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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF TIMOR-LESTE**



**TIMOR-LESTE
PRODUCER PRICE INDEX's 2025**

INDISE PRESU PRODUSAUN 2025



Ministerio das Finanças



Title

Producer Price Index's Timor-Leste,
Indise Presu Produsaun Timor-Leste,
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Preface

We are pleased to present the 2025 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. Rodolfo Soares under the supervision of the Directorate of Economic Statistics, led by Director Mr. Dr. Cristino Gusmão, , L.Agr.Ec.M.Dev,

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

Dili, July 2026



Elias dos Santos Ferreira, L.Ec, MM
President of INETL, I.P

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Producer Price Index's 2025

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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 2025 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 produitu (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 koleasaun presu no publika rezultadu 2025 iha industria rua.

Objektivu principal IPP maka atu promove kualidade real PIB. Real PIB presiza halo estimasaun ba mundansa presu produitu iha ekonomia Timor-Leste. Koleksaun no kaptura dadus ba mudansa presu produitu hotu iha indise presu konsumidor (konsumufos ba uma kain). Mudansa presu ba produitu 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 produitu. 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 produitu 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 (produitu Internu Bruto) presiza (tabela 1). IPP deskreve mos mudansa presu ba produitu 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 Defence (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 (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>	Descriaun <i>Discription</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 remediaaun</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 aktividadade 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 <i>Aktividade domestika empregado, aktividade produsaun bens no servisu,</i>
U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies <i>Aktividade ba organizaun 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 reprezenta 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 Producer Price Index (PPI) fluctuated from 2018 to 2025. Focusing on the most recent year, the General index decreased from 106.2 in 2024 to 105.0 in 2025. This indicates that producer prices fell by about 1.13 percent compared with the previous year (2024). However, compared with the base year 2018, the index in 2025 remained 5.0 percent higher.

Resultadu

Índise Kompostu ba Presu Produtór (PPI) hatudu mudansa durante tinan 2018 to’o 2025. Haree ba tinan ikus liu, índise Jerál tun husi 106.2 iha 2024 ba 105.0 iha 2025. Ida ne’e hatudu katak presu sira ne’ebé simu husi produtor sira tun hamutuk 1.13 porsentu kompara ho tinan liubá (2024). Maibé, kompara ho tinan baze 2018, índise iha 2025 sei aas liu 5.0 porsentu

