Policy Insights on Women and Trade

Timor-Leste



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About the paper

This paper examines how Timor-Leste can unlock women's participation in trade by strengthening the policy environment. Using data from the SheTrades Outlook tool, collected from 16 national institutions and two private sector organizations, it assesses progress and gaps across six areas: trade policy, business environment, legal and regulatory framework, access to skills, access to finance, and work and society.

The paper highlights good practices, identifies bottlenecks, and offers practical recommendations to help Timor-Leste ensure that women benefit from its accession to the World Trade Organization and Association of Southeast Asian Nations and new export opportunities.

Publisher: Internationl Trade Centre

Title: Policy Insights on Women and Trade: Timor-Leste

Publication date and place: Geneva, October 2026

Page count: 36

ITC Document Number: WYVC-26-219.E

Citation International Trade Centre (2026). *Policy Insights on Women and Trade: Timor-Leste*. ITC, Geneva.

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For more information on SheTrades Outlook, see: https://outlook.shetrades.com/home

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Foreword

Timor-Leste has achieved one economic milestone after another over the past few years. It is one of the newest members of the World Trade Organization and the first country in decades to join the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. With these achievements now behind it, Timor-Leste is exploring ways to build on its international economic relationships and create new opportunities for its private sector – and, critically, for the women who own and lead small and medium-sized enterprises.

This new SheTrades Outlook country profile for Timor-Leste is a contribution to that effort. It is based on a proven methodology that measures a country's progress on inclusive policies across six key pillars. It also is a process: a dialogue among a country's national institutions, private-sector stakeholders, and other members of the business ecosystem about the way forward.

Today, 70 countries have onboarded SheTrades Outlook, giving us a far clearer sense of the different steps that governments around the world have taken to make the regulatory and policy environment more supportive of women looking to trade. We have seen what works best and why, and how the experiences of one country can inform those of another.

At the International Trade Centre (ITC), we are committed to making sure that trade creates opportunities and benefits for everyone, especially those who have been underrepresented in the global economy. The evidence is clear: when women are empowered to take part fully in economic activity, all of society benefits. We have seen that throughout our history, and especially over the first full decade of the SheTrades Initiative.

These are not easy times for global trade, nor for efforts around the world to make economies more inclusive. That is precisely why now is the time to scale up efforts that support women's economic empowerment and ensure that the progress made towards greater equality and more resilient prosperity is not lost.

At ITC, we are doing exactly that. We have made the economic empowerment of women, youth, and other underrepresented groups one of the four strategic, transformative goals that we are pursuing under ITC's 2026–2030 Strategic Plan.

The commitment shown by national institutions and private-sector organizations in contributing to SheTrades Outlook underscores Timor-Leste's achievements to date and its promising prospects for the future. We are grateful for the generosity they have demonstrated with their insights and data, and we look forward to working with our Timorese partners as they continue their efforts to ensure that more women can trade internationally and benefit from it.



Pamela Coke-Hamilton

Executive Director
International Trade Centre

Acknowledgements

Ma. Diyina Gem Arbo, Policy Lead, SheTrades Initiative led the development of this policy brief, with analysis and drafting by Vanika Sharma, Associate Programme Officer, SheTrades Initiative (both International Trade Centre [ITC]). Diogo Alves conducted the institutional interviews that informed the brief.

ITC would like to thank Anne Griffin (ITC), for her support in the production process, Jennifer Freedman, who edited the paper, Kristina Golubic (ITC) and Design Plus d.o.o., for graphic support, and Anaïs Fevrier (ITC), for printing support.

Contribution to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.



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Acronyms

Unless otherwise specified, all references to dollars ($) are to United States dollars. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

AEMTL	Associação Empresarial das Mulheres de Timor-Leste (Timor-Leste Businesswomen Association)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BNCTL	Banco Nacional de Comércio de Timor-Leste (National Commercial Bank of Timor-Leste)
CCI-TL	Câmara de Comércio e Indústria de Timor-Leste (Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Timor Leste)
CNA	Comissão Nacional de Aprovisionamento (National Procurement Commission)
CNFP	Centro Nacional de Formação Profissional (National Vocational Training Centre)
FTA	Free trade agreement
IADE	Instituto de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Empresarial (Institute for Support to Enterprise Development)
INDMO	Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento de Mão-de-Obra (National Institute for Manpower Development)
INETL	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute of Statistics Timor-Leste)
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
MCI	Ministério do Comércio e Indústria (Ministry of Commerce and Industry)
SEI	Secretaria de Estado da Igualdade (Secretary of State for Equality)
SERVE	Serviço de Registo e Verificação Empresarial (Business Registration and Verification Service)
WTO	World Trade Organization



