services					Information and communication				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Employment</b>											
Male *	n	1,800	1,900			1,800	800	1,000			1,000
Female *	n	2,900	3,000			2,700	300	400			500
<b>Total employment *</b>	n	4,700	5,000			4,600	1,100	1,400			1,500
<b>Income</b>											
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	54.1	49.0			48.4	87.0	87.3			91.1
Other income	\$m	0.5	0.2			1.5	0.3	0.2			0.3
<b>Total income</b>	\$m	54.6	49.2			49.9	87.3	87.5			91.4
<b>Expenses</b>											
Labour Costs											
Wages and salaries	\$m	10.1	10.4			11.2	11.1	10.7			11.4
Non-wage benefits	\$m	0.3	0.3			0.2	0.7	1.1			1.5
Total labour costs	\$m	10.4	10.7			11.5	11.8	11.8			12.9
Purchases of supplies, materials and	\$m	20.8	18.8			17.3	9.9	11.3			9.7
Other expenses	\$m	8.8	9.3			12.1	56.5	59.9			51.4
<b>Total expenses</b>	\$m	40.0	38.7			40.8	78.1	82.9			74.0
<b>Profit</b>	\$m	14.5	10.2			9.2	9.6	4.6			18.3
<b>Average wages per employee **</b>	\$	2,100	2,100			2,400	10,100	7,600			7,600
<b>Capital expenditure</b>	\$m	1.7	0.6			0.6	2.9	6.9			9.0

		Financial and Insurance					Other industries				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Employment</b>											
Male *	n	500	500			1,200	10,300	8,700			10,500
Female *	n	400	300			700	2,800	2,600			4,400
<b>Total employment *</b>	n	900	800			1,900	13,100	11,400			14,600
<b>Income</b>											
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	50.5	49.5			52.9	175.0	144.4			165.0
Other income	\$m	23.5	26.6			39.1	1.1	2.7			6.7
<b>Total income</b>	\$m	73.9	76.1			91.9	176.0	147.0			171.7
<b>Expenses</b>											
Labour Costs											
Wages and salaries	\$m	11.1	13.0			14.9	44.8	39.6			45.7
Non-wage benefits	\$m	0.2	0.3			1.4	0.7	1.4			2.1
Total labour costs	\$m	11.3	13.3			16.3	45.5	40.9			47.8
Purchases of supplies, materials and	\$m	2.5	2.3			14.0	45.4	36.8			47.9
Other expenses	\$m	30.3	35.9			24.3	49.0	49.0			34.2
<b>Total expenses</b>	\$m	44.2	51.5			54.7	139.9	126.7			130.0
<b>Profit</b>	\$m	29.8	24.7			37.2	35.7	21.6			41.9
<b>Average wages per employee **</b>	\$	12,300	16,300			7,800	3,400	3,500			3,100
<b>Capital expenditure</b>	\$m	0.2	0.2			0.2	4.0	6.5			1.6

\*Estimates of employment have been rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

\*\* Estimates of average wages per employee have been rounded to the nearest \$100

## CHAPTER 3 ECONOMIC DATA ITEMS

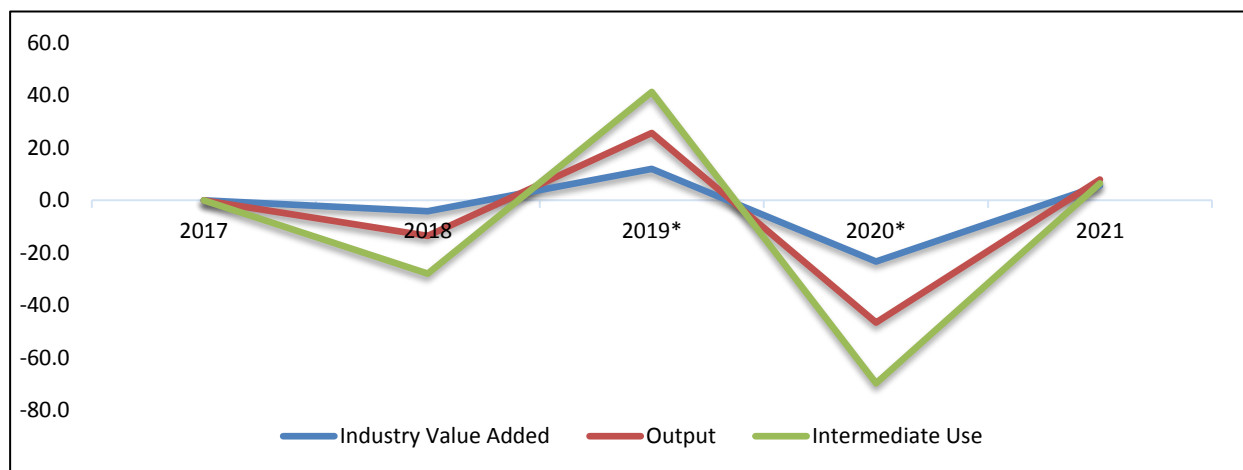
This chapter presents data and analysis of some key economic data items.

### Industry Value Added

Industry Value Added (IVA) is a measure of industry contribution to the national economy. It is calculated as the difference between the market value of the output of an industry (output) and the purchases of materials and expenses incurred in the production of that output (intermediate use).

In 2021, output was \$992.0m and intermediate use was \$459.7m resulting total IVA of \$532.3m. Compared to the data estimated in 2020, the growth of output was 2.2 percent compare to a contradict decrease in intermediate use of 1.4 percent. Most of the businesses are reactivate or operate the activity as normal after passing the covid restrictions. And industry value added (IVA) for all non-petroleum producing businesses in Timor-Leste was \$532.3m. Businesses operating in Dili accounted for 90 percent or \$479.1m of total IVA, according for Dili is the central place which all the economic activity are operating.

