



TIMOR-LESTE PRODUCER PRICE INDEX's 2024

INDISE PRESU PRODUSAUN 2024



Ministerio das Finanças



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Producer Price Index's Timor-Leste,
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Preface

We are pleased to present the 2024 Producer Price Index, the official publication of Timor-Leste annual Price indexes. This report is produced annually, and includes quarterly data collection on producer prices. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the customs service for their cooperation in providing the base data used in compiling this publication.

This publication is a result of collaborating work by the team at INETL, I.P., Within the PPI section. The composed of Mr. Domingos Antonio Da Costa Freitas, Ms. Antonia De Jesus Carvalho, Ms. Veronika Maria de Fatima, Mr. Eduardo M. Ximenes Mr. Rodolfo Soares under the supervision of the Directorate of Economic Statistics, lead by Director Mr. Cristino Gusmão.

The INETL, I.P kindly advice users to read the concepts and definitions provided at the beginning of this report to fully understanding the statistical data presented.

Dili, September 2025



Elias dos Santos Ferreira, L.Ec, MM
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Konteudo

Producer Price Index's 2024

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INTRODUCTION

Producer Price Indexes (PPIs) measure price changes for products (goods and services) as they leave the place of production or as they enter the production process. This note provides a description of PPIs, summaries price collection, and presents results for work undertaken during 2024 to compile two PPIs.

The principal purpose of PPIs is to improve the quality of real GDP. Real GDP requires estimates of price change for all products within Timor-Leste's economy. Price changes for many products are captured by the consumer price index (eg. household consumption of rice). Price changes for other products (eg. concrete blocks used for house construction, accommodation purchased by international tourists) are not captured— approximations (eg. the consumer price index excluding food) must be used to compile real GDP for these products. Improvements to real GDP result when approximations are replaced by suitable PPIs.

It is possible to compile 42 PPIs. Producer Price Indexes (PPIs) measure price changes for products as they leave the place of production (an output PPI) or as they enter the production process (an input PPI). It is therefore possible to compile two PPIs for each of the 21 ISIC sections for which GDP is compiled (Table 1). Each PPI describes the price change for all products which comprise an industry's output (an output PPI) and intermediate consumption (an Input PPI).

INTRODUSAUN

Indise Presu Produsaun (IPP) hanesan sasukat ida atu sukat konaba mudansa presu iha produtu (bens no servisu) ne'ebe iha prosesu produsaun nian laran ka iha fatin produsaun. Nota ida ne'e halo deskrisaun ba IPP hodi fo sumario ba koleisaun presu no publika rezultadu 2024 iha industria rua.

Objektivu principal IPP maka atu promove kualidade real PIB. Real PIB presiza halo estimasaun ba mundansa presu produtu iha ekonomia Timor-Leste. Koleksaun no kaptura dadus ba mudansa presu produtu hotu iha indise presu konsumidor (konsumu fos ba uma kain). Mudansa presu ba produtu seluk (konkret batako uza ba konstrusaun, akomodasaun hola/aluga husi turista internasional sira) la kaptura- halo aprosimasaun (ex. indise presu konsumidor sei la inklui hahan) maibe mos uza hodi kompila ba real PIB iha produtu. Atu hasa'e liu tan kualidade resultado real PIB presiza halo aprosimasaun liu husi tabela IPP.

Iha possibilidade atu kompila 42 industria IPP. Indise Presu Produsaun sukat kona ba mudansa presu iha produtu ne'ebe sai husi fatin produsaun (output IPP) ka hatama iha fatin produsaun (input IPP). Iha possibilidade halo kompilasaun ba industria rua, iha seksaun 21 (IPKI) ne'ebe PIB (produtu Internu Bruto) presiza (tabela 1). IPP deskreve mos mudansa presu ba produtu hotu iha output industria nian (output IPP) no konsumu intermediariu (input IPP).

