MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF TIMOR-LESTE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

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TIMOR-LESTE: PRELIMINARY NON-OIL GDP 2025

Timor-Leste's preliminary Non-Oil GDP is projected to grow by 4.5 percent in 2025 in constant prices, driven primarily by growth in public investment (8.1%), government spending (4.4%), and private consumption (3.6%). Growth in imports (5.9%) was the main detractor from GDP growth.

Private Consumption

- Private consumption is projected to grow by 3.6% and contributing 2.6 percentage points (pp) to overall GDP growth.
- Improved domestic production of food products that are consumed domestically, supported by favorable weather conditions in 2025, together with higher household disposable income, contributed to the growth of private consumption. The increase in disposable income was largely driven by government transfers to the population, which strengthened household incomes.

Private Investment

- Private investment is projected to increase by 9.7% in 2025, accounting for 0.5 pp of GDP growth.
- Private investment strength is linked to government programs in infrastructure, telecommunications, and agriculture. Public initiatives in these sectors stimulated complementary private sector activities, contributing to overall investment expansion.

Development Partners

- Development partners are expected to record a 6.5% increase in 2025, adding 0.7 pp to the growth in GDP.
- Development partner activities were mainly associated with infrastructure programs implemented in partnership with the government, as well as projects in the health and agriculture sectors.

General Government Final Consumption Expenditure

- General government final consumption expenditure is expected to grow by 4.4% in 2025, supporting GDP growth by 2.2 pp.
- The increase reflected higher government spending on goods and services, including expenditures related to preparations and participation in major international events such as ASEAN meetings and conferences.

Public Investment

- Public investment is expected to register a 8.1% increase in 2025, representing 1.6 pp of the overall GDP growth.
- Public investment growth is being driven by infrastructure development projects, including roads, bridges, fiber optic communication networks, agriculture, and irrigation systems, and was reflected in higher imports of capital goods.

Exports of Goods and Services

- Exports are expected record growth of 20.1% in 2025, contributing 0.6 pp to overall GDP growth.
- Goods exports increased are being driven mainly by strong coffee exports and copra, while services exports strength is being, supported by major international events held in Timor-Leste (e.g., CPLP and business conferences), which contributed to increased tourist arrivals and higher demand for related services.

Imports of Goods and Services

- Imports are expected to grow by 5.9% in 2025, subtracting 3.8 pp from overall GDP growth.
- Goods imports strength is due to higher imports of petroleum and mineral products, cement and construction materials, and vehicles, while services imports rose largely linked to government projects and ASEAN-related events.

Change in Inventories

- Change in inventories are expected to rise by 7.0% in 2025, representing a negligible effect on GDP growth.

Annexed

Table I: Non-Oil Gross Domestic Product 2025 by Expenditures

	Annual growth (%)	Contribution (pp)
Private consumption	3.6	2.6
Private investment	9.7	0.5
Development Partners	6.5	0.7
General Government FCE	4.4	2.2
Public investment	8.1	1.6
Exports of goods and services	20.1	0.6
Exports of goods	41.4	0.3
Exports of services	14.7	0.4
Less: Imports of goods and services	5.9	3.8
Imports of goods	2.9	1.2
Imports of services	11.4	2.6
Change in inventories	7.0	0.0
Non-Oil GDP (e)*	4.5	4.5

DISCLAIMER: The preliminary GDP for 2025, published in March 2026, is based on the latest available data on Timor-Leste's Non-Oil indicators, primarily from the expenditure side, to provide timely insights into the country's economic performance. However, the final GDP for 2025, scheduled for release in September 2026, will be more accurate, as it will incorporate more comprehensive data, particularly from the production side (e.g., the Business Activity Survey). As a result, the final GDP growth rate for 2025 may differ from the preliminary estimate.