Executive summary

Timor-Leste is well positioned to drive faster economic growth through trade. The country's accession to the World Trade Organization in 2024 and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2025 can broaden trade partnerships, diversify export markets, and create a more conducive environment for private-sector growth.

To take full advantage of these opportunities, however, Timor-Leste must realize women's economic potential and introduce an inclusive ecosystem that promotes their participation in the economy. Above all, Timor-Leste must actively promote the participation and integration of women-led businesses in international value chains in the agriculture and tourism sectors to drive export diversification.

SheTrades Outlook has made it possible to highlight progress on trade and gender and identify priority areas for inclusive reform. The key findings across six pillars are summarized below:

- **Trade policy:** Timor-Leste has included trade-related concerns in the national strategy on gender equality, collects gender-disaggregated data on companies, uses gender indicators in policies, and has appointed a gender focal point.
- **Legal and regulatory framework:** Laws in Timor-Leste guarantee equal rights to inheritance and ownership, provide protection from gender-based discrimination and equal remuneration, and mandate gender-responsive budgeting.
- **Business environment:** National institutions provide business support services, incubators, accelerator programmes, help desks, and grievance redress mechanisms to support entrepreneurs and exporters. They also regularly publish information on public procurement tenders and Customs rules online. Still, there is room for improvement, such as fully implementing the national single window, collecting gender-disaggregated data, and adopting gender-responsive public procurement policies.

- **Access to skills:** National institutions offer upskilling programmes for workers and entrepreneurs and training on trade regulations. They can also provide targeted training to women-led businesses.
- **Access to finance:** Financial and national institutions offer digital financial services, fund women-led businesses to participate in trade fairs, and provide financial schemes to women entrepreneurs. However, they can also provide venture-capital financing and trade finance schemes to women.
- **Work and society:** Domestic laws guarantee that men and women can work in the same industries and perform the same tasks. The Timorese Government collects gender-disaggregated data on time spent on main job. It can also collect data on time-use on unpaid care and household work.

Opportunities for reform

Key opportunities for reform include:

- **The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI) can mainstream gender** into trade policy by including the Timor-Leste Businesswomen Association (Associação Empresarial das Mulheres de Timor-Leste or AEMTL) and other women's business associations in consultations. MCI can also negotiate and sign more trade agreements with gender provisions and, once signed, implement the ASEAN Free Trade Area, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, and the European Union–Pacific Economic Partnership Agreement in a gender-responsive way.
- **MCI can strengthen staff awareness and capacity** to assess the gender impacts of trade agreements and systematically embed these assessments into the trade-policy process. The ministry can build the trade and gender focal point's capacity on trade issues and enhance coordination with MCI staff on the development of trade policies. MCI can also work with the National Institute of Statistics Timor-Leste (INETL), the National Procurement Commission (CNA), and trade and business support organizations to adopt a standard definition of a women-owned/led business.
- **The Customs Authority can work** with the Secretary of State for Equality to train Customs officials on identifying and addressing gender-specific barriers in customs procedures and provide targeted guidance to women-led businesses on Customs procedures.
- **CNA can establish inclusive frameworks** in public procurement by consolidating and publishing information on all public procurement processes and tenders on the e-procurement portal. The commission can work with AEMTL to establish a notification mechanism to inform women of relevant tenders and procurement processes. CNA can also introduce targeted measures to increase women-led businesses' participation in public procurement and build staff awareness and capacity to design and implement gender-responsive procurement practices.
- **The Government of Timor-Leste can strengthen monitoring and evaluation of gender-responsive initiatives** by mandating the collection of gender-disaggregated data across all government agencies and departments. INETL can build the capacity of national institutions to collect such data, enabling them to track gender-disaggregated data on exporting firms, beneficiaries of support services and help desks, complainants in trade malpractice cases, and vendors participating in public procurement, and the time men and women spend on unpaid care and household work.
- **National institutions can implement targeted initiatives for women-led businesses.** MCI, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Timor Leste, AEMTL, and other trade and business support organizations can provide targeted training and technical support to women-led businesses to enter and integrate into new value chains, particularly in the agriculture and tourism sectors.
- **Financial institutions including the National Commercial Bank of Timor-Leste and export–import banks can provide trade-finance schemes** – such as export guarantees, letters of credit, and loans in traded currency – to encourage women's participation in trade. The National Vocational Training Centre, the National Institute for Manpower Development, the Institute for Support to Enterprise Development, and other national institutions can partner with AEMTL to provide targeted training to women-led businesses on entrepreneurship and offer incentives to women to participate in training programmes.
- **National institutions can establish venture-capital financing programmes**, especially for women-led start-ups, and mainstream gender in business innovation programmes and projects such as Timor Digital 2032, Export Awards, and MCI Award to drive women's innovation and entrepreneurship.


