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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

BUSINESS ACTIVITY SURVEY 2022



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TITLE

**BUSINESS ACTIVITY SURVEY
2022**

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PREFACE

We are proud to announce the release of the eleventh edition of the Business Activity Survey for the calendar year 2022. This publication has been issued by the National Institute of Statistics Timor-Leste, a transformation of the General Directorate of Statistics under the Ministry of Finance, in the year 2023. 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 2022 encompasses a sample of 3,300 out of 8,055 businesses within the scope of this study. These businesses, not involved in petroleum production, are distributed across the country and primarily situated in major towns of each municipality. The survey includes all public and private financial enterprises, such as banks and insurance companies, as well as public and private non-financial businesses. However, it excludes 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 derived more than 50 percent of their income from trading activities in 2022. Economic contributions from subsistence farming and other informal economic activities are estimated based on data previously collected in household surveys.

The BAS serves as a crucial source of information for the formulation and monitoring of economic policies. The collected data will assist the government in identifying and addressing policy issues related to the overall performance of the Timorese business environment, as well as specific sectors of the economy. The survey provides insights into employment figures, revenue composition, expenses, and profits of enterprises across different segments of the economy. Furthermore, the BAS plays a vital role in compiling the Timor-Leste National Accounts for the non-petroleum producing business sector.

Additionally, due to COVID-19 restrictions, surveys for the years 2019 and 2020 were not conducted. To estimate industry value added for both years, indicators such as 'turnover' and 'expenses' from Tax Authority data are being utilized.

A closer examination of the BAS 2022 results reveals a 5.9 percent increase in industry value added in Timor-Leste between 2021 and 2022. The capital city, 'Dili,' retained its position of employing around 85 percent of the workforce and contributing 88 percent to the Industry Value Added (IVA) during 2022.

The BAS was carried out by the National Institute of Statistics Timor-Leste (INETL, I.P) with technical support from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This support was made possible through funding from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. We extend our deep appreciation to both institutions for their valuable assistance in developing official statistics in Timor-Leste.

Finally, we express our profound gratitude to the business community for their support of this survey and to the specific businesses that generously provided us with comprehensive information about their activities.

Dili, September 2023

Elias dos Santos Ferreira
President of INETL, I.P



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ABBREVIATIONS

BAS		Business Activity Survey
COE		Compensation of Employees
GDP		Gross Domestic Product
INE-TL		Instituto Nacional Estatistica Timor-Leste
ISIC		International Standard Industrial Classification
IVA		Industry Value Added
RSE		Relative Standard Error
TIN		Tax Identification Number

CHAPTER 1 SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

1.1 Introduction

This publication presents the result from the eleventh edition Business Activity Survey (BAS) of Timor-Leste as an annual activity survey conducted by National Institute of Statistics Timor-Leste (INETL) in respect of the 2022 calendar year since 2010. 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 2022 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.

The budget for the survey operation was provided by the Directorate of Cooperative Services under Ministry of Finance, and technical staff of INETL undertook almost all the work of the survey starting from prepared the budget plan, field work training, survey monitoring, data entry, data processing, data analysis, until dissemination, with the technical assistant from Australia Bureau of Statistics provided under Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade project.

The results of BAS 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). And all table information in this publication will be provide into time series from 2018 to 2022, where for 2019 and 2020 there's no BAS data are provided due of no survey are conducted.

National Institute of Statistics Timor-Leste would like to express our gratitude for technical support give from Australian Bureau of Statistics, and for all business community for its support of this survey and to the specific businesses that provided us with detailed information about their activities.

This publication and a series of the tables by geography and industry can be read and downloaded on our website www.inetl-ip.gov.tl for free, and it also comes with infographics for some strategic data.

Technical notes, a glossary of terms and the questionnaire are presented at the end of this report. The INETL is fully committed to improving the statistical information released to the public. The INETL welcomes comments and suggestions from users regarding future surveys of Timor-Leste businesses.

1.2 Purpose of the Survey

The purpose of the survey is to measure the structure and economic performance of the non-petroleum formal business sector in Timor-Leste, and also to provide an indicator for the National Account compilation.

1.3 Data Reliability

The INETL 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 2022 was \$1,995.4 million (see Table 2.1). The RSE of this estimate is shown as 0.5 percent, giving a standard error of approximately \$10 million. 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 \$1,975.5 million to \$2,015.4 million.