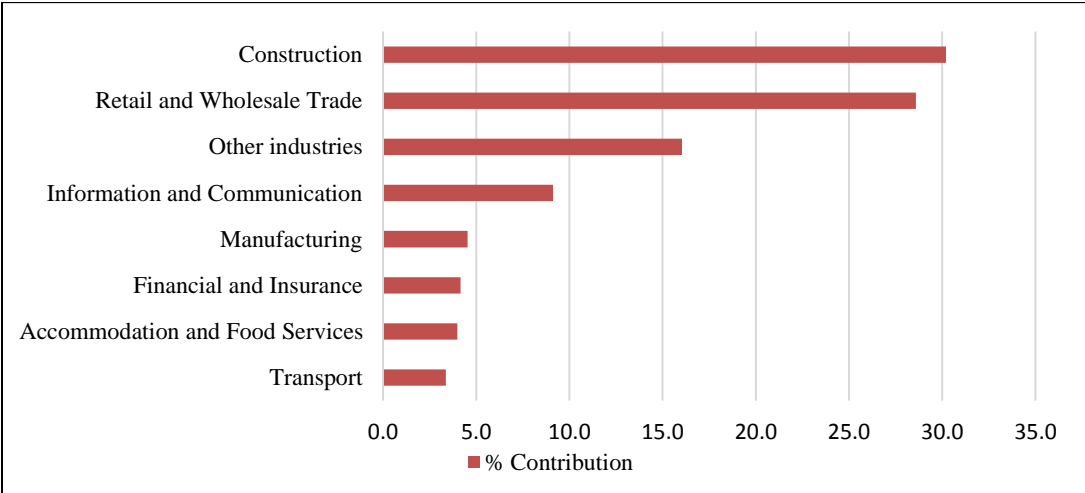
**Graph 1: Timor-Leste Industry Value Added Growth in 2017-2021**



The largest contributor to Timor-Leste industry value added was 'Construction' accounting for 30 percent or (\$160.7m). The 'Retail and Wholesale Trade' industry contributed 28.6 percent (or \$152.2m), while the 'Other' industry was the third largest contributor at 16.0 percent (or \$85.4m) of total IVA. The smallest contributor during 2021 was 'Transport' industry at 3.4 percent (or \$17.9m) of total IVA.



**Graph 2: Percentage Contribution to Timor-Leste Industry Value Added 2021**



**Compensation of Employees**

Compensation of employees (COE) is a measure of the total remuneration, in cash or in-kind, payable by a business to an employee in return for work done by the employee during the calendar year. COE includes salaries and wages, non-wage benefits such as meals and private use of motor vehicles and own account capitalised wages.

During 2021 the total COE for all non-petroleum businesses operating in Timor-Leste was \$176.2m.

**Table 3.1 Key economic data by geography, non-petroleum producing businesses, 2017-2021**

		Dili					Municipalities				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Output</b>											
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	1,693.6	1,669.7			1,721.1	224.5	170.6			129.8
(less) Purchases of finished goods	\$m	706.4	715.1			822.3	36.4	52.9			41.7
Other output	\$m	51.1	39.5			5.1	(0.2)	-			-
<b>Total output</b>	\$m	1,038.3	994.1			903.8	187.9	117.8			88.1
<b>Intermediate use</b>											
Purchases of supplies and materials	\$m	280.9	246.5			235.0	58.7	27.3			18.7
Other intermediate use	\$m	239.3	232.6			189.8	34.2	18.1			16.3
<b>Total intermediate use</b>	\$m	520.2	479.1			424.7	92.9	45.3			35.0
<b>Industry value added</b>	\$m	518.0	515.0			479.1	95.0	72.4			53.2
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	\$m	178.5	174.0			165.3	19.6	13.6			10.9

		Timor-Leste				
		2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021
<b>Output</b>						
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	1,918.1	1,840.4			1,850.9
(less) Purchases of finished goods	\$m	742.8	768.0			864.0
Other output	\$m	50.8	39.5			5.1
<b>Total output</b>	\$m	1,226.2	1,111.8	1,263.9	970.3	992.0
<b>Intermediate use</b>						
Purchases of supplies and materials	\$m	339.6	273.8			253.6
Other intermediate use	\$m	273.5	250.7			206.1
<b>Total intermediate use</b>	\$m	613.1	524.4	606.4	466.2	459.7
<b>Industry value added</b>	\$m	613.1	587.4	657.5	504.1	532.3
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	\$m	198.1	187.6			176.2

- Nil or rounded to zero.

- 2019\* and 2020\* data are estimated

**Table 3.2 Key economic data by industry, non-petroleum producing businesses, 2017-2021**

		Manufacturing					Construction				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Output</b>											
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	54.4	73.1			68.9	525.9	417.4			328.6
(less) Purchases of finished goods	\$m	3.3	11.6			1.4	2.1	2.1			1.8
Other output	\$m	1.7	9.6			0.2	15.1	7.3		-	0.0
<b>Total output</b>	\$m	<b>52.7</b>	<b>71.1</b>			<b>67.7</b>	<b>538.8</b>	<b>422.7</b>			<b>326.8</b>
<b>Intermediate use</b>											
Purchases of supplies and materials	\$m	30.0	32.5			35.2	209.0	122.9			106.8
Other intermediate use	\$m	0.7	15.0			8.3	111.2	75.9			59.2
<b>Total intermediate use</b>	\$m	<b>30.7</b>	<b>47.5</b>			<b>43.6</b>	<b>320.2</b>	<b>198.8</b>			<b>166.1</b>
<b>Industry value added</b>	\$m	<b>22.1</b>	<b>23.6</b>			<b>24.1</b>	<b>218.6</b>	<b>223.9</b>			<b>160.7</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	\$m	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>			<b>10.8</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>34.9</b>			<b>25.6</b>