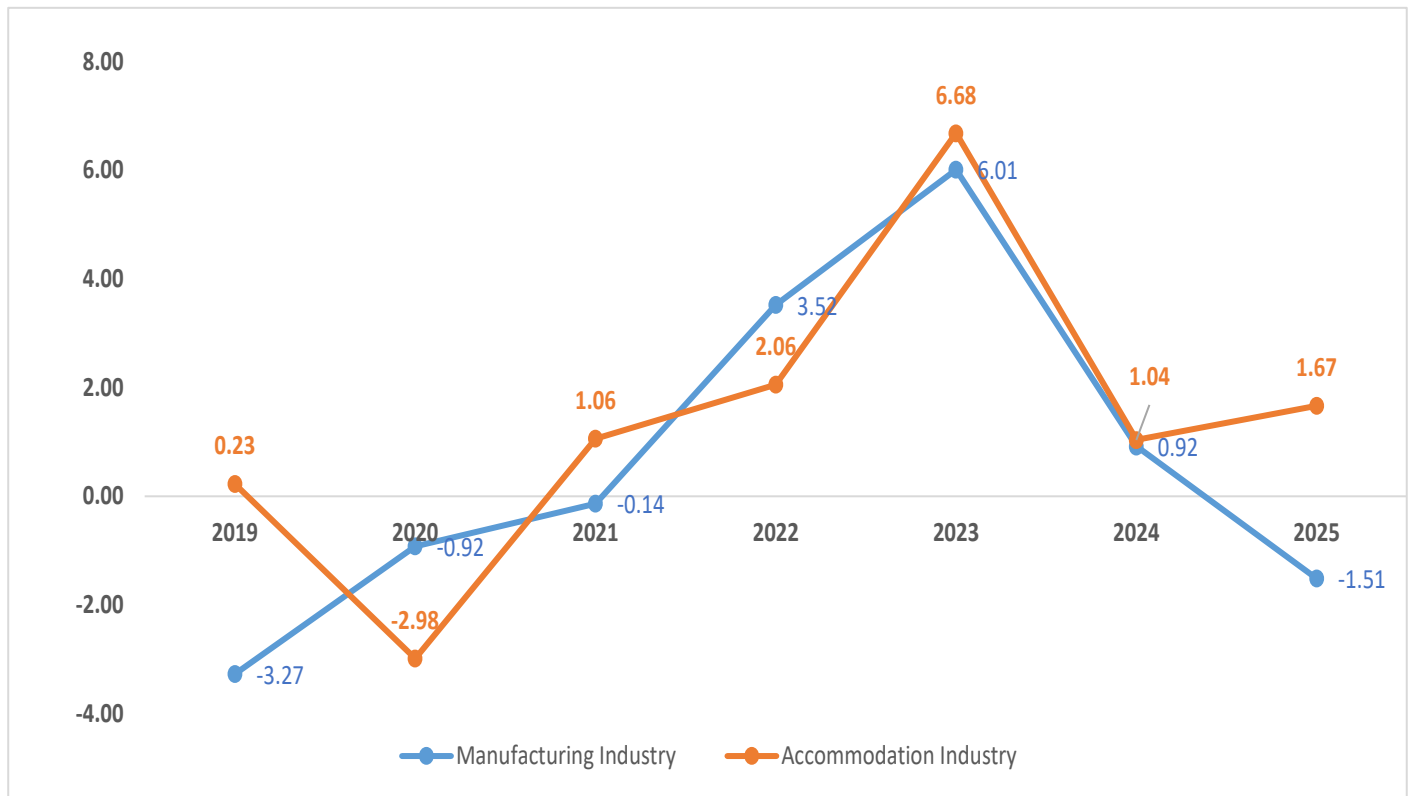
Table/Tabela 2
Producer Price Index (2018=100) by Industry
Índise Presu Produsaun (2018= 100) Tuir Industria
2018-2025

Industry Industria	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
General/Geral	100.0	97.1	96.0	96.0	99.2	105.3	106.2	105.0
Manufacturing Industry Manufatura Industria	100.0	96.7	95.8	95.7	99.1	105.0	106.0	104.4
Accommodation Industry Akomodasaun Industria	100.0	100.2	97.2	98.3	100.3	107.0	108.1	109.9

The Manufacturing Industry index fell from 106.0 to 104.4, indicating a 1.51% decrease. In contrast, the Accommodation Industry index increased from 108.1 to 109.9, reflecting a 1.67% increase over the previous year. Despite the slight decline in the General and Manufacturing indices, all three indices remained above the 2018 base-year level, indicating that producer prices in 2025 were still higher than those in 2018.

Índise Indústria Manufatura tun husi 106.0 ba 104.4, ne’ebé hatudu katak presu produtor sira tun 1.51 porsentu kompara ho tinan 2024. Iha kontráriu, índise Indústria Akomodasaun sae husi 108.1 ba 109.9, ne’ebé reflete aumentu hamutuk 1.67 porsentu kompara ho tinan liubá. Maski iha reduksaun ki’ik iha índise Jerál no Indústria Manufatura, índise tolu ne’e hotu kontinua aas liu kompara ho tinan baze 2018, ne’ebé hatudu katak presu produtor sira iha 2025 sei a’as liu 2018.