Table 1.1 Relative standard errors by geography, non-petroleum producing businesses, 2022

		Dili		Municipalities		Timor-Leste	
		Estimate	RSE (%)	Estimate	RSE (%)	Estimate	RSE (%)
Total employment*	n	53,642	0.6	9,600	0.6	63,300	0.6
Total income	\$m	1,866.6	0.5	128.8	0.5	1,995.4	0.5
Total expenses	\$m	1,408.5	0.4	73.3	0.4	1,481.8	0.4
Total output	\$m	961.4	1.0	96.0	1.0	1,057.3	1.0
Total intermediate use	\$m	465.1	1.0	28.2	1.0	493.4	1.0
Industry value added	\$m	496.2	1.1	67.7	1.2	563.9	1.2
Compensation of employees	\$m	152.1	0.4	16.8	0.6	169.0	0.6
Capital expenditure	\$m	10.8	1.3	4.0	1.6	14.8	1.6

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

Table 1.2 Relative standard errors by industry, non-petroleum producing businesses, 2022

		Manufacturing		Construction		Retail and Wholesale Trade		Transportation and Storage	
		Estimate	RSE (%)	Estimate	RSE (%)	Estimate	RSE (%)	Estimate	RSE (%)
Total employment*	n	6,700	0.4	10,300	1.2	19,500	2.1	1,000	0.1
Total income	\$m	109.0	0.3	283.8	2.3	1,149.3	0.2	38.2	0.1
Total expenses	\$m	83.2	0.3	143.1	1.6	1,013.8	0.3	22.3	0.0
Total output	\$m	75.9	0.6	280.2	4.4	301.4	0.4	37.4	0.2
Total intermediate use	\$m	37.9	0.3	134.1	4.4	128.3	0.7	17.9	0.1
Industry value added	\$m	38.0	1.0	146.1	4.5	173.1	0.5	19.5	0.3
Compensation of employees	\$m	14.3	0.7	24.6	1.2	47.2	1.6	4.9	0.1
Capital expenditure	\$m	0.4	1.0	2.3	3.6	6.1	7.5	0.0	0.0

		Information and Communication		Accommodation and Food Services		Financial and Insurance		Other industries	
		Estimate	RSE (%)	Estimate	RSE (%)	Estimate	RSE (%)	Estimate	RSE (%)
Total employment*	n	2,900	0.1	5,600	0.3	1,800	0.0	15,400	0.1
Total income	\$m	106.7	0.0	51.9	0.1	103.8	0.2	152.8	0.1
Total expenses	\$m	60.5	0.0	25.6	0.0	25.5	0.0	107.8	0.1
Total output	\$m	111.8	0.0	48.3	0.3	55.6	0.3	146.8	0.2
Total intermediate use	\$m	77.4	0.1	18.9	0.2	16.2	0.0	62.7	0.3
Industry value added	\$m	34.4	0.0	29.4	0.3	39.4	0.6	84.1	0.1
Compensation of employees	\$m	15.4	0.0	10.2	0.1	13.4	0.0	39.0	0.1
Capital expenditure	\$m	3.3	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.3

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

Statistical collections are also subject to non-sampling error, which arises from accuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort was made to minimise 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 2022 there was 87 percent response rate from all businesses that were surveyed and found to be operating during the reference period. Data were imputed for the remaining 13 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 Districts outside Dili would have their activity included in Dili estimates.

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

CHAPTER 2 KEY DATA ITEMS RESULTS

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

Employment

As at December 2022 there were 63,300 persons employed in Timor-Leste businesses. This represented a 21.3 percent increase in employment since December 2021. About 67 percent of the total persons employed were male (or 42,200 persons). Between 2021 and 2022, male employment increased by 15.9 percent and female employment by 32.7 percent.

The majority of the persons employed in Timor-Leste were employed in businesses operating in

Dili (85 percent or 53,600 persons).

In 2022 average wages per employee was (\$2,600) in Timor-Leste. The wages per employee was higher in Dili (\$2,700) than in the other municipalities (\$1,700).

The 'Retail and Wholesale Trade' industry had the highest level of employment, accounting for 31 percent (or 19,500 persons) of all employed persons. The second largest individual industry was 'Other' industry contributing 24 percent (or 15,400 persons) to total employment.

Income

During 2022, Timor-Leste non-petroleum producing businesses income experienced very small growth by 4.9 percent since 2021. A total income is 1,995.4 million which is contribute majority from the retail & wholesale trade and construction industry together around 71.8 percent (or \$1,433.1 million). About 94 percent (or \$1,866.6 million) was generated by business operating in Dili.

Expenses

During 2022 total operating expenses incurred by non-petroleum producing businesses in Timor-Leste was \$1,481.8 million, down 3.7 percent since 2021. Purchase of supplies and materials and finished goods have increased by 6.5 percent (or \$1,190.0 million) during 2022

but the increasing not very much comparing to the decreasing of other expenses and non-wage benefits around 49.7 percent and 39.1 percent which is considering driving to the decreasing of total expenses since 2021. There was also an increase in the change in inventories, particularly in finished goods and raw materials.

About 95 percent (or \$1,408.5 million) of total operating expenses were incurred by businesses operating in Dili. Purchases of supplies and materials and finished goods accounted for 80 percent (or \$1,190.0 million) of all operating expenses. The 'Retail and Wholesale Trade' industry accounted for \$919.7 million. Total labour costs accounted for 11.3 percent (or \$167.9 million) of total operating expenses.