		Retail and Wholesale Trade					Transport and storage				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Output</b>											
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	929.7	981.4			1,053.2	41.7	38.2			42.7
(less) Purchases of finished goods	\$m	721.3	739.6			839.1	0.1	0.3			0.6
Other output	\$m	10.7	6.7			1.6	-	0.0			0.0
<b>Total output</b>	\$m	<b>219.0</b>	<b>248.5</b>			<b>215.7</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>37.9</b>			<b>42.1</b>
<b>Intermediate use</b>											
Purchases of supplies and materials	\$m	20.5	49.1			24.2	17.4	14.6			19.5
Other intermediate use	\$m	34.2	42.4			39.2	5.3	6.0			4.7
<b>Total intermediate use</b>	\$m	<b>54.7</b>	<b>91.5</b>			<b>63.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>20.6</b>			<b>24.2</b>
<b>Industry value added</b>	\$m	<b>164.3</b>	<b>157.0</b>			<b>152.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>			<b>17.9</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	\$m	<b>40.5</b>	<b>43.6</b>			<b>43.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>			<b>7.3</b>

		Accommodation and Food Services					Information and communication				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Output</b>											
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	54.1	49.0			48.4	87.0	87.3			91.1
(less) Purchases of finished goods	\$m	0.6	0.2			3.4	5.3	3.5			1.0
Other output	\$m	0.3	0.3			1.7	7.8	0.5			0.6
<b>Total output</b>	\$m	<b>53.8</b>	<b>49.1</b>			<b>46.8</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>84.3</b>			<b>90.7</b>
<b>Intermediate use</b>											
Purchases of supplies and materials	\$m	20.2	18.6			13.9	4.5	7.7			8.8
Other intermediate use	\$m	8.1	8.5			11.6	45.5	35.5			33.4
<b>Total intermediate use</b>	\$m	<b>28.4</b>	<b>27.0</b>			<b>25.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>43.2</b>			<b>42.2</b>
<b>Industry value added</b>	\$m	<b>25.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>			<b>21.2</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>41.1</b>			<b>48.5</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	\$m	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>			<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>			<b>12.9</b>

- Nil or rounded to zero.

**Table 3.2 Key economic data by industry, non-petroleum producing businesses, 2017-2021 (cont.)**

		Financial and Insurance					Other industries				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Output</b>											
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	50.5	49.5			52.9	175.0	144.4			165.0
(less) Purchases of finished goods	\$m	-	-			0.0	10.0	10.7			16.8
Other output	\$m	0.0	0.1			-	15.4	15.0			1.1
<b>Total output</b>	\$m	50.5	49.6			52.9	180.3	148.7			149.3
<b>Intermediate use</b>											
Purchases of supplies and materials	\$m	2.5	2.3			14.0	35.4	26.1			31.1
Other intermediate use	\$m	24.5	25.3			16.7	44.1	42.1			32.8
<b>Total intermediate use</b>	\$m	27.0	27.6			30.7	79.5	68.2			63.9
<b>Industry value added</b>	\$m	23.4	22.0			22.1	100.8	80.5			85.4
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	\$m	11.3	13.3			16.3	60.9	55.9			48.7

- Nil or rounded to zero.

## TECHNICAL NOTES

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### Introduction

This publication presents results from the BAS of Timor-Leste for the 2021 reference period.

Although financial estimates relate to the full twelve months, employment estimates relate to the 15th of December 2021. As a result, estimates of wages and salaries per person employed may be affected by fluctuations in employment during the reference period.

All financial estimates in this report are in \$US.

### Classifications

The businesses that contribute to the statistics in this publication are classified by:

- Industry – in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev 4. (ISIC), 2006 edition (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm>)
- Geography – Dili and the remainder of Timor-Leste under the category ‘Municipalities’

Data are presented for the seven largest non-petroleum producing industries operating in Timor-Leste – ‘Manufacturing’, ‘Construction’, ‘Retail and Wholesale Trade’, ‘Transportation and Storage’, ‘Accommodation and Food Services’, ‘Communication and Information’, ‘Financial and Insurance’. The remaining industries, as defined in ISIC, were combined into an ‘Other Industries’ category.

### Scope

The scope for the BAS includes the non-petroleum producing business sector of Timor-Leste that actively traded during the 2021 calendar year.

The scope includes businesses whose primary income is generated from the following activities:

- Private non-financial businesses (excluding agricultural production)
- Private financial businesses
- Public non-financial and financial businesses where more than 50 percent of their revenue was generated from trading activities
- Not-for-profit institutions earning more than 50 percent of their revenue from trading activities

Public trading enterprises where a majority of their income (more than 50 percent) was generated from the direct provision of services were also in-scope of BAS.

The scope excludes the following types of businesses:

- The petroleum producing businesses that submit tax through the National Directorate of Petroleum Revenue
- General government agencies (such as administration, education and health)
- Public trading enterprises, where the majority of their income was received from government transfers or payments
- Non-businesses or non-trading enterprises (such as embassies and missions)
- The informal sector of the economy, including:
  - Subsistence agricultural production
  - Piecemeal and informal manufacturing
  - Street vendors

The BAS does not include the informal sector as there are no robust survey frames from which to survey these micro-businesses. Although this sector is expected to involve a large number of very small businesses, their collective contribution to gross domestic product is expected to be very small. Included in the informal sector are a large number of own account taxi and truck drivers, a large number of (mostly female) piecemeal manufacturing contractors and businesses in agriculture production (subsistence farming).