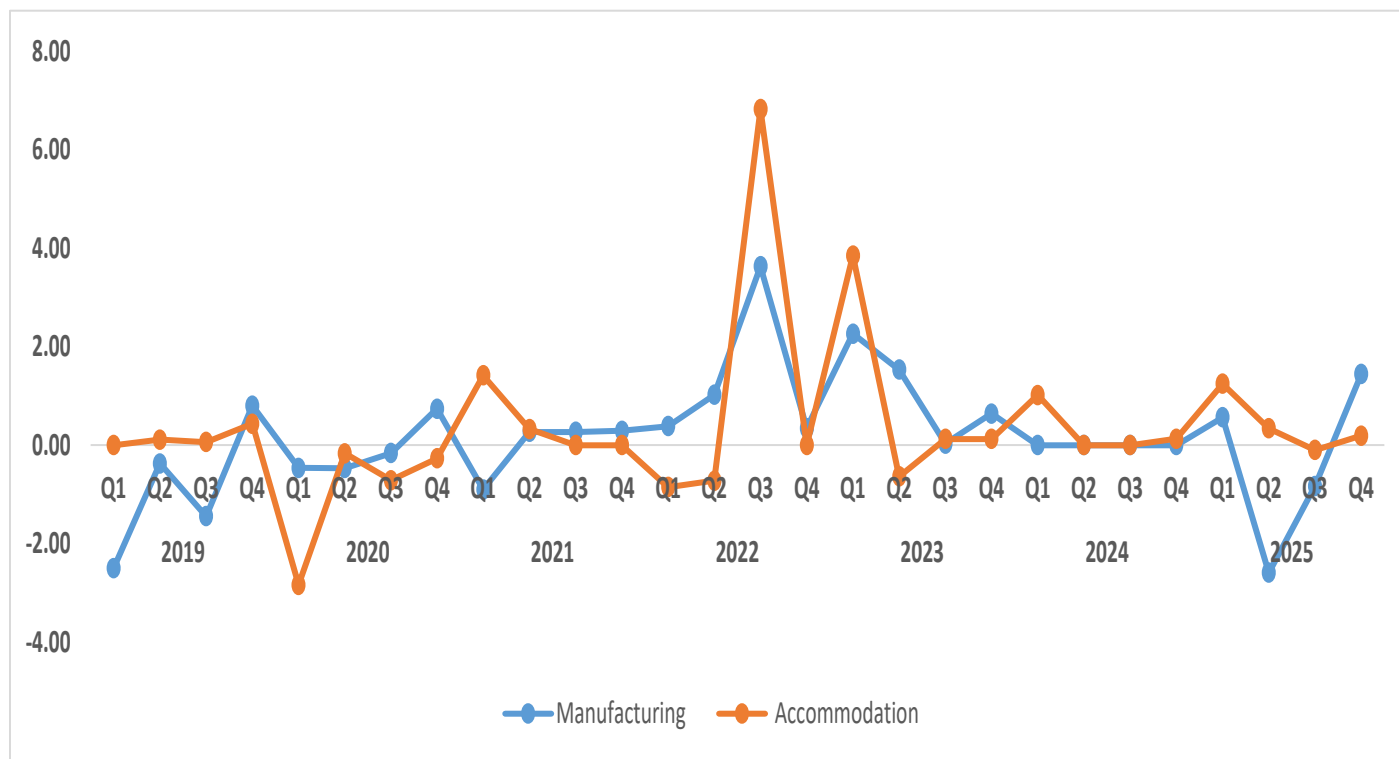
Graph/grafiku 1
Percentage Change (2018=100) by Industry
Mudansa Percentagem (2018= 100) Tuir Industria
2019-2025



The Manufacturing industry experienced moderate fluctuations throughout the period. The highest increase occurred in Q3 2022, reaching approximately 3.7%, before declining in the following quarters. After 2022, quarterly changes remained relatively small, with slight positive and negative movements. In 2025, the industry recorded a significant decline in Q2 (around -2.7%), followed by a strong recovery in Q4 (around 1.5%).