PPIs will not be required for all ISIC sections as price changes must be both observed and disparate. Price changes for output of many ISIC sections can be observed (eg. coffee produced by the manufacturing industry), while others cannot (eg. policy advice provided by a government ministry at prices which are not economically significant). An output PPI for Public Administration and Defense (ISIC Section O) is therefore unlikely to be compiled.

PPIs for Food Service Activities (a subset of ISIC Section I) are unlikely to be required – it is reasonable to assume price changes of restaurant meals captured in the consumer price index are not disparate from those paid by business travelers and tourists. Accordingly the PPI for Food Service Activities is not required as the consumer price index for catering services is likely to suffice.

PPIs have been compiled for two of the possible 42 industry ISIC sections during 2019. The two PPIs developed are for output of both manufacturing (ISIC Section C) and accommodation (a subset of ISIC Section I)

IPP sei lahalo kapturasaun ba seksaun IPKI hotu iha mudansa presu maibe fo importansia no halo diferente ba nesesidade sira. Mudansa presu ouput iha seksaun IPKI hotu bele halo observasaun (ex. produktu café iha seksaun industria manufatura), maibe iha industria balun mos susar atu kompila (ex. desizaun ba presu ne'ebe ministerio kompetente fo sai la signifikan tuir ekonomia. Iha output IPP ba administrasaun publiku no defesa (IPKI seksaun O) susar tebes atu halo kompilasaun.

IPP ba aktividade hahan no servisu (subseksaun husi IPKI iha seksaun I) la presiza halo kompilasaun maibe bele asumi mudansa presu ba restaurant hahan ne'ebe kaptura iha indese presu produsaun maibe diferente, karik selu husi negosio no turista sira. Tuir IPP aktividade hahan no servisu la presiza kaptura maibe bele reprezenta ona.

IPP halo kompilasaun ba industria rua ne'ebe posibel husi 42 industria ba seksaun IPKI komesa iha tinan 2019. Industria rua ba IPP output dezenvolve ona mak hanesan setor manufatura(seksaun IPKI C) no setor akomodasaun (subseksaun IPKI seksaun I)

Table/Tabela 1

ISIC (International Standard Industrial Classification Code)

(IPKI) Kode Internasional Padraun ba Klasifikasaun Industria

ISIC SECTION <i>SEKSAUN IPKI</i>	DESCRIPTION <i>DISKRISAUN</i>
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing <i>Agricultura, floresta no pescas</i>
B	Mining and quarrying <i>Minerasaun I pedreira</i>
C	Manufacturing <i>Manufatura</i>
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply <i>Eletricidade, gas, vapor no AC</i>
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities <i>Abastecimento ba be'e, esgoto, gestaun ba residuais i aktividade remediasaun</i>
F	Construction <i>konstrusaun</i>
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles <i>Komersiu bo'ot no ki'ik, hadia veiculo motorizada no bisikleta</i>
H	Transportation and storage <i>Transporte i Armazenamentu</i>
I	Accommodation and food service activities <i>Akomosadasaun no aktividade servisu hahan</i>
J	Information and communication <i>Informasuan no komunikasaun</i>
K	Financial and insurance activities <i>Finansa no aktividade asuransi</i>
L	Real estate activities <i>Aktividade imobiliarias</i>
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities <i>Aktividade profisionais, sentifika I tekniko</i>
N	Administrative and support service activities <i>Administrativa no aktividade suporta servisu</i>
O	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security <i>Administrasaun publiko I defesa, asuransi social obrigatoriu</i>
P	Education <i>Edukasaun</i>
Q	Human health and social work activities <i>Saude humano no aktividade servisu sosiais</i>
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation <i>Arte, entretenimento no rekreasaun</i>
S	Other service activities <i>Aktividade servisu sira seluk</i>
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use <i>Aktividade domestika empregado, aktividade produsaun bens no servisu, aktividade domestiko ba uso proprio</i>
U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies <i>Aktividade ba organizasaun extrateritoriais</i>

PRICE COLLECTION

Price changes have been collected from a sample of business representing a significant proportion of the ISIC section activity. ISIC section activity been defined by considering the “Business Size” variable recorded on the Business Activity Survey Frame. This variable has estimated based upon income tax data, details recorded in government contracts, and information available from SERVE. The 10 and 6 business selected for the manufacturing and accommodation PPIs represent 76 and 52 percent of the industry respectively.

