



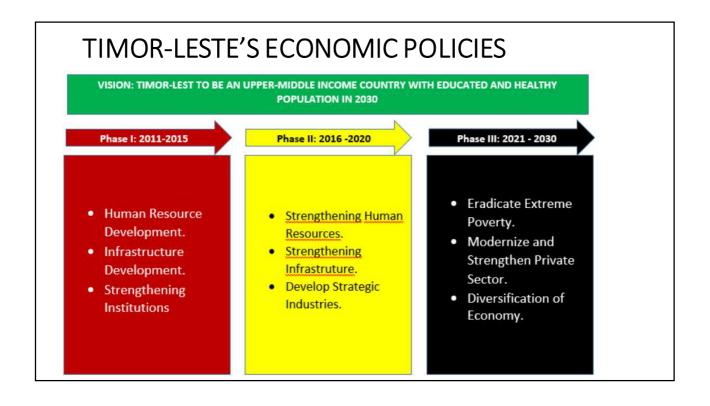
HELDER LOPES
Dili, 14 June 2019

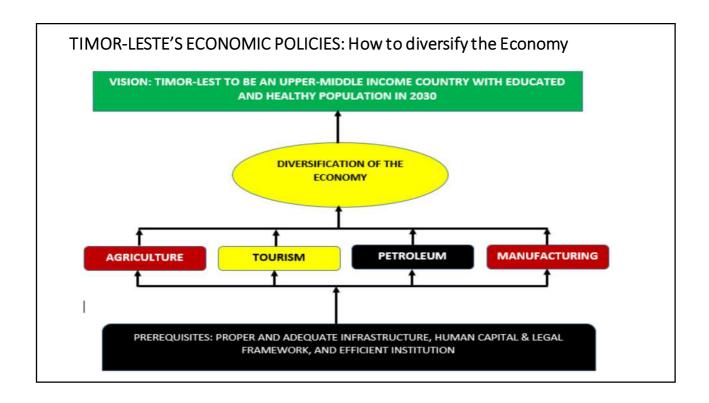
OUTLINE

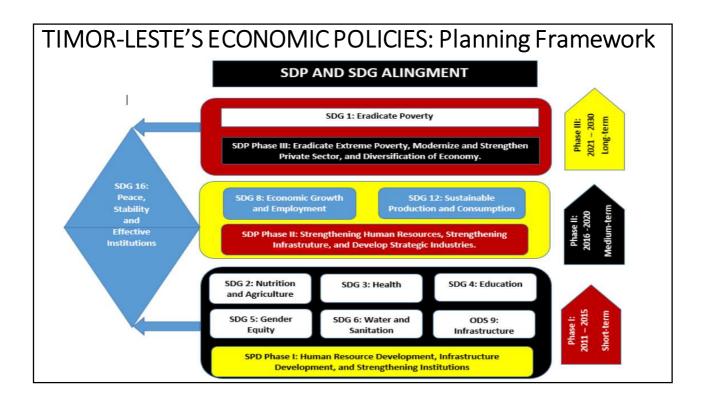
- Characteristic of Timor-Leste's Economy
- Timor-Leste's Economic Policies
- Update of Key Economic Indicators