Industria Manufatura hatudu mudansa moderadu durante periodu 2019–2025. Aumentu a'as liu akontese iha trimestre datoluk (Q3) tinan 2022, ne'ebé to'o aproximadamente 3.7%. Indise tun iha trimestre sira tuir mai. Hahu husi tinan 2023, mudansa trimestrál sira ki'ik, ho aumentu no reduksaun ki'ik. Iha tinan 2025, Industria Manufatura hetan reduksaun boot iha trimestre daruak (Q2), aproximadamente -2.7%, maibé depois recupera fali iha trimestre dahaat (Q4), ho aumentu

Graph/grafiku 2
Quarterly Percentage Change (2018=100) by Industry
Mudansa Persentagem Trimestral (2018= 100) Tuir Industria
2019-2025



The Accommodation industry showed greater volatility than the Manufacturing industry. The largest increase was recorded in Q3 2022, reaching approximately 6.8%, the highest value in the entire period. Another notable increase occurred in Q1 2023 (around 3.8%), after which the growth rate declined and remained relatively stable. During 2024 and 2025, quarterly changes were generally small, fluctuating around zero, indicating relatively stable producer prices.

Industria Akomodasaun hatudu mudansa ne'ebé a'as liu kompara ho Industria Manufatura. Aumentu boot liu akontese iha trimestre datoluk (Q3) tinan 2022, ne'ebé to'o aproximadamente 6.8%, no sai valor aas liu durante período observasaun. Aumentu boot seluk mos akontese iha trimestre dahuluk (Q1) tinan 2023, ho valor aproximadamente 3.8%. . Durante tinan 2024 no 2025, mudansa trimestral ki'ik, ne'ebé hatudu katak prezu produtor sira iha Industria Akomodasaun mantêin relativamente.

Manufacturing Industry sector

The Manufacturing Industry consists of three sub-sectors: the manufacture of other food products, beverage manufacturing, and all other manufacturing products. The industry's index generally increased from 2018 to 2024. However, in 2025, the index decreased by 1.13% compared with 2024, reflecting a decline in producer prices in the Manufacturing Industry.

Setor Industria Manufatura

Indústria Manufatura kompostu husi sub-setor tolu , mak fabrika produitu ai-han seluk, fabriku bebida, no produitu manufatura hotu-hotu seluk. Índise husi indústria ne'e iha jerál hatudu aumentu husi tinan 2018 to'o 2024. Maibé, iha tinan 2025, índise ne'e tun 1,13 pursentu kompara ho tinan 2024, ne'ebé hatudu katak iha diminuisaun ba presu produtor sira iha Indústria Manufatura.

Table/tabela 3
Producer Price Index (2018=100) by Manufacturing Industry
Índise Presu Produsaun (2018= 100) Industria Manufatura
2018-2025

Setor/Subsector	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manufacturing Industry sector	100	96.73	95.84	95.71	99.08	105.04	106.00	104.44
Manufacture of other food products	100	94.98	94.03	99.22	104.11	117.51	120.30	115.24
Beverage Manufacturing	100	99.35	98.70	95.01	98.22	101.42	101.42	101.42
All Other Products <i>produitu sira seluk</i>	100	91.32	89.74	91.52	92.66	93.93	94.40	94.46

Graph/grafiku 3
Percentage Change (2018=100) by Manufacturing Industry
Mudansa Persentagem (2018= 100) Industria Manufatura
2019-2025