The sample of prices collected from each business represents significant transactions within their output. It should be noted the sample has been selected to represent price changes, not price levels. The cooperation of Timor-Leste business has been invaluable to ensuring the sample is representative. The manufacturing and accommodation PPIs are compiled using 25 and 18 prices respectively. In this case the PPI only publishes 2 industries, namely the accommodation and manufacturing industries which have been described in the ISIC description.

KOLEKSAUN BA PRESU

Koleksaun ba mudansa presu husi sample negosio sira ne'ebe reprezenta signifkamente no proporsional husi aktividade seksaun IPKI. Aktividade seksaun IPKI difini no konsidera husi “medida negosiu”, no frame sample husi Survey Aktividade Emprezarial. Variabel sira halo estimasaun bazeia ba dados rendimentu ka taxa, no mos SERVE. Husi negosio 10 ba Setor manufatura no 6 ba setor akomodasaun IPP ne'ebe reprezeta 76 no 52 pursentu husi industria ne'ebe representante.

Sample sira ne'ebe mak kaptura husi negosio bele reprezenta ona tranzaksaun signifikan husi output. No mos tenki fo importansia katak sample sira ne'ebe hili bele reprezenta ba mudansa presu laos ba presu nivel/level. Koperasaun no servisu hamutuk ho negosio sira iha Timor-Leste importante tebes hodi bele reprezenta sample. Setor manufatura no akomodasaun IPP halo kompilasaun uza 25 no 18 item reprezenta ba presu. Iha kazu ida ne'e IPP sei halo publikasaun ba industria rua, maka hanesan industria manufatura no akomodasun ne'ebe descreve iha discrisaun IPKI

Result

The composite PPI during 2018-2024 fluctuated from year to year. The highest index increase towards was in 2024, which was 106.2. It mean there was an increase of 0.93 percent against base year.

Resultadu

Komposizaun IPP durante 2018-2024 husi tinan ba tinan hamosu flutuativu. Presu indise sae ba 106.2 akontese iha 2024. Ida ne'e signifika katak mudansa persentagem sae ba 6.09 porsentu kompara ho tinan baze.

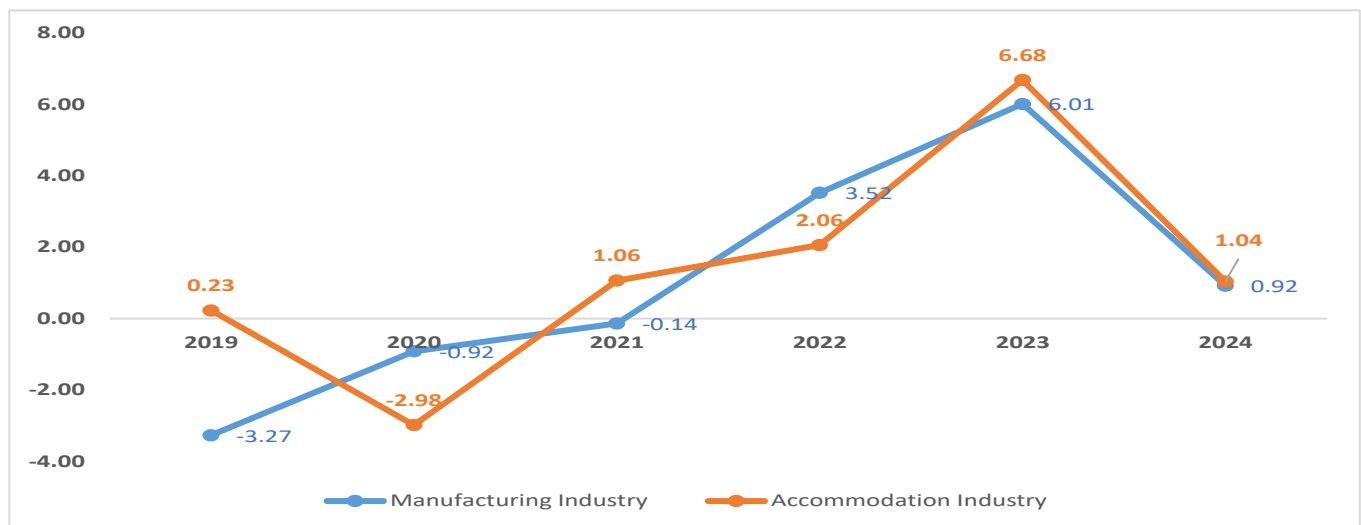
Table/Tabela 2
Producer Price Index (2018=100) by Industry
Indise Presu Produsaun (2018= 100) Tuir Industria
2018-2024