### **Survey Frame**

A list frame was used for the BAS. The 2021 survey frame was used as the starting point for 2021, with updates and adjustments applied. It comprised of businesses:

- that remitted tax for the 2021 calendar year (or were expected to do so) to the National Directorate of Domestic Revenue (approximately 6,898 businesses)
- The list was obtained from the National Directorate of Treasury. Businesses on this list were included on the frame if they were not required or expected to remit tax through Domestic Revenue for the calendar year 2021.

The survey sample consisted of 3,150 businesses, of which 300 were in the completely enumerated stratum. 2,114 businesses were in Dili and 951 businesses in the ‘other Municipalities’.

### **Coverage**

The primary coverage source for non-petroleum producing businesses was the list of businesses as described under ‘Scope’ above.

A number of administrative data sources were used for compiling information on the banking industry and the Public Trading Enterprises.

## **Statistical Unit**

The statistical unit is the business or entity associated with a tax identification number (TIN) as assigned by the National Directorate of Domestic Tax. For businesses taken from the eProcurement Portal the statistical unit is the vendor identification.

## **Survey Design**

A stratified simple random sample was used to despatch to 3,150 businesses from a total survey frame count of about 6,858 businesses. This resulted in 2,736 responses.

Stratified number raised estimation was used for the BAS. Weights were applied to businesses that participated in the survey to account for those businesses that were either not surveyed or did not participate in the survey.

## **Questionnaire Strategy**

A two-questionnaire strategy was adopted to limit the reporting load on small businesses. A long questionnaire consisting of 33 questions was used for larger businesses operating in Dili, while a short questionnaire of 22 questions was used for all other businesses.

The content of the long questionnaire included finer level breakdowns of income, expenses, inventories and capital acquisition and disposal of assets. This additional content is considered essential for compiling detailed national accounting aggregate data (see attached questionnaire).

## **Rounding**

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items. Proportions, ratios and other calculated figures shown in this publication have been calculated using unrounded estimates and may be different from, but are more accurate than, calculations based on the rounded estimates.

Estimates of employment have been rounded to the nearest 100 persons. Estimates of average wages per employee have been rounded to the nearest \$100.

## **GLOSSARY**

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### **Accommodation and food services**

Accommodation and food services refers to the industry defined under ‘Section I– Accommodation and food service activities’ of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4.

This industry includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travelers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption.

### **Average wages per employee**

Average wages is a measure of the average annual cash wages and salaries paid by businesses to persons working for that business.

Average wages per employee is defined as wages and salaries *divided by* total employment.

### **Capital expenditure**

Capital expenditure refers to the expenditure on capital assets.

Capital expenditure includes expenditure on:

- land
- dwellings
- other buildings and structures
- plant, machinery and equipment
- motor vehicles

### **Capitalised purchases of materials**

Capitalised purchases of materials refer to capitalised purchases of goods for use in capital work done by the employees or proprietors of a business, for the business’ own use.

### **Capitalised wages and salaries**

Capitalised wages and salaries refers to capitalised payments for work done by own employees in manufacturing, constructing, installing or repairing assets.

### **Change in inventories**

Change in inventories is equal to the value of total inventories at the end of the reference period, *less* the value of total inventories at the start of the reference period.

Change in inventories is defined as:



- closing inventories of raw materials
- *plus* closing inventories of work in progress
- *plus* closing inventories of finished goods
- *less* opening inventories of raw materials
- *less* opening inventories of work in progress
- *less* opening inventories of finished goods

### **Change in inventories of finished goods**

Change in inventories of finished goods is equal to the value of inventories of finished goods at the end of the reference period, *less* the value of inventories of finished goods at the start of the reference period.

Inventories of finished goods include goods, merchandise and trading stock that are bought with the intention of resale, without transformation.

### **Change in inventories of raw materials**

Change in inventories of raw materials is equal to the value of inventories of raw materials at the end of the reference period, *less* the value of inventories of raw materials at the start of the reference period.

Inventories of raw materials include supplies and materials used as inputs, by a business, in producing goods and services.

### **Change in inventories of work in progress**

Change in inventories of work in progress is equal to the value of inventories of work in progress at the end of the reference period, *less* the value of inventories of work in progress at the start of the reference period.

Inventories of work in progress include manufacturing and construction projects that have commenced but are not completed at the end of the reference period.

### **Construction**

Construction refers to the industry defined under ‘Section F – Construction’ of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4.

This industry includes general construction and specialized construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the site and also construction of a temporary nature.

## **Compensation of employees**

Compensation of employees (COE) is a measure of the total remuneration, in cash or in-kind, payable by a business to an employee in return for work done by the employee during the accounting period.

COE is defined as:

- wages and salaries
- *plus* non-wage benefits
- *plus* capitalised wages and salaries

## **Dili**

Dili refers to the district of Dili, including the island of Atauro.

## **Municipalities**

Municipalities refer to all 12 municipalities in Timor-Leste outside of Dili. This includes the municipalities of Ainaro, Aileu, Baucau, Bobonaro, Covalima, Ermera, Liquica, Lautem, Manufahi, Manatuto, Oecusse and Viqueque.

## **Employment**

Employment refers to all employees on the payroll on 15 December 2021. Employees absent on paid or prepaid leave and owners of the business who also work for the businesses are included. This item includes both Timorese and foreign nationals.

## **Financial and Insurance**

Financial and Insurance refers to the industry defined under 'Section K – Financial and insurance activities' of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4.

This industry includes financial service activities, including insurance, reinsurance and pension funding activities and activities to support financial services. It also includes the activities of holding assets, such as activities of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities.