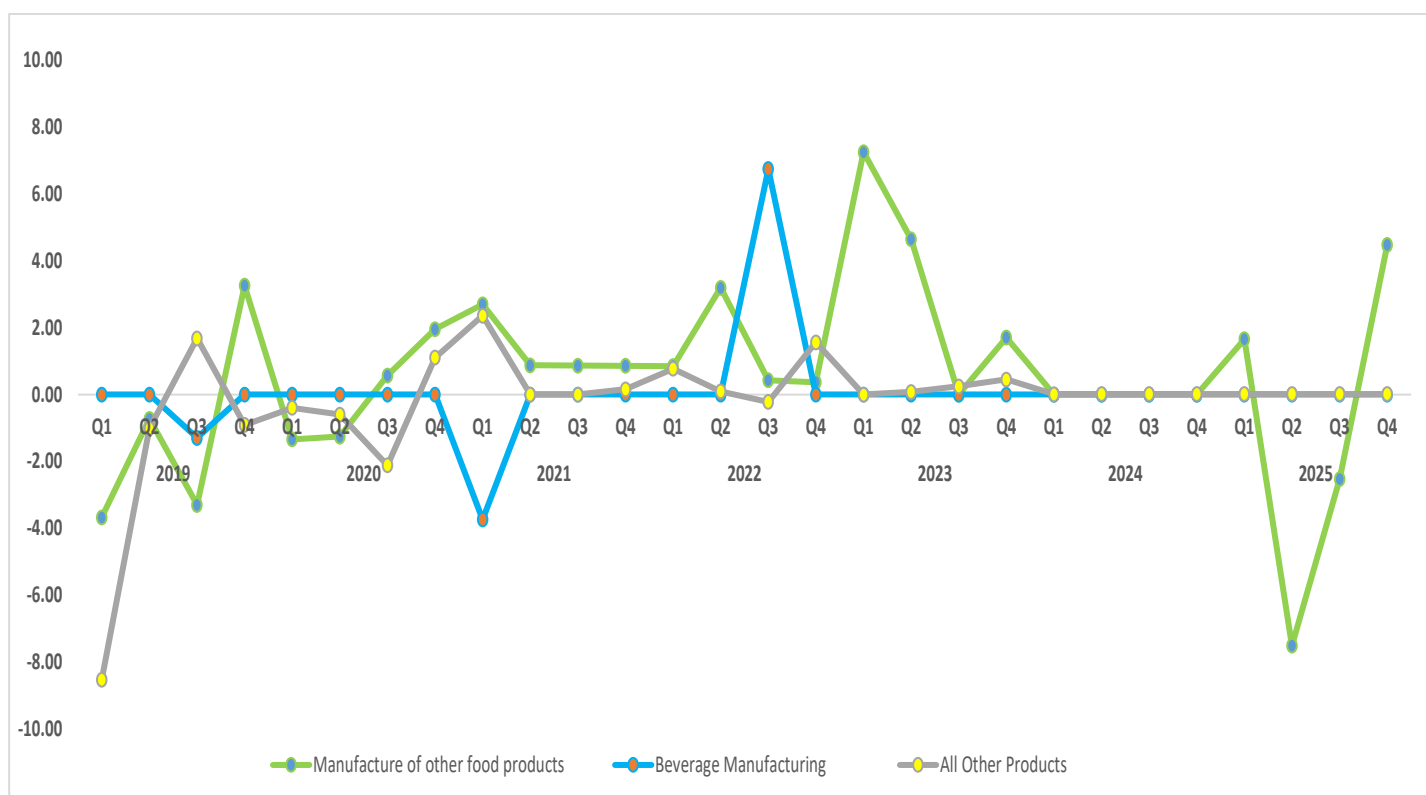
From 2018 to 2025, the quarterly (quarter-on-quarter) inflation rate of the Manufacturing Industry showed fluctuations across the three sub-sectors. The highest inflation rate was recorded in the manufacture of other food products in Q1 2023, reaching 7.25 percent. Meanwhile, the lowest positive inflation rate was recorded in the all other products sub-sector in Q2 2023, at 0.08 percent.

During the same period, the highest deflation was observed in the all other products sub-sector in Q1 2019, with a rate of -8.53 percent. The lowest deflation was also recorded in the same sub-sector in Q4 2019, at -0.40 percent

Husi tinan 2018 to'o 2025, taxa inflasaun trimestral (quarter-on-quarter) iha Indústria Manufatura hatudu variassaun iha tolu sub-setor sira. Taxa inflasaun aas liu akontese iha sub-setor fabriku produktu ai-han seluk iha trimestre dahuluk (Q1) 2023, ho valor 7,25 pursentu. Enkuantu taxa inflasaun ki'ik liu (pozitivu) rejista iha sub-setor produktu manufatura seluk hotu-hotu iha Q2 2023, ho 0,08 pursentu.