Profit

Total profit generated by Timor-Leste non-petroleum businesses during 2022 was \$535.2 million, which increase a 46.4 percent since 2021. This decreasing is due to income increasing more than expenses was growing to a negative side as mentioned before that resulting profit increase.

The 'Construction' industry accounted for 26.2 percent (or \$140.5 million) of all profit generated during the year, the highest proportion of all industries.

Capital Expenditure

During 2022 the purchase of capital assets was \$14.8 million. The 'Construction' and 'Accommodation and Food Services' industries reinvested the greatest proportion of their profit into capital expenditure, investing \$2.3 million and \$1.1 million in capital expenditure respectively.

Table 2.1 Key structural data by geography, non-petroleum producing businesses, 2018-2022

		Dili					Municipalities				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Employment											
Male *	n	32,200			31,800	35,300	6,600			4,600	6,800
Female *	n	12,300			14,200	18,300	1,900			1,700	2,800
Total employment *	n	44,400			46,000	53,600	8,500			6,200	9,600
Income											
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	1,669.7			1,721.1	1,812.0	170.6			129.8	127.7
Other income	\$m	34.5			50.1	54.6	0.8			0.6	1.2
Total income	\$m	1,704.2			1,771.2	1,866.6	171.4			130.4	128.8
Expenses											
Labour Costs											
Wages and salaries	\$m	151.1			156.6	146.6	13.4			10.6	16.4
Non-wage benefits	\$m	7.5			7.8	4.5	0.2			0.3	0.4
Total labour costs	\$m	158.6			164.4	151.1	13.6			10.9	16.8
Purchases of supplies, materials and finished	\$m	961.6			1,057.3	1,138.4	80.2			60.3	51.6
Other expenses	\$m	277.7			230.1	119.0	18.1			16.3	4.9
Total expenses	\$m	1,397.9			1,451.8	1,408.5	111.9			87.5	73.3
Profit	\$m	321.3			322.6	479.7	59.6			43.0	55.5
Average wages per employee **	\$	3,400.0			3,400.0	2,700.0	1,600.0			1,700.0	1,700.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	24.4			19.8	10.8	2.6			2.1	4.0

		Total Timor-Leste								
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Employment										
Male *	n	38,700			36,400	42,200				15.9
Female *	n	14,200			15,900	21,100				32.7
Total employment *	n	53,000			52,200	63,300				21.3
Income										
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	1,840.4			1,850.9	1,939.7				4.8
Other income	\$m	35.3			50.7	55.8				9.9
Total income	\$m	1,875.7			1,901.6	1,995.4				4.9
Expenses										
Labour Costs										
Wages and salaries	\$m	164.6			167.2	163.0				(2.5)
Non-wage benefits	\$m	7.7			8.1	4.9				(39.1)
Total labour costs	\$m	172.3			175.3	167.9				(4.2)
Purchases of supplies, materials and finished	\$m	1,041.8			1,117.6	1,190.0				6.5
Other expenses	\$m	295.8			246.4	123.9				(49.7)
Total expenses	\$m	1,509.8			1,539.3	1,481.8				(3.7)
Profit	\$m	380.8			365.6	535.2				46.4
Average wages per employee **	\$	3,100.0			3,200.0	2,600.0				(18.8)
Capital expenditure	\$m	27.0			21.9	14.8				(32.7)

*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, 2018-2022

		Manufacturing					Construction				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Employment											
Male *	n	4,300			3,800	4,700	10,800			7,400	9,200
Female *	n	1,000			1,100	1,900	1,000			800	1,100
Total employment *	n	5,300			4,900	6,700	11,800			8,300	10,300
Income											
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	73.1			68.9	108.8	417.4			328.6	282.7
Other income	\$m	0.2			0.5	0.3	1.1			0.6	1.1
Total income	\$m	73.3			69.4	109.0	418.6			329.3	283.8
Expenses											
Labour Costs											
Wages and salaries	\$m	11.4			10.6	14.1	33.3			24.1	23.1
Non-wage benefits	\$m	0.6			0.1	0.2	1.6			1.5	0.5
Total labour costs	\$m	12.0			10.8	14.3	34.8			25.6	23.6
Purchases of supplies, materials and finished	\$m	44.2			36.6	60.6	124.9			108.6	109.7
Other expenses	\$m	9.3			9.7	8.3	81.3			60.2	9.9
Total expenses	\$m	65.4			57.0	83.2	241.1			194.5	143.1
Profit	\$m	10.2			13.0	26.7	182.8			134.7	140.5
Average wages per employee **	\$	2,100.0			2,200.0	2,100.0	2,800.0			2,900.0	2,200.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	1.9			0.7	0.4	5.0			1.6	2.3