## **Income from sale of goods and services**

This item includes both income from the sales of goods and income from the provision of services.

Income from the sale of goods includes income from the sale of goods:

- not produced (e.g. imported goods, retail or wholesale sales)
- produced (e.g. goods manufactured)

Income from the provision of services includes:

- income generated from restaurant and hotel operations
- income from accounting, legal service or consulting services
- income from repair and maintenance services
- rent leasing and hiring income
- management fees and charges
- installation charges (e.g. air conditioning installation)
- income from construction services
- income from transport services
- bank fees and bank charges
- other income from the provision of services

Income from sales of goods and services excludes interest income and the profit on the sale of assets.

### **Industry value added**

Industry value added (IVA) is a measure of industry contribution to a national economy. It represents the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by the industry. IVA is calculated as the difference between the market value of the output of an industry (output) and the purchases of materials and expenses incurred in the production of that output (intermediate use).

IVA is defined as output *less* intermediate use.

### **Intermediate use**

Intermediate use is a measure of the value of inputs required by an industry to produce that industry's outputs.

Intermediate use is defined as:

- purchases of supplies and materials
- *plus* other intermediate expenses
- *plus* capitalised purchases of materials
- *less* change in inventories of raw materials

Intermediate use does not include any labour costs or any other remuneration payable to employees. It also excludes bad and doubtful debts, interest expenses and depreciation and amortisation.

### **Labour costs**

Labour costs are defined as wages and salaries *plus* non-wage benefits.

### **Manufacturing**

Manufacturing refers to the industry defined under ‘Section C – Manufacturing’ of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4.

This industry includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances or components into new products.

### **Non-wage benefits**

Non-wage benefits are the estimated costs of providing in-kind and non-cash remuneration to employees in return for labour. Examples include meals provided to employees or an employee’s private use of a business’s motor vehicle.

### **Other expenses**

Other expenses refer to all expenses other than labour costs and the purchases of supplies, materials and finished goods. Other expenses exclude capitalised expenditure, but includes.

- contract, subcontract and commission expenses
- rent, leasing and hiring expenses
- telecommunication services
- payments for electricity
- transportation and storage services
- printing and marketing services
- legal and accounting services
- bad and doubtful debts
- depreciation and amortisation
- interest expenses
- other payments for services

In contrast other intermediate expenses do not include bad and doubtful debts, interest expenses and depreciation and amortization.

### **Other income**

Other income includes all income other than income from the sales of goods and income from the provision of services.

Other income includes:

- interest income
- income from the sale of assets
- donations

### **Other industries**

Other industries refer to all industries other than ‘Manufacturing’, ‘Construction’, ‘Retail and Wholesale Trade’, ‘Transportation and Storage’, ‘Accommodation and Food Services’ and ‘Financial and Insurance activities’ Information and Communication.

Other industries are defined as being the industries that make up the following sections of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4:

- A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- B Mining and quarrying
- D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- J Information and communication
- L Real estate activities
- M Professional, scientific and technical activities
- N Administrative and support service activities
- P Education
- Q Human health and social work activities
- R Arts, entertainment and recreation
- S Other service activities

As the petroleum producing industry of Timor-Leste is out of scope of this survey, estimates of other industries are exclusive of petroleum producing businesses.

### **Other intermediate expenses**

Other intermediate expenses are the value of inputs used by an industry in creating outputs other than purchases of supplies and materials.

Other intermediate expenses are defined as:

- other expenses
- *less* bad and doubtful debts
- *less* interest expenses
- *less* depreciation and amortisation

Other intermediate expenses exclude capitalised expenditure.

### **Other intermediate use**

Other intermediate use refers to all intermediate use other than purchases of supplies and materials.

### **Other output**

Other output refers to all output other than income from the sales of goods and income from the provision of services.

### **Output**

Output is a measure of the market value of production in an industry. It includes the value of goods produced by an industry, *plus* the value of services provided by an industry, *plus* the margin on goods resold by an industry.

Output is defined as:

- income from the sale of goods and services
- *less* purchases of finished goods
- *plus* change in inventories of finished goods
- *plus* capitalised purchases of materials
- *plus* capitalised wages and salaries
- *plus* change in inventories of work in progress

## **Profit**

Profit is a measure of operating profit (or loss) during the reference period. Profit is derived as:

- total income
- *less* total expenses
- *plus* change in inventories

## **Purchases of finished goods**

Purchases of finished goods are purchases of goods, merchandise and trading stock that are bought with the intention of resale, without transformation. Purchases of finished goods are the major cost incurred by businesses in the 'Retail and Wholesale Trade' industry.

Purchases of finished goods exclude purchases of supplies and materials, payments for services and capitalised purchases.

## **Purchases of supplies and materials**

Purchases of supplies and materials are the cost of non-capitalised goods used in the production of the output of a business.

Purchases of supplies and materials include:

- raw materials used in manufacturing and construction
- foodstuffs for use in preparing meals and take away food
- parts and fuels for motor vehicles
- guest supplies for use in hotel rooms
- other purchases of supplies and materials

Purchases of supplies and materials exclude purchases of finished goods and trading stock that are resold without transformation. It also excludes contract, subcontract and commission expenses, payments for services and capitalised purchases.

## **Purchases of supplies, materials and finished goods**

Purchases of supplies, materials and finished goods are defined as purchases of supplies and materials *plus* purchases of finished goods.

### **Retail and wholesale trade**

Retail and wholesale trade refers to the industry defined under ‘Section G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles’ of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4.

This industry includes wholesale and retail sales (that is, sales without transformation) of any type of goods and the provision of services incidental to the sale of these goods. Also included in this industry are the repair of motor vehicles.