Iha período hanesan, deflasiun aas liu akontese iha sub-setor produktu manufatura seluk hotu-hotu iha Q1 2019, ho taxa -8,53 pusementu. Deflasiun ki'ik liu mos rejista iha sub-setor ne'e iha Q4 2019, ho taxa -0,40 pusementu.

Graph/grafiku 4
Quarterly Percentage Change (2018=100) by Manufacturing Industry
Mudansa Persentagem Trimestral (2018= 100) Industria Manufatura
2019-2025



From 2018 to 2025, the quarterly (quarter-on-quarter) inflation rate varied across the three sub-sectors of the Manufacturing Industry. The manufacture of other food products sub-sector recorded the highest inflation rate in Q1 2023, reaching 7.25 percent, while the lowest positive inflation rate was recorded in Q4 2022, at 0.45 percent. In 2025, this sub-sector experienced deflation in the second quarter before recovering to an inflation rate of 4.52 percent in Q4 2025. The beverage manufacturing sub-sector experienced its highest inflation rate in Q3 2022, at 6.74 percent, and remained relatively stable throughout 2025, with no recorded quarterly inflation. Meanwhile, the all other products sub-sector recorded its highest inflation rate in Q1 2021, at 2.36 percent, while the lowest positive inflation rate was observed in Q2 2023, at 0.08 percent, and remained stable with no inflation throughout 2025.

During same period, the quarterly deflation rate of the three Manufacturing Industry sub-sectors fluctuated. The manufacture of other food products recorded the highest deflation in Q1 2019 at -3.67 percent, while the lowest deflation was in Q2 2019 at -0.73 percent. The beverage manufacturing sub-sector experienced its highest deflation in Q1 2021 at -3.74 percent, and the lowest in Q3 2019 at -1.30 percent. Meanwhile, the all other products sub-sector recorded the highest deflation among all sub-sectors, reaching -8.53 percent in Q1 2019, with the lowest deflation recorded in Q4 2019 at -0.40 percent.

Husi tinan 2018 to 'o 2025, taxa inflasaun trimestral (quarter-on-quarter) iha sub-setor tolu husi Indústria Manufatura hatudu variabilidade. Sub-setor fabrika produtu ai-han seluk (manufacture of other food products) hetan taxa inflasaun aas liu iha Q1 2023, ne'ebé atinji 7,25 pursentu, no taxa inflasaun pozitivu ki'ik liu akontese iha Q4 2022, ho 0,45 pursentu. Iha tinan 2025, sub-setor ida-ne'e hetan deflasiun iha trimestre daruak (Q2), maibé depois recupera fali no atinji taxa inflasaun 4,52 pursentu iha Q4 2025. Sub-setor fabrika bebidas (beverage manufacturing) hetan taxa inflasaun aas liu iha Q3 2022, ho 6,74 pursentu. Durante tinan 2025, sub-setor ida-ne'e haree katak presu sira mantén relativamente estável, tanba la iha inflasaun trimestral ne'ebé rejista.

Durante periodu hanesan, taxa deflasiun trimestral (quarter-on-quarter) iha tolu sub-setor husi Indústria Manufatura hatudu flutuasaun. Sub-setor fabrika produtu ai-han seluk (manufacture of other food products) rejista deflasiun aas liu iha Q1 2019, ho -3,67 pursentu, enkuantu deflasiun ki'ik liu akontese iha Q2 2019, ho -0,73 pursentu. Sub-setor fabrika bebidas (beverage manufacturing) hetan deflasiun aas liu iha Q1 2021, ho -3,74 pursentu, no deflasiun ki'ik liu iha Q3 2019, ho -1,30 pursentu. Enkuantu, sub-setor produtu hotu-hotu seluk (all other products) rejista deflasiun aas liu kompara ho sub-setor sira seluk, ne'ebé to'o -8,53 pursentu iha Q1 2019. Deflasiun ki'ik liu iha sub-setor ida-ne'e akontese iha Q4 2019, ho -0,40 pursentu.