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About Timor-Leste: Support to Regional Integration and Trade project

Funded by the European Union and implemented by ITC, the project Support to Regional Integration and Trade in Timor-Leste supports the country through its economic development journey. Timor-Leste's accession to the World Trade Organization and ASEAN has created opportunities to strengthen the Timorese economy, attract investment, and connect the country's businesses and people to regional and international markets. Turning these opportunities into lasting, inclusive growth requires strong institutions, effective policies, and a private sector equipped to compete and thrive.

Working closely with the Government, the national parliament, the private sector, and civil society, the initiative provides practical, tailored assistance to advance regional and international economic integration and translate trade commitments into meaningful results.

The project combines policy and legal advice, institutional capacity building, and support for trade-related reforms with initiatives that raise awareness, promote entrepreneurship, and strengthen public–private dialogue. It also supports Timor-Leste's engagement with the European Union under the European Union–Pacific Economic Partnership Agreement.

At its heart, the project is about ensuring that the benefits of integration are widely shared – creating new opportunities for businesses and entrepreneurs and empowering women and young people to play an active role in Timor-Leste's economic future.

About SheTrades Initiative

ITC's SheTrades Initiative is a global platform that empowers women to engage in business, creating value for both them and their communities. The initiative ensures that the right capacities and conditions are present to foster inclusive and sustainable trade.

SheTrades delivers activities and training that improve women traders' ability to do business successfully. At the same time, the initiative works to remove inequalities that hinder women's participation in trade and fosters a better trade environment for all.

CHAPTER 1

SheTrades Outlook: Turning data into opportunity

Why does women's economic empowerment matter?

Timor-Leste is entering a transformative phase in its economic development. The country acceded to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2024 and joined the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2025.

Greater integration into regional and global trade can help Timor-Leste expand its export markets and diversify beyond oil through preferential market access. It would also create incentives for firms to develop and export a wider range of goods and services, extending trade beyond a small number of commodity producers to companies across more sectors. Ultimately, deeper integration would broaden participation in international trade and create new opportunities for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, including women-led businesses.

Realizing these opportunities for women, however, will require deliberate action to ensure they can participate in and benefit from Timor-Leste's expanding trade sectors. Timor-Leste's Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 aims for a diversified economy, prioritizing the agriculture and tourism sectors, and includes strategies to increase women's economic participation and promote women in decision-making roles. This needs to be complemented with gender-responsive policies and tailored support that are key to facilitating women's participation in Timor-Leste's economic growth.

SheTrades Outlook identifies priority areas for improvement and highlights good practices that support women's economic empowerment in Timor-Leste. It can provide critical data to help policymakers adopt domestic reforms that optimize gains from accessions to the WTO and ASEAN, while ensuring that women can benefit from export diversification and contribute to the country's integration into regional and global trade.

What is SheTrades Outlook?

SheTrades Outlook is an innovative, evidence-based policy tool designed by ITC. It identifies policies, laws, or programmes that contribute to or prevent women's participation in the economy and in trade. This first-of-its-kind tool is based on 55 indicators that are grouped under six interlinked pillars: trade policy, business environment, legal and regulatory framework, access to skills, access to finance, and work and society.