		Retail and Wholesale Trade					Transportation and Storage				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Employment											
Male *	n	10,600			9,800	12,300	800			900	800
Female *	n	5,600			5,500	7,200	200			200	200
Total employment *	n	16,300			15,300	19,500	1,000			1,100	1,000
Income											
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	981.4			1,053.2	1,145.7	38.2			42.7	38.2
Other income	\$m	4.2			2.1	3.6	0.1			0.0	0.0
Total income	\$m	985.7			1,055.2	1,149.3	38.3			42.8	38.2
Expenses											
Labour Costs											
Wages and salaries	\$m	41.3			41.9	46.0	5.0			7.2	4.7
Non-wage benefits	\$m	2.3			1.2	1.2	0.2			0.1	0.2
Total labour costs	\$m	43.6			43.1	47.2	5.1			7.3	4.9
Purchases of supplies, materials and finished	\$m	788.7			863.4	919.7	14.9			20.1	15.5
Other expenses	\$m	44.9			49.6	47.0	6.3			4.8	1.9
Total expenses	\$m	877.2			956.1	1,013.8	26.4			32.2	22.3
Profit	\$m	114.8			100.7	140.0	11.9			10.6	15.9
Average wages per employee **	\$	2,500.0			2,700.0	2,400.0	5,000.0			6,500.0	4,700.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	5.9			8.2	6.1	0.0			-	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, 2018-2022
cont.

		Accommodation and Food Services					Information and Communication				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Employment											
Male *	n	1,900			1,800	2,200	1,000			1,000	2,000
Female *	n	3,000			2,700	3,400	400			500	1,000
Total employment *	n	5,000			4,600	5,600	1,400			1,500	2,900
Income											
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	49.0			48.4	50.3	87.3			91.1	106.5
Other income	\$m	0.2			1.5	1.5	0.2			0.3	0.2
Total income	\$m	49.2			49.9	51.9	87.5			91.4	106.7
Expenses											
Labour Costs											
Wages and salaries	\$m	10.4			11.2	10.0	10.7			11.4	13.7
Non-wage benefits	\$m	0.3			0.2	0.2	1.1			1.5	1.7
Total labour costs	\$m	10.7			11.5	10.2	11.8			12.9	15.4
Purchases of supplies, materials and finished	\$m	18.8			17.3	12.5	11.3			9.7	10.4
Other expenses	\$m	9.3			12.1	2.9	59.9			51.4	34.7
Total expenses	\$m	38.7			40.8	25.6	82.9			74.0	60.5
Profit	\$m	10.2			9.2	26.5	4.6			18.3	45.9
Average wages per employee **	\$	2,100.0			2,400.0	1,800.0	7,600.0			7,600.0	4,700.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	0.6			0.6	1.1	6.9			9.0	3.3

		Financial and Insurance					Other industries				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Employment											
Male *	n	500			1,200	1,200	8,700			10,500	9,800
Female *	n	300			700	600	2,600			4,400	5,700
Total employment *	n	800			1,900	1,800	11,400			14,600	15,400
Income											
Income from sales of goods and services	\$m	49.5			52.9	55.7	144.4			165.0	151.9
Other income	\$m	26.6			39.1	48.1	2.7			6.7	0.9
Total income	\$m	76.1			91.9	103.8	147.0			171.7	152.8
Expenses											
Labour Costs											
Wages and salaries	\$m	13.0			14.9	13.0	39.6			45.7	38.3
Non-wage benefits	\$m	0.3			1.4	0.3	1.4			2.1	0.7
Total labour costs	\$m	13.3			16.3	13.4	40.9			47.8	39.0
Purchases of supplies, materials and finished	\$m	2.3			14.0	4.0	36.8			47.9	57.6
Other expenses	\$m	35.9			24.3	8.1	49.0			34.2	11.2
Total expenses	\$m	51.5			54.7	25.5	126.7			130.0	107.8
Profit	\$m	24.7			37.2	78.3	21.6			41.9	61.3
Average wages per employee **	\$	16,300.0			7,800.0	7,200.0	3,500.0			3,100.0	2,500.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	0.2			0.2	0.1	6.5			1.6	1.4