Industry Industria	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
General/Geral	100.0	97.1	96.0	96.0	99.2	105.3	106.2
Manufacturing Industry <i>Manufatura Industria</i>	100.0	96.7	95.8	95.7	99.1	105.0	106.0
Accommodation Industry <i>Akomodasaun Industria</i>	100.0	100.2	97.2	98.3	100.3	107.0	108.1

In 2024, the Manufacturing Industry increased by 0.92 percent, which became 106.0, and the Accommodation industry increase by 1.04 percent, which became 108.1 against the base year.

Iha periode 2024, Industria Manufatura sae ba 0.92 porsentu, ho indeise presu 106.0, no Industria Akomodasaun sae ba 1.04 porsentu, ho indise presu 108.1 kompara ho tinan baze.

Graph/grafiku 1
Percentage Change (2018=100) by Industry
Mudanca Percentagem (2018= 100) Tuir Industria
2019-2024



In 2018-2024, for the quarterly (q to q) inflation, had the Manufacturing Industry experienced the highest inflation rate in the third quarter of 2022, which was 3.63 percent, while the lowest inflation rate was 0.04 percent in the third quarter of 2023. During the same period the Manufacturing industry experienced the highest deflation occurred in the first quarter of 2019, which was -2.49 percent, while the lowest deflation occurred in the third quarter of 2020, which was -0.16 percent.

Iha periode 2018-2024 inflasaun trimestral (q ba q) ba industria Manufatura hatudu inflasaun a'as akontese iha trimestral terceiro 2022 ho pursentu 3.63 no inflasaun kiik liu akontese iha trimestral terceiro 2023 ho pursento 0.04. Iha durasaun periode ne'ebe hanesan industria manufatura hetan deflasiun ne'ebe a'as liu iha trimestral primeiro 2019 ho pursento -2.49 no kiik liu akontese iha treimestral terceiro 2020 ho pursentu -0.16.

Graph/grafiku 2
Quarterly Percentage Change (2018=100) by Industry
Mudanca Percentagem Trimestral (2018= 100) Tuir Industria
2019-2024



In 2018-2024, for the quarterly (q to q) inflation, had the Accommodation Industry experienced the highest inflation rate in the third quarter of 2022, which was 6.82 percent, while the lowest inflation rate was 0.11 percent in the second quarter of 2019. During the same period the Accommodation industry experienced the highest deflation occurred in the first quarter of 2020, which was -2.83 percent, while the lowest deflation occurred in the first quarter of 2022, which was -0.83 percent.