SheTrades Outlook is based on data collected by national consultants from 20 national institutions and organizations on average per country. Data are collected through interviews based on semi-structured questionnaires. Examples of institutions surveyed include ministries of trade, education, finance, technology, and women's affairs; public procurement authorities; Customs authorities; central banks; national statistics offices; business associations; and chambers of commerce.

SheTrades Outlook also uses reliable, publicly available, and recently updated databases from the Inter-Parliamentary Union; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the United Nations Statistics Division; the World Bank; and the World Economic Forum. Additionally, national experts have identified an average of three good practices per country.

As of 2026, SheTrades Outlook has been rolled out in 70 countries in all geographic regions and of different levels of economic development.

SheTrades Outlook in Timor-Leste

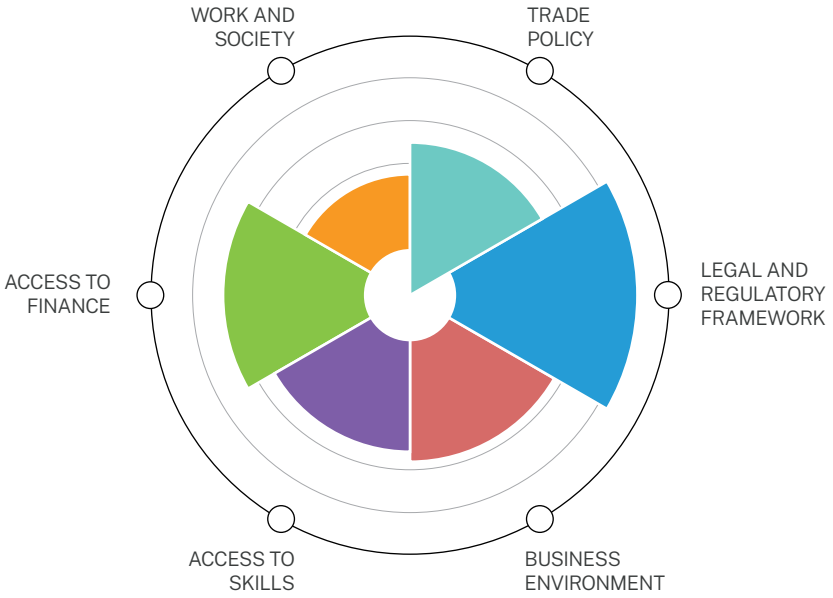
For the data collection, 18 organizations – 16 national institutions and two private-sector organizations – were interviewed. Institutions were chosen based on their strategic objectives and relevance for the six pillars of the initiative. The institutional survey was conducted in 2026. This policy brief presents the latest available data.

The SheTrades Outlook indicator scores range from zero to one. Timor-Leste performed the highest in legal and regulatory framework. This was followed by access to finance, business environment, access to skills, and trade policy. It performed the lowest in work and society.

Detailed information on the scores under each pillar is presented below. This includes strengths, bottlenecks, and gaps identified in the data.

Figure 1

SheTrades Outlook indicator scores



Source: SheTrades Outlook.



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CHAPTER 2

Results: Strengths and challenges

Trade policy



Consultation process

Initiatives or mechanisms are in place to include women's associations/organizations in consultation processes

Women's associations/organizations participate in consultation processes

Trade and gender-related concerns are included in policies and agreements



Policy or action plan on gender equality and women's empowerment includes trade-related concerns

Trade agreements ar regional economic integration agreements include gender provisions

Assessment, monitoring and evaluation



Ex-ante and ex-post gender impact assessments of trade agreements are carried out

Trade policy uses gender indicators

Gender-disaggregated data



Law or regulation mandates the collection of gender-disagreggated data

Gender-disaggregated data is collected on companies

Women's participation in strategic roles



Women are represented in ministerial and parliamentary positions

Provided by: Inter-Parliamentary Union and national statistics

Capacity building on gender issues



Trade Ministry staff receive training on gender issues

A gender focal point focusing on trade and gender issues has been established

TRADE POLICY



The trade policy pillar focuses on the inclusiveness of trade policies, agreements, and practices. It also includes the adoption of gender-responsive practices in trade and trade-related institutions.