*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 KEY ECONOMIC DATA ITEMS

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

Timor-Leste Industry Value Added

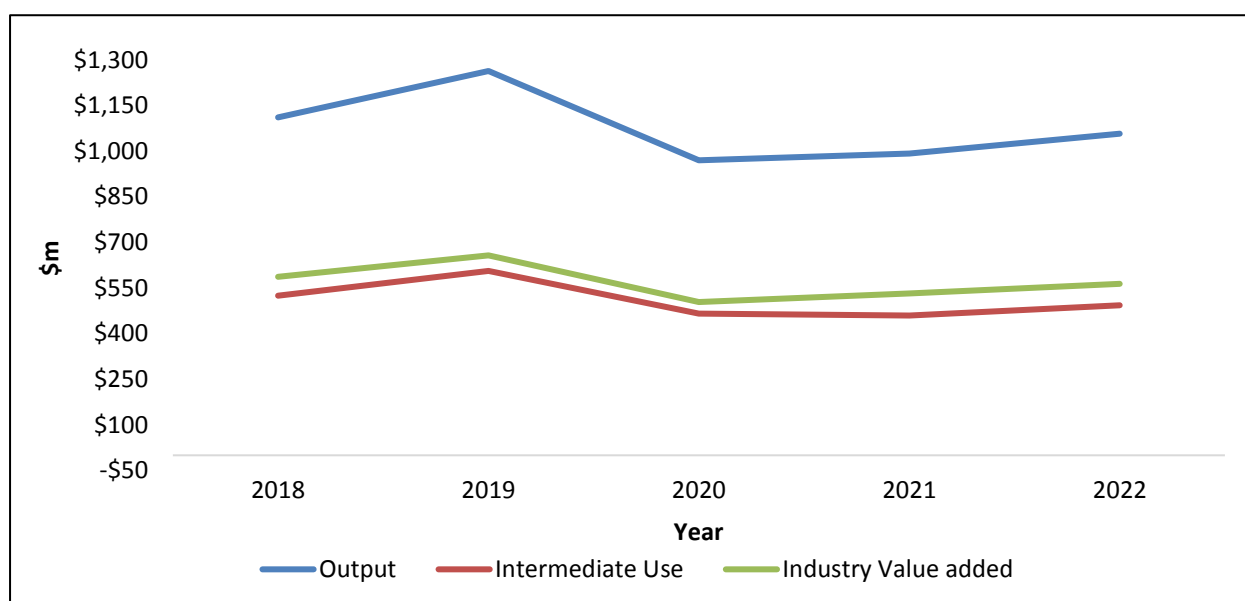
Industry value added (IVA) is a measure of industry contribution to the national economy. It is calculated as the difference between the market value of the output of an industry (output) and the purchases of materials and expenses incurred in the production of that output (intermediate use).

The graph below shows the change of Timor-Leste industry value added during five years. Clearly, IVA and output are moved in the same direction by each year. On the other hand, intermediate use also moves together in the same direction but in 2021 was moving in opposite direction. This occurs by fall in some variable in that year which consequent influence to the intermediate use.

From 2021 to 2022 Timor-Leste output shown 6.6 percent increase or in value it is \$992.0 million to \$1,057.3 million which is increasing in income from sales of goods and services and other output. Where for intermediate use also has increased by 7.3 percent (from \$459.7 million to \$493.4 million) which been shown a lot of purchases in supplies and materials and other intermediate expenses.

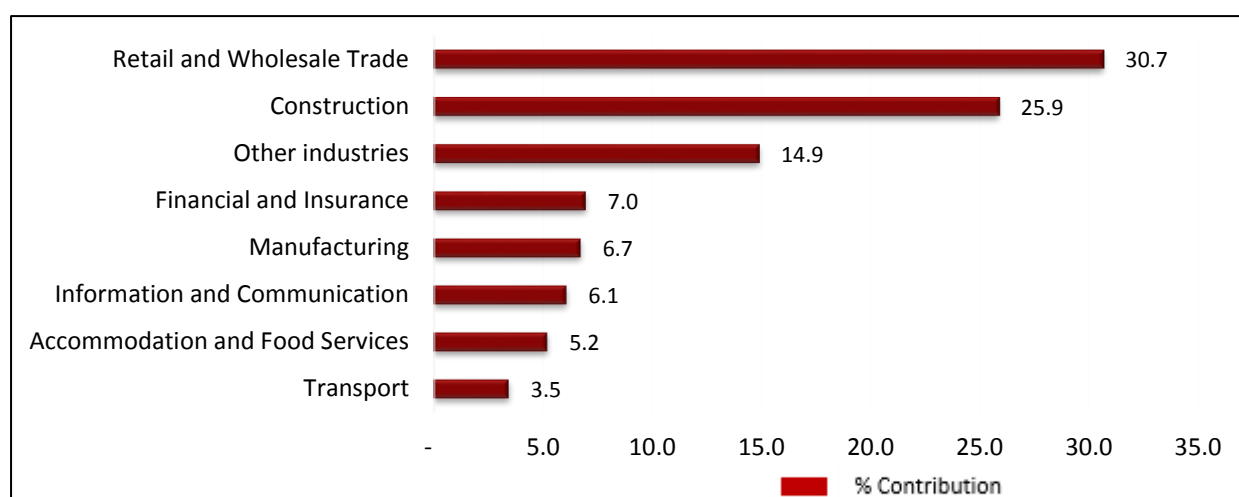
A lot increase in output compared with a little increase in intermediate use, the IVA had been increased by 5.9 percent between 2021 and 2022. During 2022 total IVA for all non-petroleum producing businesses operating in Timor-Leste was \$563.9 million compared with \$532.3 million in 2021. See below.