### **Transportation and Storage**

Transportation and Storage refers to the industry defined under ‘Section H – Transportation and Storage’ of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4.

This industry includes the provision of passenger or freight transport by rail, pipeline, water or air and associated activities such as terminal and parking facilities, and cargo handling and storage. It also includes postal and courier activities.

### **Wages and salaries**

Wages and salaries refer to the cash wages and salaries paid to employees of the business in return for labour.



## QUESTIONNAIRE

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A questionnaire was used to collect data on individual businesses operating in Timor-Leste. A two-questionnaire strategy was used to collect these data. Specifically, a long questionnaire was used to collect business activity from the largest businesses operating in Dili. A shorter questionnaire was used for all other businesses to reduce reporting burden imposed on the smaller operations.

Attached is a copy of the long questionnaire. Please note, not all data collected were directly published. They were used in the compilation of higher-level aggregate data or were not of sufficient quality to publish.



BAS ID

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# The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY SURVEY 2021

### Business Questionnaire\_L

PART 1 BUSINESS IDENTIFICATION																	
1. TIN	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																
2. Business Name	<input type="text"/>																
3. Municipality	<input type="text"/>																
4. Sub- Municipality	<input type="text"/>																
5. Suco/Village	<input type="text"/>																
6. Location (e.g. Geocode, location to landmark)	<input type="text"/>																
7. Name of person completing this form	<input type="text"/>																
8. Contact telephone	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> or <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																
9. E-mail	<input type="text"/>																

PART 2 ENUMERATION PARTICULARS ( <i>Office use only</i> )				
Description	Interviewer	Field Supervisor	Office Editor	Data Entry
1. Name				
2. Code				
3. Date Finalized	(...../...../.....) (Day/Month/Year)	(...../...../.....) (Day/Month/Year)	(...../...../.....) (Day/Month/Year)	(...../...../.....) (Day/Month/Year)
4. Signature				
5. Status Visit	Visit Status 1	Visit Status 2	Visit Status 3	
(Insert code)				

### **Purpose of Collection**

The Business Activity Survey will provide key measures of the performance of Timor-Leste industries. These data will be used in the compilation of Timor-Leste National Accounts aggregates. The results will be used by analysts to address policy issues and to monitor actual changes in the operation, structure and performance of Timorese businesses.

### **Collection Authority**

The information asked for is collected under the authority of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste Government, Decree-Law No. 17/2003 (1st October 2003). Your co-operation is sought in completing and returning this form by the due date. The Act provides me with the power, if needed, to direct you.

### **Confidentiality**

Your completed form remains confidential to the General Directorate of Statistics.

### **Due Date**

Please complete this form by   /   / 2022.

Day

Month

Elias dos Santos Ferreira

Director General

General Directorate of Statistics

## PART 3 GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1. Period covered by financial data on this form

*Note*

- This form is for the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

(a) Did your business operate for the entire period? (Tick one)

Yes  Go to Question 2  
No  The period covered  /  / 2021 to  /  / 2021  
Day Month Day Month

(b) If No, why didn't your business operate for the entire period?

New business   
Ceased operation during the year   
Other (Please specify)

### 2. Business Type

*Note*

- Not-for-profit institutions (NPIs) include businesses that derive income from government funding, donations, sponsorships, membership fees and fundraising income (e.g. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), charities)

(a) Is this a not-for-profit institution (NPI)?

No  Go to Question 3  
Yes

(b) If Yes, what is your main activity (e.g. education)?

Is 50% or more of your revenue from trading activities? (Tick one):

Yes

No

### 3. Business Ownership

**Note**

- Foreign ownership is when a business is partly or fully owned by an individual or business which is NOT a resident of Timor-Leste

	Male	Female	Total
	(i)	(ii)	(i) + (ii)
(a) Total number of directors/owners	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

(b) Is any proportion of the business foreign owned?

No  Go to Question 4

Yes

(c) (i) What proportion of the business is foreign owned?  %

(ii) Which country is the main source of foreign ownership?

#### 4. Indicate the activity from which this business/organization derives its main income

**Note**

- Choose the activity that derived the most income in 2021

Please tick one box only for Q4

#### Agriculture, forestry and fishing

**Include**

- Growing and harvesting of crops (e.g. coffee beans, vegetables, maize, bamboo); seaweed and fish farming; chicken and egg production; other animal production (e.g. beef, buffalo, pigs)

#### Mining and quarrying

**Include**

- Sand, stone and clay quarrying

#### Manufacturing

**Include**

- Manufacturing of food products (e.g. coconut oil, coffee, maize and bakery products), textiles (e.g. t-shirts), tailors, wood products (e.g. furniture), metal products (e.g. tanks), building materials (e.g. roofs, bricks); repair and installation of machinery and equipment; printing; recording studios

**Exclude**

#### Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

**Include**

- Water collection, treatment and supply; disposal and waste management services

**Exclude**

- Supply of water and waste material (include in Retail trade)

#### Construction

**Include**

- Construction of buildings, roads, bridges etc.; civil engineering; carpentry; electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities

**Exclude**

- Supply of construction materials (include in Wholesale trade)

#### Wholesale trade

**Include**

- Import/export; local wholesale trade; supply of construction materials to construction companies

#### Retail trade

**Include**

- Suppliers of food and drink products (e.g. supermarkets and corner stores); construction materials (e.g. hardware stores); electricity materials; water and waste material; pharmaceuticals (e.g. pharmacy); sale of motor vehicles and motor cycles

**Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles**

**Accommodation**

**Include**

- *Short term accommodation activities (e.g. hotels/motels, guest houses, apartment hotels, bed and breakfast, youth hostels, backpackers and camping grounds)*