Timor-Leste shows medium-low performance in this pillar. There are good practices in the country, such as:

- Including trade-related concerns in the national strategy on gender equality
- Collecting gender-disaggregated data on companies
- Establishing a trade and gender focal point and training Ministério do Comércio e Indústria (Ministry of Commerce and Industry or MCI) staff on gender issues
- Using gender indicators in projects and programmes

However, there are opportunities for improvements, such as:

- Including women's business associations in consultation processes
- Adopting an internationally recognized definition of a women-owned or women-led business
- Mandating the collection of gender-disaggregated data
- Mainstreaming gender in trade policy and agreements
- Assessing the gender impact of trade agreements

What works?

The Government of Timor-Leste has adopted the Maubisse Declaration, which serves as its national action plan to promote women's economic empowerment, with a particular focus on rural women. It includes a goal on women's economic development that prioritizes agricultural development, female entrepreneurship, and access to credit for rural women, and seeks to strengthen their participation in sectors such as tourism and agriculture. Nineteen key ministries and Banco Nacional de Comércio de Timor-Leste (National Commercial Bank of Timor-Leste or BNCTL) coordinate to implement the declaration.

The MCI has the following commitments, which include trade-related concerns:

1. Increase the number of women beneficiaries of industrial subsidies, ensuring that more women-led firms obtain government support in the industrial sector.
2. Improve women's access to markets by building and rehabilitating six municipal markets in Aileu, Ainaro, Liquica, Baucau, Dili (Becora), and Ermera (Gleno).
3. Coordinate with the Instituto de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Empresarial (Institute for Support to Enterprise Development or IADE) to ensure that at least 30% of women beneficiaries receive training in gender, sales, accounting, marketing, trade, and promotion.
4. Create business opportunities for women and ensure 30% participation of rural women in national and international fairs.
5. Provide financial and technical support to 200 women from cooperatives, microenterprises, and small firms in rural areas to strengthen their business capacity and competitiveness.
6. Strengthen MCI's institutional capacity to collect and provide sex-disaggregated data to support evidence-based planning and monitoring.

Gender-disaggregated data are collected on companies. For instance, MCI collects annual data on company ownership, employment, and size. In 2024/25, women owned 265 Timorese businesses, or 30% of all firms in the country. MCI can also consider collecting gender-disaggregated data on exporting companies.

The coordinating minister for economic affairs is assessing the impact of Timor-Leste's accession to the WTO and ASEAN frameworks, and gender considerations are included in these assessments.

The Secretaria de Estado da Igualdade (Secretary of State for Equality or SEI) and UN Women trained MCI staff on trade and gender issues in 2025, with 51 women participating – representing 60% of the total.



All Timorese ministries are mandated to establish a gender focal point, and MCI has appointed one whose responsibilities include addressing gender issues in trade policies and programmes. However, effectively mainstreaming gender in trade policy and agreements requires a solid understanding of trade dynamics and how trade can contribute to women's economic empowerment. Strengthening the gender focal point's capacity on trade issues would enhance MCI's ability to integrate gender considerations more systematically throughout trade policy.

Where is more progress needed?

The Associação Empresarial das Mulheres de Timor-Leste (Timor-Leste Businesswomen Association or AEMTL) has taken part in policy dialogues led by MCI, including those focused on the ASEAN market. MCI can regularly invite AEMTL and women-led businesses to participate in consultations on trade policies and agreements to ensure that these policies address the specific barriers and challenges that women encounter. MCI can also consider collecting gender-disaggregated data on participants in consultations.

Four of the 18 institutions interviewed use a definition of women-owned business, though the definitions are not uniform. Timor-Leste can adopt an internationally recognized definition of women-led or women-owned business as prescribed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) International Workshop Agreement (IWA) 34: Women's entrepreneurship - Key definitions and general criteria.[1, 2]

Using a standard definition would enable national institutions to more effectively identify beneficiaries of women's economic empowerment programmes and improve the monitoring of programme impacts. By adopting ISO IWA 34, Timor-Leste can also generate comparable data on women's entrepreneurship at the regional and international levels.

The Government can also establish a law to mandate the collection of gender-disaggregated data across all agencies and departments. The Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute of Statistics Timor-Leste or INETL) collects such data on indicators such as population, poverty and income, employment, education, and health.