Graph 1. Timor-Leste Industry Value Added in 2018-2022



During 2022 'Retail and Wholesale Trade' industry made a large contribution to IVA Timor-Leste accounting for 31 percent (or \$173.1 million). 'Construction' industry made the second largest contribution with \$146.1 million or 25.9 percent of the total IVA, while the 'Other' industry was the third largest contribution at 14.9 percent (or \$84.1 million) of total IVA. The smallest contribution to the total IVA during 2022 was 'Transport' industry at 3.5 percent (or \$19.5 million). see the graph below.

Graph 2. Percentage Contribution of Value Added by Industry to Total Timor-Leste in 2022

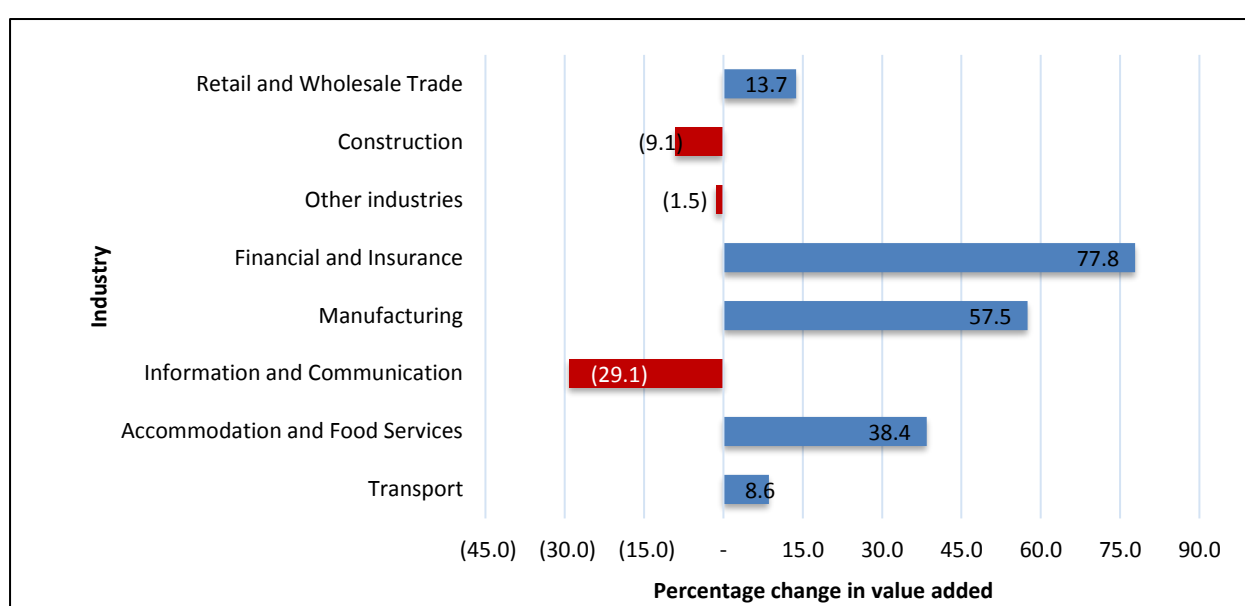


The graph below shows the change of value added by industry between 2021 and 2022. From that, industry which has a lot of change to negative direction was the 'Information and

Communication’ industry, but there is no much change if compare to a ‘Construction’ Industry, considering the ‘Construction’ as a second big contribute to the total Timor-Leste as mentioned in above. Thus, between 2021 and 2022 the ‘Construction’ industry IVA decline to 9.1 percent, which is caused by the decline in output 14.3 percent and 19.3 percent for total intermediate use.

For the remaining industries was showing change to a positive direction, otherwise ‘Other’ industry decreased by 1.5 percent.

Graph 3. Percentage Change in Value Added by Industry between 2021-2022



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 2022 the total COE for all non-petroleum businesses operating in Timor-Leste was \$169.0 million, 4.1 percent less than 2021. Businesses operating in ‘Dili’ accounted for 90 percent (\$152.1 million) of total COE. The ‘Retail and Wholesale Trade’ industry accounted for 28 percent of total COE \$47.2 million.

Table 3.1 Key economic data by geography, non-petroleum producing businesses, 2018-2022

		Dili					Municipalities				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Output											
Income from sale of goods and services	\$m	1,669.7			1,721.1	1,812.0	170.6			129.8	127.7
(less) Purchases of finished goods	\$m	715.1			822.3	882.4	52.9			41.7	31.8
Other output	\$m	39.5			5.1	31.8	-			-	-
Total output	\$m	994.1			903.8	961.4	117.8			88.1	96.0
Intermediate use											
Purchases of supplies and materials	\$m	246.5			235.0	256.0	27.3			18.7	19.8
Other intermediate use	\$m	232.6			189.8	209.2	18.1			16.3	8.4
Total intermediate use	\$m	479.1			424.7	465.1	45.3			35.0	28.2
Industry value added	\$m	515.0			479.1	496.2	72.4			53.2	67.7
Compensation of employees	\$m	174.0			165.3	152.1	13.6			10.9	16.8