Iha periode 2018-2024 inflasaun trimestral (q ba q) ba industria Akomodasaun hatudu inflasaun a'as akontese iha trimestral terceiro 2022 ho pursentu 6.82 no inflasaun kiik liu akontese iha trimestral segundo 2019 ho pursento 0.11. Iha durasaun periode ne'ebe hanesan industria Akomodasaun hetan deflasiun a'as liu iha trimestral primeiro 2020 ho pursento -2.83 no kiik liu akontese iha treimestral primeiru 2022 ho pursentu -0.83.

Manufacturing Industry sector

Manufacturing Industry consists of 3 (tree) sub sectors, which are Manufacture of other food products, beverage manufacture and all other products. In 2018-2023, all sub sectors always experienced an increase in its index from year to year.

Setor Industri Manufatura

Industria manufatura kompostu husi setor 3 (Tolu) mak hanesan manufatura ba produsaun hahan sira seluk, manufatura ba bebidas no produtu sira seluk. Iha periode 2018-2023, subsector sira hotu hamosu tendensia ne'ebe sae husi tinan ba tinan.

Table/tabela 3

Producer Price Index (2018=100) by Manufacturing Industry

Indise Presu Produsaun (2018= 100) Industria Manufatura

2018-2024

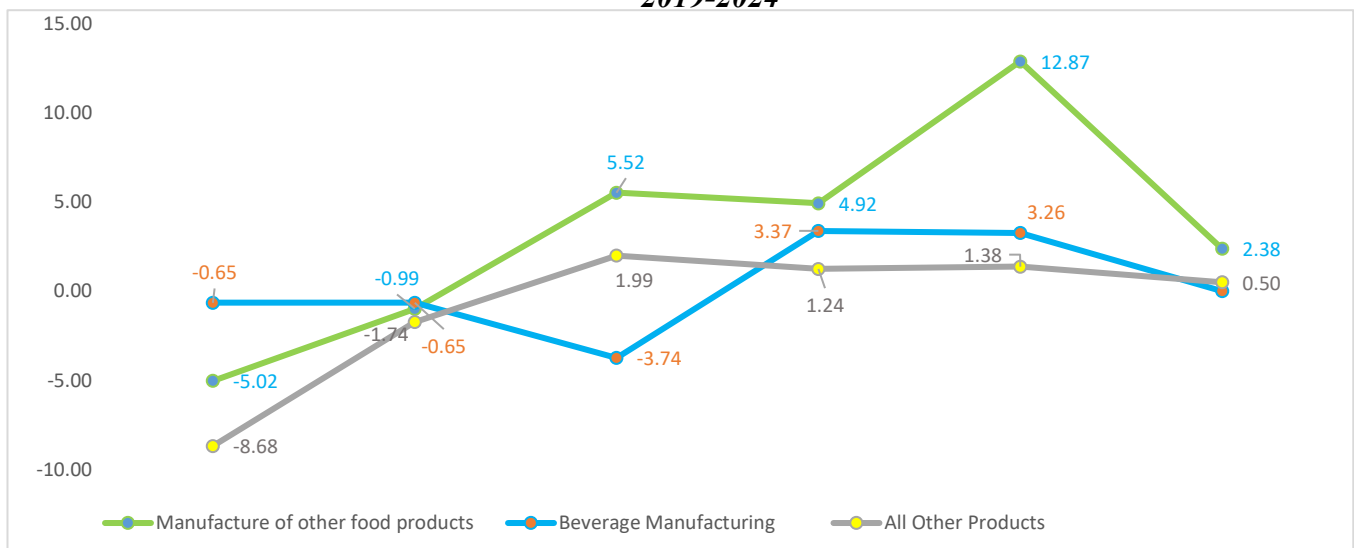
Setor/Subsector	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manufacturing Industry sector <i>setor industria manufatura</i>	100	96.73	95.84	95.71	99.08	105.04	106.00
products <i>Manufatura ba produtu</i> <i>hahan sira seluk</i>	100	94.98	94.03	99.22	104.11	117.51	120.30
Beverage Manufacturing <i>Manufatura ba bebidas</i>	100	99.35	98.70	95.01	98.22	101.42	101.42
All Other Products <i>produtu sira seluk</i>	100	91.32	89.74	91.52	92.66	93.93	94.40