Accommodation Industry sector

In 2025, the annual Producer Price Index (PPI) of the Accommodation industry reached 109.9, indicating an increase of 1.8 points compared with the base year (2018 = 100). This means that producer prices in the Accommodation industry increased by 9.9 percent compared with the base year. Compared with 2024, the index increased by 1.67 percent, showing a continued upward trend in accommodation service prices.

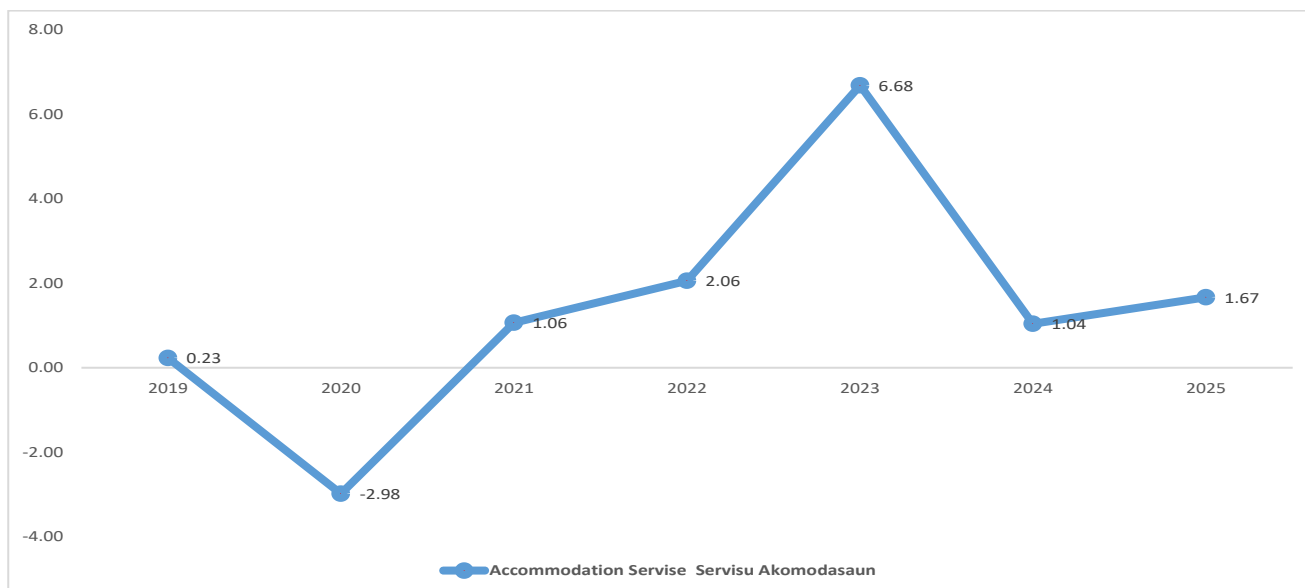
Setor Industria Akomodasaun

Iha tinan 2025, Índise Presu Produtór (PPI) anual ba indústria Akomodasaun atinji 109.9, ne'ebé hatudu aumentu pontu 1.8 kompara ho tinan baze (2018 = 100). Ida ne'e signifika katak presu produsaun iha indústria Akomodasaun aumenta 9.9 pursentu kompara ho tinan baze. Kompara ho tinan 2024, indise ne'e aumenta 1.67 pursentu, ne'ebé hatudu katak presu servisu akomodasaun kontinua sa'e.