Although Timor-Leste is not party to any free trade agreement (FTA), the country will eventually onboard ASEAN's free trade agreement under Article 20.9 and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, subject to all members' approval. Timor-Leste is also in negotiations to join the European Union–Pacific Economic Partnership Agreement.

In SheTrades Outlook, gender responsiveness in trade agreements is rated as 'limited', 'evolving', or 'advanced'. None of these agreements has an evolving or advanced level of gender-responsiveness. However, the Timorese Government can support inclusive implementation of the FTAs by organizing awareness-raising workshops that show women entrepreneurs how they can leverage the agreements to participate in trade, identify products with strong export potential, and meet market access requirements.

Timor-Leste can embed gender provisions in the trade agreements it negotiates. This aligns with a growing global trend in which countries use trade agreements as instruments to advance women's economic empowerment. Timor-Leste can join this movement. The ITC policy guide *Mainstreaming Gender in Free Trade Agreements* offers recommendations and model clauses designed to improve women's participation in trade through the inclusion of gender-responsive provisions in FTAs.

As with the gender impact assessment for Timor-Leste's WTO and ASEAN accession, MCI can conduct *ex-ante* and *ex-post* gender impact assessments of trade agreements to ensure that women benefit from the country's trade instruments. Awareness-raising and capacity-building training on the importance of conducting such assessments both before and after a trade agreement is signed can also be undertaken.

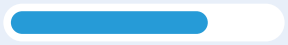


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Legal and regulatory framework



Signing, ratification and enforecement of key international conventions



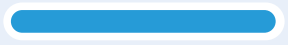
Country has ratified the CEDAW and CEDAW optional protocol
Provided by: The Committee of Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)



Country has ratified and enforced ILO Conventions 100, 111, and 183



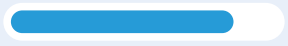
Gender-responsive budgeting approach



Government uses gender-responsive budgeting approach



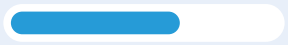
Laws that facilitate access to productive resources



Law provides women and men with equal rights to property and access to financial services
Provided by: The World Bank



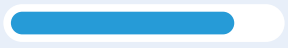
Laws that facilitate access to the labour market



Law mandates non-discrimination in employment based on gender, protection from sexual harassment and equal remuneration for work of equal value
Provided by: The World Bank



Paid parental leave policies



Maternity leave benefit is mandated



Paternity leave benefit is mandated



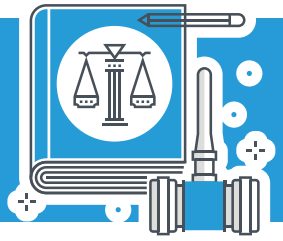
Childcare and education support and facilities



Parents receive childcare and education support



LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK



This pillar assesses a country's adoption of the laws and regulations that protect and promote women's rights. It also covers the laws and policies that support women's entry into the labour market, as well as their continued participation and advancement. An example would be laws that help women combine work with childcare responsibilities. More than half of the data for this pillar were sourced from World Bank Women, Business and the Law; the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Information System on International Labour Standards.

Timor-Leste achieved the highest performance in this pillar. This reflects its ratification of key international conventions and the adoption of national laws that guarantee equal rights for men and women in inheritance, property ownership, and remuneration. There are also laws against gender-based discrimination in the workplace. The Government provides paternity leave and childcare benefits and has adopted a gender-responsive budgeting approach.

What works?

Internationally, Timor-Leste has demonstrated its commitment to gender equality by ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the convention's optional protocol, as well as ILO Conventions 100 (equal remuneration) and 111 (non-discrimination in employment and occupation).

Domestically, the Government has enacted legislation



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guaranteeing equal inheritance and ownership rights for women and men and prohibiting discrimination in opening a bank account. It has also introduced laws that ban gender-based discrimination in employment and ensure equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Parliament Resolution No.12/2010 mandates the adoption of a gender-responsive budgeting approach. Gender requirements are included in the Timorese budget circular, preparation, review, monitoring, and reporting.

The country uses an online budget planning, monitoring, and evaluation platform called Dalan Ba Futuru that incorporates gender-responsive budgeting tools such as gender markers and earmarked programmes for gender equality. SEI conducts gender-responsive budget analyses across all programmes implemented by the ministries, including assessments of gender-disaggregated data on programme participation.