Graph/grafiku 3

Percentage Change (2018=100) by Manufacturing Industry

Mudansa Percentagem (2018= 100) Industria Manufatura

2019-2024



In 2018-2024, for the quarterly (q to q) inflation, the highest inflation rate was on manufacture of other food in the first quarter of 2023, which 7.25 percent, while the lowest inflation was 0.08 percent in the second quarter of 2023 at the all other products. In the same period, the highest deflation was -8.53 percent in the first quarter of 2019 at all other products, while the lowest deflation was -0.40 percent in four quarter of 2019 at all other products.

Iha periode 2018-2024 ba inflasaun trimestral (q ba q), inflasaun a'as iha manufatura ba hahan seluk akontese iha trimestral primeiru 2023 ho 7.25 porsento no inflasaun kiik 0.08 porsentu akontese iha trimestral segundu 2023 iha produitu produsaun seluk. Iha periode ne'ebe hanesan deflasaun a'as -8.53 porsentu akontese iha trimestral primeiru 2019 ba iha produitu produsaun seluk, no deflasaun kiik -0.40 porsentu akontese iha trimestral quartu 2019 iha produsaun produitu seluk.

Graph/grafiku 4
Quarterly Percentage Change (2018=100) by Manufacturing Industry
Mudansa Persentagem Trimestral (2018= 100) Industria Manufatura
2019-2024



Both the highest and lowest inflation on manufacture of other foods respectively occurred in the first quarter of 2021 was 2.69 percent and in the four quarter 2022 was 0.45 percent. The manufacture of beverage sub sector experienced the highest inflation in the third quarter of 2022 was 6.74 percent. Meanwhile, the all other products sub sector the highest inflation in the first quarter of 2021 was 2.36 percent and the lowest inflation was 0.08 percent in the second quarter of 2023.

The highest deflation on manufacture of other foods sub sector was -3.67 percent in the first quarter of 2019. Meanwhile the lowest deflation of other foods sub sectors happened in the second quarter of 2019 respectively was -0.73 percent. The Manufacture of beverage sub sectors the highest deflation happened in the first quarter of 2021 was -3.74 percent while the lowest deflation happened in the thirst quarter of 2019 was -1.30 percent. And the all other products the highest deflation was -8.53 percent at first quarter of 2019 and the lowest deflation was -0.40 at four quarter of 2019.

Husi inflasaun ne'ebe a'as no ki'ik ba manufatura ba produtu hahan seluk akontese iha trimestral primeiru 2021 ho porsentu 2.69 no iha trimestral quartu 2022 ho porsentu 0.45. Subsetor manufatura ba bebidas ne'ebe akontese inflasaun a'as iha trimestral terseiru 2022 ho Porsentu 6.74. No ba subsetor produtu produsaun seluk inflasaun a'as akontese iha trimestral primeiru 2021 ho porsentu 2.36 no inflasaun kiik porsentu 0.08 akontese iha trimestral segundu 2023.

Deflasaun a'as iha subsetor manufatura ba hahan sira seluk ho -3.67 porsentu akontese iha trimestral primeiru 2019 no deflasun kiik ba subsetor manufatura ba hahan sira seluk akontese iha trimestral segundu 2019 ho -0.73 porsentu. deflasaun a'as ba Subsetor manufatura ba bebidas akontese iha trimestral primeiru 2021 ho -3.74 porsentu no kiikliu 1.30 porsentu akontese iha trimestral terceiro 2019. No deflasaun a'as ba subsetor produtu sira seluk akontese iha treimestral primeiru 2019 ho -8.53 porsentu no kiik liu -0.40 porsentu akontese iha trimestral quartu 2019.

Accommodation Industry sector

In period of 2018 - 2024, annual Producer Price Index of Accommodation industry Sector trend to increase or fluctuation. The highest index occurred in 2024 was 108.1 its mean that the percentage increase 1.04 percent in 2024.