		Total Timor-Leste								
		2018	2019*	2020*	2021	2022	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Output										
Income from sale of goods and services	\$m	1,840.4			1,850.9	1,939.7				4.8
(less) Purchases of finished goods	\$m	768.0			864.0	914.2				5.8
Other output	\$m	39.5			5.1	31.8				521.7
Total output	\$m	1,111.8	1,263.9	970.3	992.0	1,057.3	13.7	(23.2)	2.2	6.6
Intermediate use										
Purchases of supplies and materials	\$m	273.8			253.6	275.8				8.7
Other intermediate use	\$m	250.7			206.1	217.6				5.6
Total intermediate use	\$m	524.4	606.4	466.2	459.7	493.4	15.6	(23.1)	(1.4)	7.3
Industry value added	\$m	587.4	657.5	504.1	532.3	563.9	11.9	(23.3)	5.6	5.9
Compensation of employees	\$m	187.6			176.2	169.0				(4.1)

- Nil or rounded to zero, 2019* Data estimation, 2020** Data estimation

Table 3.2 Key economic data by industry, non-petroleum producing businesses, 2018-2022

		Manufacturing					Construction				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Output											
Income from sale of goods and services	\$m	73.1			68.9	108.8	417.4			328.6	282.7
(less) Purchases of finished goods	\$m	11.6			1.4	32.9	2.1			1.8	3.5
Other output	\$m	9.6			0.2	0.0	7.3			0.0	1.0
Total output	\$m	71.1			67.7	75.9	422.7			326.8	280.2
Intermediate use											
Purchases of supplies and materials	\$m	32.5			35.2	27.7	122.9			106.8	106.2
Other intermediate use	\$m	15.0			8.3	10.2	75.9			59.2	27.9
Total intermediate use	\$m	47.5			43.6	37.9	198.8			166.1	134.1
Industry value added	\$m	23.6			24.1	38.0	223.9			160.7	146.1
Compensation of employees	\$m	12.0			10.8	14.3	34.9			25.6	24.6

		Retail and Wholesale Trade					Transportation and Storage				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Output											
Income from sale of goods and services	\$m	981.4			1,053.2	1,145.7	38.2			42.7	38.2
(less) Purchases of finished goods	\$m	739.6			839.1	851.2	0.3			0.6	0.8
Other output	\$m	6.7			1.6	6.9	0.0			0.0	0.0
Total output	\$m	248.5			215.7	301.4	37.9			42.1	37.4
Intermediate use											
Purchases of supplies and materials	\$m	49.1			24.2	68.4	14.6			19.5	14.7
Other intermediate use	\$m	42.4			39.2	59.8	6.0			4.7	3.2
Total intermediate use	\$m	91.5			63.5	128.3	20.6			24.2	17.9
Industry value added	\$m	157.0			152.2	173.1	17.3			17.9	19.5
Compensation of employees	\$m	43.6			43.1	47.2	5.1			7.3	4.9

- Nil or rounded to zero

Table 3.2 Key economic data by industry, non-petroleum producing businesses, 2018-2022
cont.

		Accommodation and Food Services					Information and Communication				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Output											
Income from sale of goods and services	\$m	49.0			48.4	50.3	87.3			91.1	106.5
(less) Purchases of finished goods	\$m	0.2			3.4	2.3	3.5			1.0	0.9
Other output	\$m	0.3			1.7	0.2	0.5			0.6	6.3
Total output	\$m	49.1			46.8	48.3	84.3			90.7	111.8
Intermediate use											
Purchases of supplies and materials	\$m	18.6			13.9	10.2	7.7			8.8	9.5
Other intermediate use	\$m	8.5			11.6	8.7	35.5			33.4	67.9
Total intermediate use	\$m	27.0			25.5	18.9	43.2			42.2	77.4
Industry value added	\$m	22.1			21.2	29.4	41.1			48.5	34.4
Compensation of employees	\$m	10.8			11.5	10.2	11.9			12.9	15.4

		Financial and Insurance					Other industries				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Output											
Income from sale of goods and services	\$m	49.5			52.9	55.7	144.4			165.0	151.9
(less) Purchases of finished goods	\$m	-			0.0	0.0	10.7			16.8	22.5
Other output	\$m	0.1			-	0.0	15.0			1.1	17.4
Total output	\$m	49.6			52.9	55.6	148.7			149.3	146.8
Intermediate use											
Purchases of supplies and materials	\$m	2.3			14.0	3.9	26.1			31.1	35.1
Other intermediate use	\$m	25.3			16.7	12.3	42.1			32.8	27.6
Total intermediate use	\$m	27.6			30.7	16.2	68.2			63.9	62.7
Industry value added	\$m	22.0			22.1	39.4	80.5			85.4	84.1
Compensation of employees	\$m	13.3			16.3	13.4	55.9			48.7	39.0

- Nil or rounded to zero

TECHNICAL NOTES

Introduction

This publication presents results from the BAS of Timor-Leste for the 2022 reference period.