Table/Tabela 4
Producer Price Index (2018=100) by Accommodation Industry
Índise Presu Produsaun (2018= 100) Industria Akomodasaun
2018-2025

Setor/Subsector	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Accommodation Service Servisu	100.0	100.2	97.2	98.3	100.3	107.0	108.1	109.9

Graph/grafiku 5
Percentage Change (2018=100) by Accommodation Industry
Mudansa Persentagem (2018= 100) Industria Akomodasaun
2019-2025



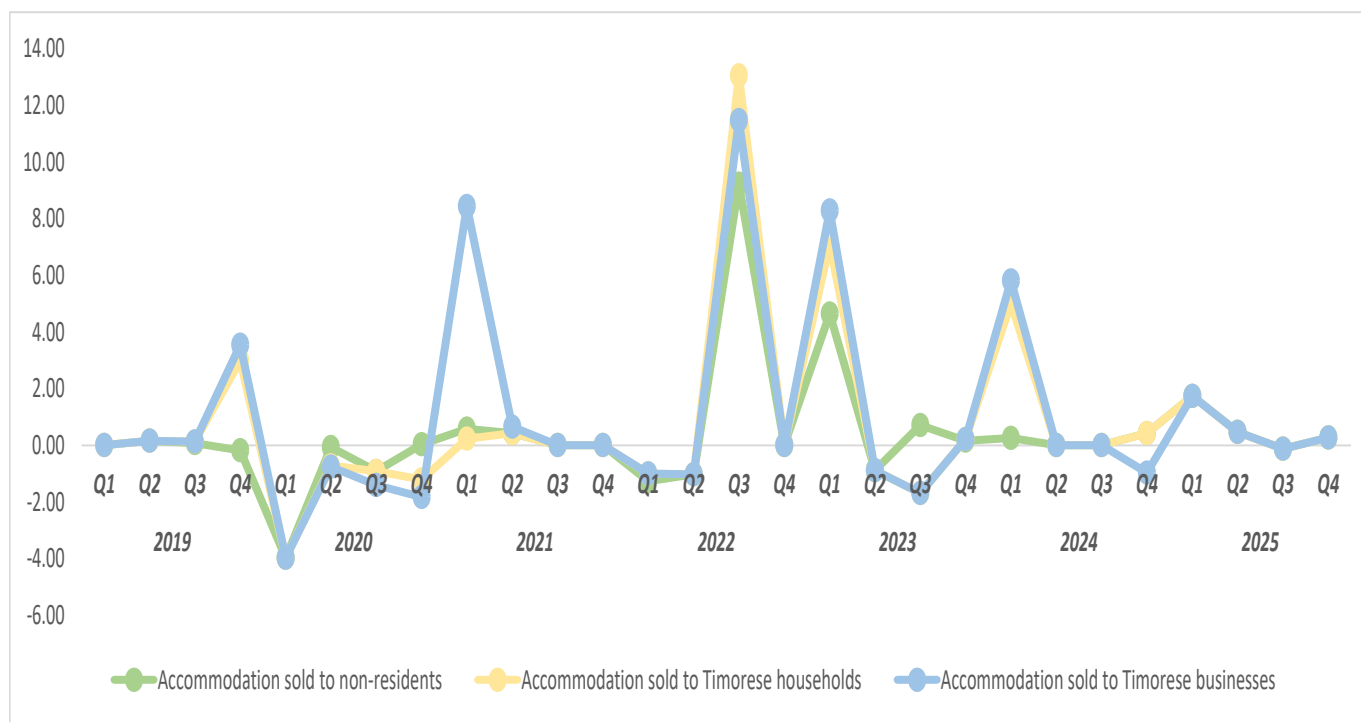
In 2018-2025 the quarterly (q to q) inflation, had the highest inflation rate on accommodation service sector happened in third quarter of 2023, which was 6.8 percent, while the lowest inflation was 0.1 percent in the second quarter of 2019.

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 2018-2025 ba inflasaun trimestral (q ba q), bazeia basetor servisu akomodasaun hatudu katak inflasaun a'as akontese iha trimestral terceiro 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
2019-2025





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