

TIMOR-LESTE









INTRODUCTION

Timor was actively involved in Southeast Asian trading networks for centuries and by the 14th century exported aromatic sandalwood, slaves, honey, and wax. By mid 16th century, the Portuguese had colonized the island. It was incorporated into Indonesia in July 1976 as the province of Timor Timur (East Timor). On 20 May 2002, Timor-Leste was internationally recognized as an independent state.

GOVERNMENT

Chief of State

President Francisco GUTERRES

Head of Government

Prime Minister Taur Matan RUAK

Government Type

semi-presidential republic

Capital

Dili

Legislature

unicameral National Parliament (65 seats)

GEOGRAPHY

Area

total: 14,874 sq km land: 14,874 sq km water: 0 sq km

Climate

tropical; hot, humid; distinct rainy and dry

seasons

Natural Resources

gold, petroleum, natural gas, manganese, marble

ECONOMY

Economic Overview

lower middle-income Southeast Asian economy; government expenditures funded via oil fund drawdowns: endemic corruption undermines growth; foreign aid-dependent; wide-scale poverty. unemployment, and illiteracy

GDP (Purchasing Power Parity) \$4.19 billion (2020 est.) GDP per capita (Purchasing Power Parity) \$3,200 (2020 est.) Industries - printing, soap manufacturing, handicrafts, woven cloth Agricultural products - rice, maize, vegetables, coffee, roots/tubers nes, other meats, cassava, pork, beans, mangoes/guavas Exports \$60 million (2020 est.)

crude petroleum, natural gas, coffee, vegetables, scrap iron (2019) partners: Singapore 51%, China 20%, Japan 9%, Indonesia 6% (2019)

Imports \$850 million (2020 est.)

refined petroleum, cars, cement, delivery trucks, motorcycles

partners: Indonesia 39%, China 27%, Singapore 10%, Malaysia 5% (2019)

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Population

1.41 million (July 2021 est.)

Population Growth

2.19% (2021 est.)

Ethnicity

Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian) (includes Tetun, Mambai, Tokodede,

Galoli, Kemak, Baikeno), Melanesian-Papuan (includes

Bunak, Fataluku, Bakasai), small Chinese minority



Tetun Prasa 30.6%, Mambai 16.6%, Makasai 10.5%, Tetun Terik 6.1%, Baikenu 5.9%, Kemak 5.8%, Bunak 5.5%, Tokodede 4%, Fataluku 3.5%, Waima'a 1.8%, Galoli 1.4%, Naueti 1.4%, Idate 1.2%, Midiki 1.2%, other 4.5% (2015 est.)

Religion

Roman Catholic 97.6%, Protestant/Evangelical 2%, Muslim 0.2%, other 0.2% (2015 est.)