Although financial estimates relate to the full twelve months, employment estimates relate to the 15th of December 2022. 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 2022 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 2022 survey frame was used as the starting point for 2022, with updates and adjustments applied. It comprised of businesses:

- that remitted tax for the 2022 calendar year (or were expected to do so) to the National Directorate of Domestic Revenue (approximately 5,482 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 2022.

The survey frame consisted of 3,300 businesses, of which 300 were in the completely enumerated stratum. 1,798 businesses were in Dili and 1,202 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 3,189 businesses from a total survey frame count of about 8,055 businesses. This resulted in 2,873 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

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 2022. 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

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 2022

Business Questionnaire_L

PART 1 BUSINESS IDENTIFICATION																					
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3. Municipality	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>																				
4. Sub- Municipality	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>																				
5. Suco/Village	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>																				
6. Location (e.g. Geocode, location to landmark)	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>																				
7. Name of person completing this form	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>																				
8. Contact telephone	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 100px; height: 20px;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 100px; height: 20px;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> or <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 100px; height: 20px;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 100px; height: 20px;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																				
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PART 2 ENUMERATION PARTICULARS (Office use only)				
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 National Institute of Statistics of Timor-Leste.

Due Date

Please complete this form by

 /

 / 2023.

Day

Month

Elias dos Santos Ferreira
President of INETL, I.P.

PART 3 GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Period covered by financial data on this form

Note

- This form is for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

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

Yes ☐ Go to Question 2
No ☐ The period covered / / 2022 to / / 2022
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 (i)	Female (ii)	Total (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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to Question 4	
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(c) (i) What proportion of the business is foreign owned?	<input type="text"/>	%	
(ii) Which country is the main source of foreign ownership?	<input type="text"/>		

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

Note

- Choose the activity that derived the most income in 2022

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. tais), 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

- Repair of computers and personal household goods (include in other activities)

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

- Renting and leasing of flats or apartments for permanent use (monthly or annual basis) (include in Real estate activities)

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)
- Management of real estate on a fee or contract basis

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

- *Rental and leasing of apartments and flats*

Education

☐

Include

- *Language schools; international schools; training centers*

Human health and social work activities

☐

Include

- *Medical centers; doctors 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 2022

Note

- If there was no employment at 15 December 2022 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
- Employment for all businesses operating under this TIN
- Casual workers

5. Number of persons working for this business/organization as at 15 December 2022

	Male (i)	Female (ii)	Total (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"/>
Total number of persons (a) + (b) + (c) + (d)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

PART 5 INCOME in 2022

Include

- Income for all businesses operating under this TIN during 2018
- Payments received for Government for contract work

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*

Exclude

- *Interest income (include in Q9)*
- *Income from royalties (include in Q10)*

\$.				.				,	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*

Exclude

- *Interest on capital repayments received*

\$.				.				,	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
- Dividend income

Exclude

- Interest on capital repayments received

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

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

10. Total income for 2022

Note

- Sum of Questions 6 to 9

Exclude

- Responses to Q9(a) and Q9(b) in this total

\$.				.						,	0	0
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11. Total income for 2021

Note

- If this business was trading in 2021, provide income details for the sum of all income items in Q10

\$.				.						,	0	0
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PART 6

EXPENSES in 2022

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 2022

Exclude

- Import duties paid on purchases and taxes paid
-

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
- Goods for retail, wholesale and importing activity

i. Directly imported

\$. . , 0 0

ii. From a local wholesaler

\$. . , 0 0

iii. From a local retailer

\$. . , 0 0

(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

ii. From a local wholesaler

\$. . , 0 0

iii. From a local retailer

\$. . , 0 0

(c) Purchases of fuel

i. Directly imported

\$. . , 0 0

ii. From a local wholesaler

\$. . , 0 0

iii. From a local retailer

\$. . , 0 0

(d) Purchases of electricity

\$. . , 0 0

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 2017 'Tax deductible depreciation' plus 'Tax deductible amortization of intangibles'

Include

- Depreciation and amortization of assets that have a useful life exceeding one year.
- Depreciation on tangible assets for taxation purposes (e.g. Capital assets)
- Depreciation of finance lease assets operated by the business
- Amortization of intangible assets for taxation purposes

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

Note

- Report as per your Annual Income Tax Form 2017 '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

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

ii. Buildings

\$.				.				,	0	0
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iii. Other (Please specify)

\$.				.				,	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 2022

Note

- *Sum of Questions 12 to 23*

Exclude

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

\$.			.				,	0	0
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25. Total expenses for 2021

Note

- If this business was trading in 2021, provide expense details for the sum of all expense items in Q24

\$.			.				,	0	0
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PART 8 CAPITAL EXPENSES AND DISPOSAL OF CAPITAL ASSETS in 2022

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, electronic equipment including computers, and office equipment

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 equipment

\$.				.				,	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 equipment

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

Notes:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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



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