**Exclude**

**Food services**

**Include**

- *Restaurants, cafes, bars and event catering services*

**Transport and storage**

**Include**

- *Land transport (e.g. buses, trucks); water transport (e.g. sea port, water taxis); air transport (e.g. airport and airlines); warehousing and storage; freight forwarding and courier services*

**Information and communication**

**Include**

- *Telecommunication; TV and radio broadcasting and production; newspaper publishing activities; computer programming and consultancy*

**Financial and insurance services**

**Include**

- *Financial activities and banking; insurance services; pawn/loan shops*

**Real estate activities**

**Include**

- *Buying, selling renting and leasing of houses, flats or apartments for permanent use (monthly or annual basis) and non-residual buildings (e.g. warehouses, shopping malls)*

**Professional, scientific and technical activities**

**Include**

- *Legal and accounting services; management consultants; architectural and engineering activities; scientific research; veterinary*

**Exclude**

- *Civil engineering (include in Construction activities)*

**Administrative and support service activities**

**Include**

- Rental and leasing activities (e.g. motor vehicles, personal and household goods, machinery and equipment); employment agencies; travel agencies; tour operators; security services; services to buildings (e.g. cleaning); office support

**Exclude**

**Education**

**Include**

- Language schools; international schools; training centers

**Human health and social work activities**

**Include**

- Medical centers; doctor's surgeries; physiotherapists; chiropractors; dentists

**Arts, entertainment and recreation**

**Include**

- Movie theatre, gambling activities, fitness centers, diving activities

**Other activities (please specify)**

**Include**

- Repair of computers; repair and maintenance of personal household goods (e.g. air conditioners); hair salons




## PART 4 EMPLOYMENT at 15 December 2021

### Note

- If there was no employment at 15 December 2021, report zero
- Full-time: Employees who worked 37.5 hours or more per week
- Part-time: Employees who worked less than 37.5 hours per week

### Include

- Directors/owners/proprietors of the business

### 5. Number of persons working for this business/organization as at 15 December 2021

	Male	Female	Total
	(i)	(ii)	(i) + (ii)
(a) Timorese nationals: Full-time	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(b) Timorese nationals: Part-time	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(c) Foreign employment: Full-time	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(d) Foreign employment: Part-time	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Total number of persons (a) + (b) + (c) + (d)</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

## PART 5 INCOME in 2021

### ***Include***

- *Income for all businesses operating under this TIN during 2021*

## 6. Sales of goods

### ***Include***

- *Payments received for Government contract work*

### ***Exclude***

- *Income from sales of assets (report in Part 8)*

(a) Produced by this business

### ***Include***

- *Goods manufactured, assembled, grown, mined or extracted*

																		.	0	0
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(b) **Not** produced by this business

### ***Include***

- *Goods resold to the customer without any change to the good (e.g. retailing, wholesaling, importing/exporting)*

\$				,				,										.	0	0
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**7. Income from Services**

- Include**
- *Payments received for Government contract work*
  - *Income from restaurant and hotels operations*
  - *Building and construction consulting service fees*
  - *Repair and service income and fees*
  - *Rent, leasing and hiring income*
  - *Transportation fees*
  - *Contract, sub-contract and commission income (excluding income received for Government contract work)*
  - *Other operational income*

\$							,								.	0	0
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**8. Interest Income**

- Include**
- *Interest from loans and advances made to related and unrelated businesses or individuals*
  - *Interest from banks and finance leases*

\$							,								.	0	0
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**9. Other income**

- Include**
- *ONLY 'Other income' for businesses operating under this TIN*
  - *Income from royalties*
  - *Income from prizes and lotteries*
  - *Net profit (loss) from variations in foreign exchange rates*
  - *Net profit (loss) from share trading*
  - *Net profit (loss) from sale of other assets including sale/transfer of property used for business purposes*
  - *Donations*

\$							,								.	0	0
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**Note**

- Capital expenses should be reported in Part 8
- Capital expenses are purchases of goods which generally have a life span longer than 12 months and can be depreciated/amortized for tax purposes (e.g. heavy machinery, construction equipment and computers)
- Ensure expenses reported are for the full year

**Include**

- Expenses for all businesses operating under this TIN during 2021

**12. Labour Costs**

**Include**

- Labour costs of directors/owners/proprietors, executives, staff and employees

(a) Salaries and wages for Timorese nationals

**Include**

- Salaries, wages and bonuses paid

\$					,						,					.	0	0
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(b) Salaries and wages for Foreign workers

**Include**

- Salaries, wages and bonuses paid

\$					,						,					.	0	0
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(c) Non-wage benefits

**Note**

- Non-wage benefits are non-cash benefits payable to persons employed in the business (e.g. Meals provided to employees during overtime work)

\$					,						,					.	0	0
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### 13. Purchases

(a) Purchases of trading stock (excluding fuel)

**Include**

- Finished goods purchased and sold without any transformation

i. Directly imported

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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ii. From a local wholesaler

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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iii. From a local retailer

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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(b) Purchases of supplies and materials (excluding fuel and electricity)

**Include**

- Purchase of goods used in the business production process
- Purchase of materials, components, containers and packaging material
- Computer software purchases
- For example, construction and manufacturing supplies and materials; office supplies; restaurant and accommodation supplies; mechanical supplies (e.g. spare parts for repair and maintenance)

**Exclude**

- Payments made to contractors and sub-contractors and commission payments (include in Q16)
- Change in inventories (include in Part 7)
- Capital expenses (include in Part 8)

i. Directly imported

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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ii. From a local wholesaler

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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iii. From a local retailer

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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(c) Purchases of fuel

i. Directly imported

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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ii. From a local wholesaler