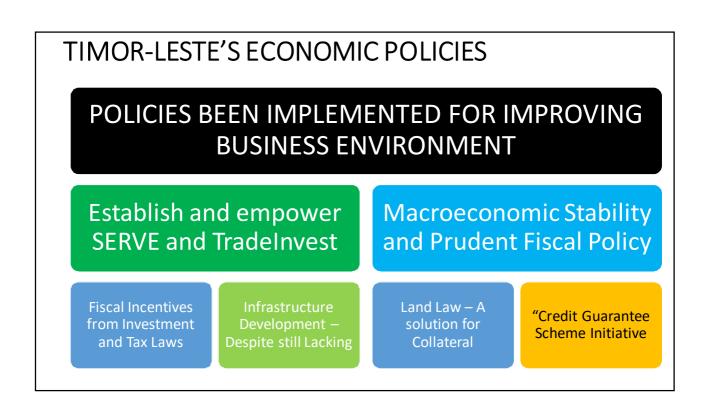


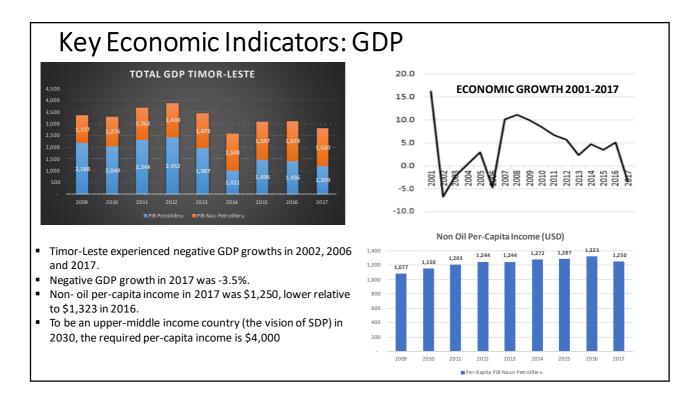


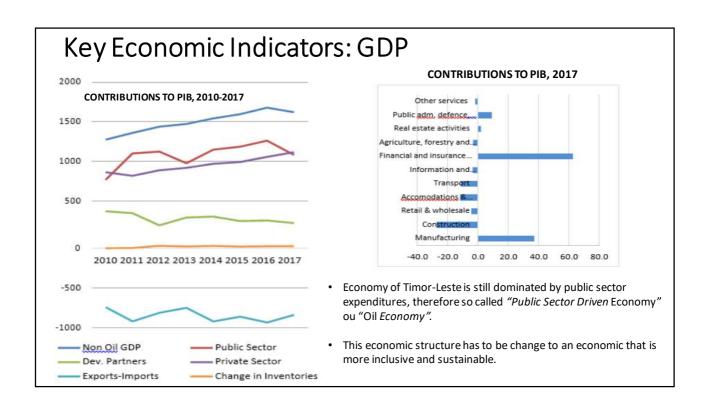


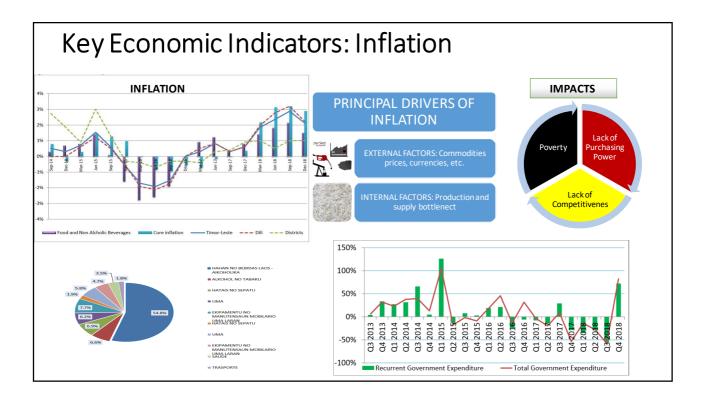


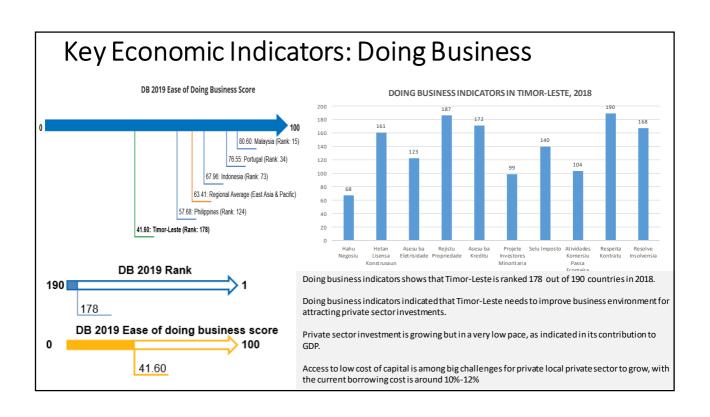
TIMOR-LESTE'S ECONOMIC POLICIES and Targets **MACROECONOMIC POLICIES** REFORMS 1) Economic diversification; Policies Objectives and Targets 2019-2) Sound fiscal policy; 2023 1) Public Financial Management 3) Enabling business environment; reform; 4) Infrastructure for growth and 1) Reduction of poverty by 10% connectivity; 2) Legislative & Administrative in 5 years; 5) Human Capital development for Reform. Productivities; 2) Average economic growth of 7% and inflation below 6%; 6) Price stability and external shock management. 3) Private sector investment increase by 10% annually; 4) Create 60,000 new jobs; 5) Increase domestic revenue to GDP to 17%.

