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1. Country / Territory Brief

Timor-Leste is located in the Southeast Asia, Northwest of Australia at the Eastern end of the Indonesian archipelago. The country is in transition from conflict to development after it gained independence from Indonesia in 2002. Over the past years, the economy has grown rapidly, in particular, due to its endowment of natural resources. Timor-Leste has a narrow export basket as oil and gas exports constitute more than 90% of total exports. Coffee has a little share in total exports. Timor-Leste mainly trades with countries in the region i.e. Singapore, South Korea, China, Indonesia, India and Japan. Main imports are capital goods required to rebuild the country’s underdeveloped infrastructure. The country has applied for membership to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
## 2. People and Economy

### 2.1 People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value/Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (growth rates per annum)</td>
<td>1,077,911 in 2012 with growth rates of 2.9% p.a during 2008-2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (people per sq. km of land area)</td>
<td>72 in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female population</td>
<td>49.1% in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population below 15 years of age</td>
<td>46.3% in 2008 ; 47.7% in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population</td>
<td>27.2% in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population living below $1.25 a day at purchasing power parity (PPP)</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI)</td>
<td>134 out of 186 in 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Evolution of the Human Development Index (HDI)**

![Graph showing the Human Development Index from 2008 to 2012](image)

Source: United Nations Development Programme Human Development Indicators

Note: The Human Development Index measures the overall development of a nation and ranges from 0 (low level of development) to 1 (highest level of development). The United Nations Development Programme (http://hdr.undp.org) provides a detailed explanation. ITC Regional group refers to ITC definition.

### Health

Life expectancy at birth (years) (66); Mortality rate, under-5 (per thousand live births) (56.7) in 2012

### Education

Education index - expected and mean years of schooling (rank) (154 out of 191) in 2012

### Income level

N.A

### Inequality

Inequality-adjusted HDI (rank) (93 out of 191) in 2012

### Poverty

Multidimensional Poverty Index (rank)( 15 out of 191) in 2012

### Gender

N.A

### Sustainability

N.A
2.2 Economy

**Evolution of GDP (constant 2005 US$)**

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

**Evolution of GDP per capita (constant 2005 US$)**

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

**Remittances as a Share of GDP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Remittance ($ millions)</th>
<th>Remittance (% GDP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>265.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on World Bank WDI, IMF BOP statistics, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"
3. Trade Performance

3.1 General Trade Performance

3.1.1 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Goods

3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services
3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade

Evolution of the total import and export of goods of Timor-Leste (mirror)

- 2013: 420 imports, 567 exports
- 2012: 690 imports, 657 exports
- 2011: 606 imports, 152 exports
- 2010: 907 imports, 7 exports
- 2009: 367 imports, 105 exports

3.1.4 Trade Map

List of importing markets for a product exported by Timor-Leste in 2013 (Mirror)
Product: TOTAL - All products

Share in Timor-Leste's exports, %
- 0 - 1%
- 1 - 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 20%

ITC by country - Timor Leste
3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export

![Graph showing export diversification for products exported by Timor-Leste in 2013.](image)

3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import

![Graph showing import diversification for products imported by Timor-Leste in 2013.](image)
3.1.7 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export

![Graph showing the evolution of exports by destination for Timor-Leste.](image)

3.1.8 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import

![Graph showing the evolution of imports by destination for Timor-Leste.](image)
3.1.9 Total Export Growth

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value terms by diversification pattern over the indicated period.

3.1.10 Marginal Export Growth

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value by structural driving effects over the indicated period. Values are in US$ thousands.
3.1.11 Composition of Trade in Services - Export

List of services exported by Timor-Leste

Source: ITC Trade Map.

3.1.12 Composition of Trade in Services - Import

List of services imported by Timor-Leste

Source: ITC Trade Map.
3.1.13 Evolution of FDI

![Bar chart showing the Evolution of FDI inflow in Timor-Leste as % of GDP from 2002 to 2013. The values are as follows:
- 2002: 1.0%
- 2003: 5.7%
- 2004: 18%
- 2005: 18%
- 2006: 18%
- 2007: 60%
- 2008: 60%
- 2009: 31%
- 2010: 4.3%
- 2011: 14%
- 2012: 12%