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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iii. From a local retailer

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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(d) Purchases of electricity

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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**14. Payments to other businesses for the provision of labour**

***Include***

- Payments made to other businesses for arranging/using labour for this business (e.g. an employment agency)

***Exclude***

- Payments made to contractors and sub-contractors and commission payments (include in Q16)

\$				,					,							.	0	0
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**15. Contractor, sub-contractor and commission payments and expenses**

***Include***

- Payments made to individuals or businesses for services provided under contract

\$				,					,							.	0	0
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**16. Communication expenses**

***Include***

- Expenditure relating to the use of telephones, mobile phone and internet connections for business use

\$				,					,							.	0	0
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**17. Rent and lease expenses paid on land, buildings and equipment**

***Include***

- Rent paid on land and/or buildings for business use
- Finance and operating leases on plant and equipment including motor vehicles

\$				,					,							.	0	0
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**18. Interest expenses**

i. Payments to a local bank (ANZ, Mandiri, BNCTL, BNU)

\$				,					,							.	0	0
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ii. Payments to another company or business

\$				,					,							.	0	0
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iii. Payments to another recipient (Please specify)

\$				,					,							.	0	0
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## 19. Depreciation and amortization

**Note**

- Report as per your Annual Income Tax Form 2021 'Tax deductible depreciation' plus 'Tax deductible amortization of intangibles'

**Include**

- Depreciation and amortisation of assets that have a useful life exceeding one year.
- Depreciation on tangible assets for taxation purposes (e.g. Capital assets)

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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## 20. Bad and doubtful debts

**Note**

- Report as per your Annual Income Tax Form 2021 'Tax deductible bad debts'

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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## 21. Repair and Maintenance

**Include**

- Repair and maintenance of plant, machinery, equipment and property, including motor vehicles

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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## 22. Insurance premiums

- i. Motor vehicles
- ii. Buildings
- iii. Other (Please specify)
- iii. Ot

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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\$				,				,				.	0	0
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\$				,				,				.	0	0
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### 23. Other expenses

#### **Include**

- Research and development expenses
- Scholarship, apprenticeship and training costs
- Marketing expenses
- Transport expenses
- Royalties
- Bank charges
- Computer software installation and license fees

#### **Exclude**

- Loss from variations in foreign exchange rates (include in Q10)
- Loss from share trading (include in Q10)
- Loss from sale of other assets including sale/transfer of property used for business purposes (include in Q10)

\$									,											.	0	0
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Specify the amount and description of the two largest items included in 'Other expenses'

(a)	\$																			.	0	0	
(b)	\$																			.	0	0	

### 24. Total expenses for 2021

#### **Note**

- Sum of Questions 13 to 23

#### **Exclude**

- Responses to Q23(a) and Q23(b) in this total

\$																				.	0	0
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### 25. Total expenses for 2020

#### **Note**

- If this business was trading in 2020, provide expense details for the sum of all expense items in Q25

\$																				.	0	0
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## PART 7 INVENTORIES in 2021

### 26. Inventories

**Note**

- Opening inventories refer to the amount of stock held by the business on 1 January 2021
- Opening inventories on 1 January 2021 = Closing inventories on 31 December 2020
- Closing inventories refer to the amount of stock held by the business on 31 December 2021

Opening (1 January 2021)

Closing (31 December 2021)

(i)

(ii)

(a) Raw materials

**Include**

- Materials used in production

\$     ,       .  0  0

\$     ,         .  0  0

(b) Work in progress

**Include**

- Items being manufactured or constructed from stocks owned by the business (whether undertaken by this or any other contracted businesses) but not yet completed
- Services provided by the business (whether undertaken by this or any other contracted businesses) but not yet completed

\$     ,         .  0  0

\$     ,         .  0  0

(c) Finished goods

**Include**

- Trading stock
- Items manufactured or processed from stocks owned by the business (whether

\$     ,         .  0  0

\$     ,         .  0  0

**Total**

(a) + (b) + (c)

\$     ,         .  0  0

\$     ,         .  0  0

**PART 8 CAPITAL EXPENSES AND DISPOSAL OF CAPITAL ASSETS in 2021**

**Note**

- Capital assets are large or expensive items used repeatedly and should be reported in Part 7
- Examples include land, dwellings and structures, motor vehicles, other transport vehicles and equipment, industrial machinery and equipment, furniture,

**27. Purchases of land, dwellings & other structures**

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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**28. Direct imports of capital goods assets**

**Include**

- Capital assets imported directly into Timor-Leste by the business
- Examples include vehicles, machinery and other

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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**29. Purchases of other capital assets**

**Include**

- Capital assets purchased directly from a retailer or wholesaler (or the importer) in Timor-Leste
- Examples include vehicles, machinery and other

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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**30. Capitalized wages and salaries**

**Note**

- This refers to the value of work undertaken by own employees to improve the value and/or productivity of the assets of the business – own account work

\$				,				,				.	0	0
----	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	---	---

**31. Capitalized purchases of materials**

**Note**

- This refers to the value of materials purchased to improve the value and/or productivity of the assets of the business – own account work

\$				,				,				.	0	0
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**32. Disposal/sale of land, dwellings and other structures***Note*

- Report the proceeds from sale of land, dwellings and other structures

\$																		.	0	0
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**33. Disposal/sale of capital assets***Note*

- Report the proceeds from sale of capital assets
- Examples include vehicles, machinery and other equipment

\$																		.	0	0
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**Notes:**


## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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The BAS publication draws extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, government and other organisations. Their cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the range of statistics published by the GDS would not be available. Information received by the GDS is treated in strict confidence as required by the Decree Law 17/2003 (1<sup>st</sup> October 2003).



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