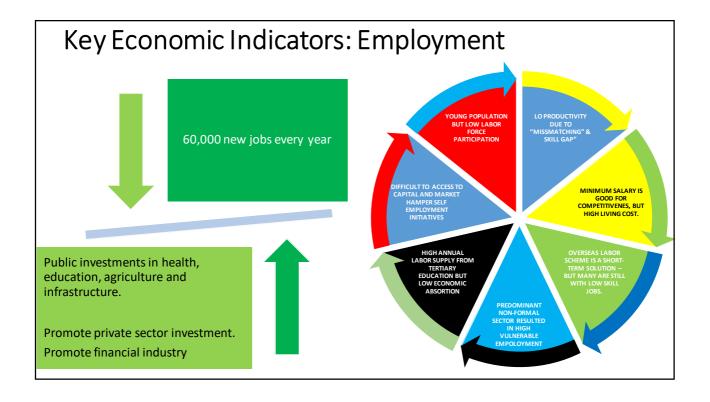


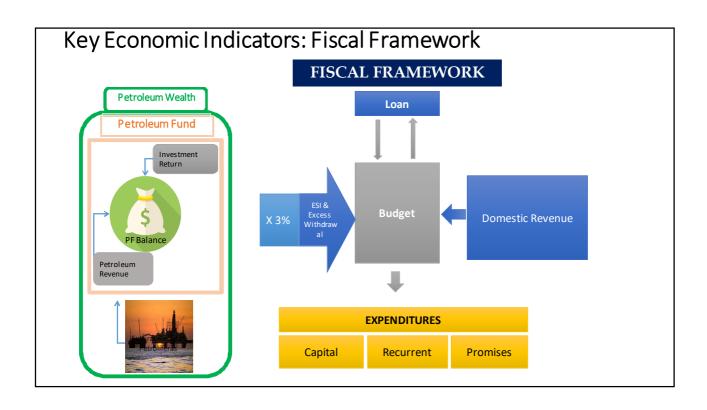


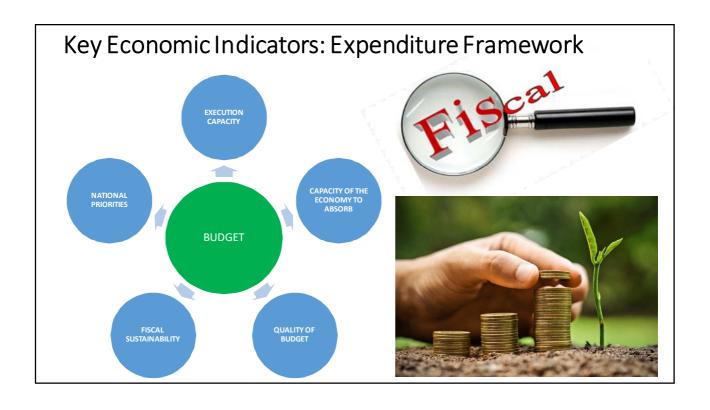


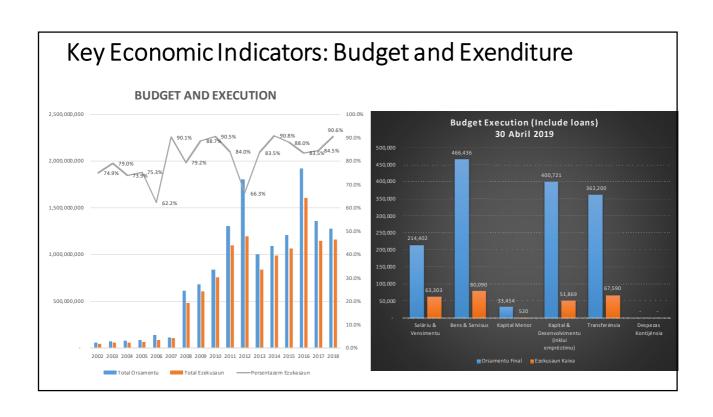




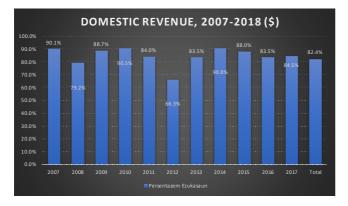


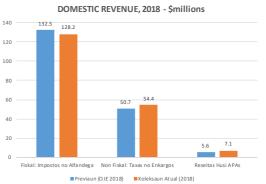






Key Economic Indicators: Domestic Revenue





- Domestic revenues are from taxes and fees and charges.
- Tax revenues include direct and indirect taxes collected by Tax and Custom Authorities taxes are the main source of domestic revenue.
- Domestic revenue from fees and charges include fees from electricity, rent and others.
- Annual domestic revenue is still smaller relative to total expenditure for salary and wages.