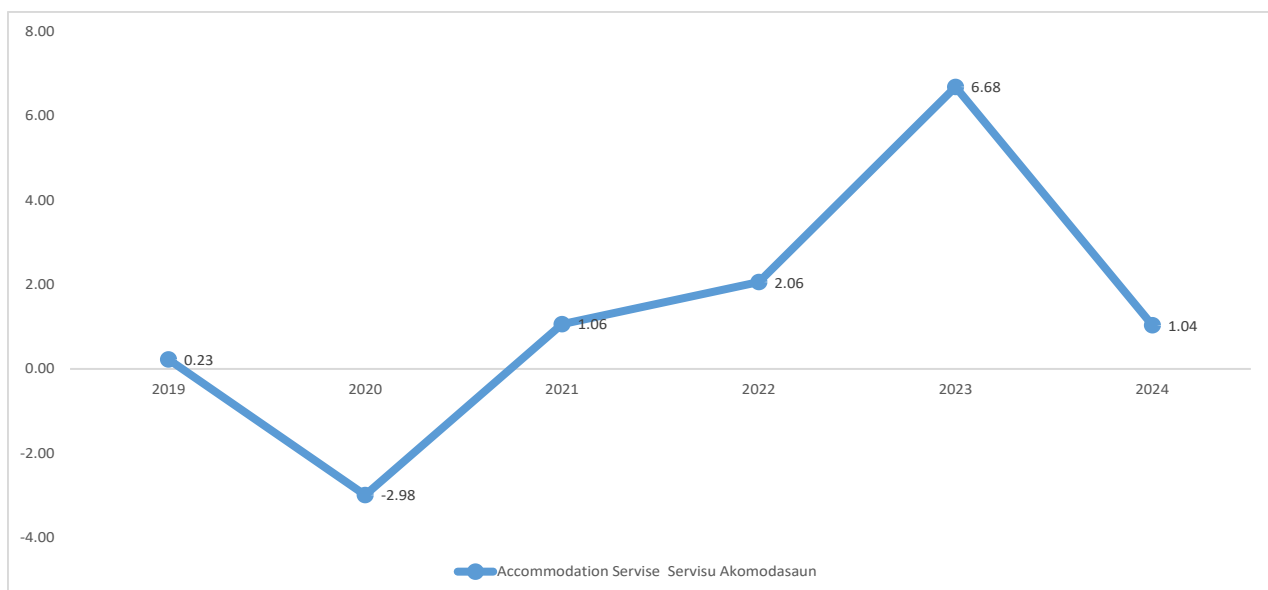
Setor Industria Akomodasaun

Iha periode 2018 - 2024, indise presu produsaun anual ba setor industria akomodasaun hamosu tendesia ne'ebe flutusaun. Presu indise ne'ebe sae makas akontese iha 2024 ho numeru indise 108.1 signifika katak mudansa percentagem anual sae 1.04 porsentu iha 2024.

Table/Tabela 4
Producer Price Index (2018=100) by Accommodation Industry
Indise Presu Produsaun (2018= 100) Industria Akomodasaun
2018-2024

Setor/Subsector	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Accommodation Service Servisu	100.0	100.2	97.2	98.3	100.3	107.0	108.1

Graph/grafiku 5
Percentage Change (2018=100) by Accommodation Industry
Mudansa Percentagem (2018= 100) Industria Akomodasaun
2019-2024