Source: ITC based on World Bank FDI.]
3.2 Sector Trade Performance

3.2.1 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Export

3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

ITC by country - Timor Leste
### 3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector's import growth in value (% p.a.) 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector's imports</th>
<th>List of the top 3 importing countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>102.7 %</td>
<td>50.9 %</td>
<td>70.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>94.9 %</td>
<td>100.0 %</td>
<td>100.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>93.7 %</td>
<td>94.8 %</td>
<td>97.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>69.7 %</td>
<td>59.9 %</td>
<td>56.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>66.6 %</td>
<td>87.3 %</td>
<td>84.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>46.2 %</td>
<td>84.8 %</td>
<td>90.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>13.3 %</td>
<td>76.6 %</td>
<td>61.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>8.1 %</td>
<td>96.8 %</td>
<td>96.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>5.3 %</td>
<td>68.3 %</td>
<td>69.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>9.0 %</td>
<td>100.0 %</td>
<td>100.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>2.8 %</td>
<td>67.9 %</td>
<td>100.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>-13.7 %</td>
<td>96.9 %</td>
<td>96.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>-19.9 %</td>
<td>81.5 %</td>
<td>66.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>-34.8 %</td>
<td>58.3 %</td>
<td>80.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>-49.4 %</td>
<td>96.2 %</td>
<td>100.0 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map

Notes: Values are derived from ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map and reflect the top 3 supplying countries for the sector in question. The values are calculated based on the country’s share in the export market. They are rounded to one decimal place. Export data is recorded in terms of value.

### 3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Origin for Timor-Leste’s imports (mirror)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector's import growth in value (% p.a.) 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector's imports</th>
<th>List of the top 3 supplying countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>49.2 %</td>
<td>93.8 %</td>
<td>86.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>46.8 %</td>
<td>93.1 %</td>
<td>80.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>26.3 %</td>
<td>99.9 %</td>
<td>87.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>20.3 %</td>
<td>82.1 %</td>
<td>86.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>18.6 %</td>
<td>93.8 %</td>
<td>89.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>18.3 %</td>
<td>76.2 %</td>
<td>88.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>13.1 %</td>
<td>82.3 %</td>
<td>86.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>11.9 %</td>
<td>86.2 %</td>
<td>96.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>10.6 %</td>
<td>99.0 %</td>
<td>92.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>9.0 %</td>
<td>83.9 %</td>
<td>74.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>6.5 %</td>
<td>95.0 %</td>
<td>94.9 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.5 Sectors by World Demand - Export

Growth of national supply and international demand for the products exported by Timor-Leste in 2013

3.2.6 Sectors by World Demand - Import

Growth of national demand and international supply for the products imported by Timor-Leste in 2013
3.2.7 Trade Performance Index

No Data Available for these criteria
### 4. Trade Strategy and Policy

#### 4.1 Trade and Development Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Strategy name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Expanding Timor-Leste’s Near-Term Non-Oil Exports</td>
<td>Coffee, Cattle, Mungbeans, Horticulture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The study provides an overview of the current export performance of Timor...</td>
<td>Adam's world (p. 41)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access
4.3 Trade Facilitation
4.4 Business and Regulatory Environment

### Multilateral Trade Instruments

#### Abstract

The *Trade Treaties Map* tool is a web-based system on multilateral trade treaties and instruments designed to assist trade support institutions (TSIs) and policymakers in optimizing their country's legal framework on international trade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument ratified</th>
<th>Ratification rate</th>
<th>Weighted score</th>
<th>Ratification Rate Rank</th>
<th>Weighted Score Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In World:</th>
<th>In Region:</th>
<th>In Development level:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.5 Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank/148</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of overall infrastructure</td>
<td>How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient among the best in the world)</td>
<td>2.9265553464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of roads How would you assess roads in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>1.9517466826</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of port infrastructure How would you assess port facilities in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = well-developed and efficient by international standards). For landlocked countries, this measures the ease of access to port facilities and inland waterways</td>
<td>2.3518981029</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of air transport infrastructure How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>2.467689029</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals using Internet (%) Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.</td>
<td>2.8633341725</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop According to the World Bank, mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to switched telephone technology. Postpaid and prepaid subscriptions are included. This can also include analogue and digital cellular systems but should not include non-cellular systems. Subscribers to fixed wireless, public mobile data services, or radio paging services are not included.</td>
<td>52.308215843</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop: The International Telecommunication Union considers broadband to be any dedicated connection to the Internet of 256 kilobits per second or faster, in both directions. Broadband subscribers refers to the sum of DSL, cable modem and other broadband (for example, fiber optic, fixed wireless, apartment LANs, satellite connections) subscribers.</td>
<td>0.2526966949</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects
No Current Projects Found!

5.1.2 Recent projects
No Recent Projects Found!
5.2 Events

5.2.1 Upcoming events
No data

5.2.2 Recent events
No data
5.3 ITC Contacts

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Senior Trade Promotion Officer
+41 22 730 0295
frauenrath@intracen.org
6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts

6.1 Trade Information Sources

This section provides a list of country specific print and online publications on trade-related topics, including both ITC and external sources.

6.1.1 ITC publications

6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- 2008 Traders’ Manual for Least Developed Countries: Timor-Leste
- 2007 Guidebook on Developing Women's Entrepreneurship and E-Business in Green Cooperatives in the Asian and Pacific Region

6.1.3 Selected online information sources
6.2 Trade Contacts