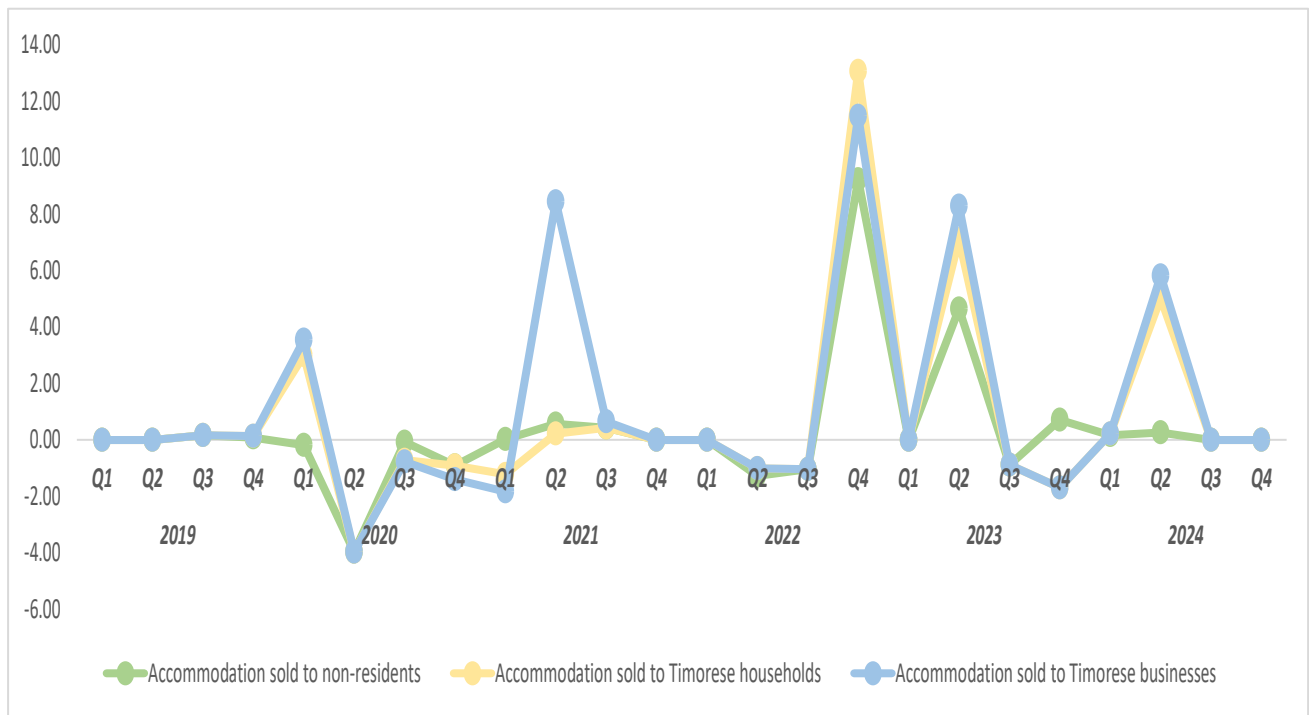
In 2018-2023 the quarterly (q to q) inflation, had the highest inflation rate on accommodation service sector happened in third quarter of 2023, which was 6.8 percent, while the lowest inflation was 0.1 percent in the second quarter of 2019.

During the same period the higher deflation for accommodation service sector was in the first quarter of 2020 was -2.8 percent while the lowest deflation happened in the second quarterly of 2020 was -0.2 percent.

Iha periode 2018-2023 ba inflasaun trimestral (q ba q), bazeia basetor servisu akomodasaun hatudu katak inflasaun a'as akontese iha trimestral terseiro 2023 ho 6.8 pursento no inflasaun kiik liu 0.1 pursentu akontese iha trimestral Segundo 2019.

Iha durasaun tempu ne'ebe hanesan deflasaun ba setor servisu akomodasaun boot liu -2.8 pursentu akontese iha trimestral primeiru 2020 no deflasaun kiik liu -0.2 pursentu akontese iha trimestral Segundo 2020.

Graph/grafiku 6
Quarterly Percentage Change (2018=100) by Accommodation Industry
Mudansa Persentagem Trimestral (2018= 100) Industria Akomodasaun
2019-2024



D A D U S

*Ne'ebe Kualidade bele reprezenta povu, no nasaun sei
forte*



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