To help balance unpaid care responsibilities between parents, the law mandates five days of parental leave for fathers. The Government also provides childcare and education support services.

For instance, the Ministério da Solidariedade Social e Inclusão (Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion) implements the *Bolsa da Mãe* programme, which offers cash transfers to vulnerable households provided the identified child attends and successfully completes each level of schooling. The benefit ranges from $8 to $10 depending on family structure, and the amount earmarked for school-age children with disabilities who attend school has been raised by $5.

Where is more progress needed?

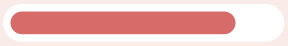
Timor-Leste can consider ratifying ILO Convention 183 on maternity protection. In line with this convention, there is an opportunity to ensure that women receive 14 weeks of maternity leave with full pay. Women are now entitled to 12 weeks of maternity leave but paid benefits are available only to workers who contribute to the general social security regime and meet all eligibility conditions. As a result, many women receive only a daily subsidy rather than full wage replacement.

The Government can also establish laws banning discrimination in access to credit and address sexual harassment in the workplace.

Business environment



Representation of women business associations



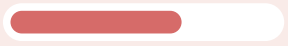
Women's business associations are represented at the national level



Women-led businesses participate in activities conducted by chambers of commerce



Business start-ups



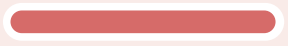
Support services are available when establishing a company



National institutions implement incubator/accelerator programmes



Access to trade and customs information



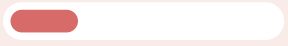
Help and information desks are available at government offices to assist companies in complying with national regulations and export/import requirements



lnformation on changes in customs procedures and trade regulations are announced in a timely manner



Public procurement



lnformation on public procurement process, vendors and transactions are available



Preferential scheme on public procurement for women-led businesses is implemented

Reporting and monitoring unfair practices in trade



Means exist for women and men to report complaints on wrong doing on trade regulations ar procedures



Trade facilitation and gender-responsive framework in customs



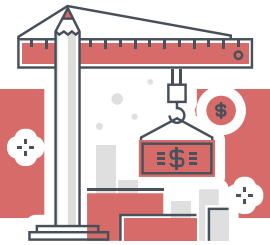
Single-window electronic interface is available



Gender-sensitive guidelines by the World Customs Organization or other national monitoring framework is implemented

Border-level customs agents and officials receive training on gender-sensitive practices

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT



A business ecosystem conducive to resilient growth is essential throughout the business cycle. This pillar examines the inclusiveness of the business ecosystem, including the industry bodies that support women's entrepreneurship. It also assesses the ease and cost of establishing and running a business, trading across borders, and accessing information and public procurement markets.

Timor-Leste has a medium score in this pillar. This reflects the presence of women's business associations in the country, the availability of business support services, incubators, and accelerator programmes, and the establishment of help desks and grievance redress mechanisms. Also, information about changes in Customs rules and public procurement tenders is published online.

However, there is room for improvement, including the following:

- Collecting gender-disaggregated data on suppliers in public procurement
- Adopting a preferential scheme for women-owned businesses in public procurement
- Fully implementing Timor-Leste's single-window electronic interface
- Adopting gender-sensitive practices in Customs
- Training Customs officials on gender issues
- Collecting gender-disaggregated data on support service beneficiaries, help and information desks, and complainants of trade malpractices

What works?

AEMTL is a national-level women's business association that works with national institutions to provide help and information on business and trade to women-led companies. It also takes part in consultation processes so women entrepreneurs can raise concerns with the Government. AEMTL members participate in activities organized by the Câmara de Comércio e Indústria de Timor-Leste (Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Timor Leste or CCI-TL) at both the municipal and national levels.

Business support services are available when establishing a company in Timor-Leste. For instance, the Serviço de Registo e Verificação Empresarial (Business Registration and Verification Service or SERVE) offers a one-stop shop for entrepreneurs who want to register their businesses. It offers step-by-step guidelines and online information on the registration process and cooperates with IADE to provide technical training to facilitate business licences for entrepreneurs.

IADE also administers the Innovative Business Plan Competition, through which young entrepreneurs can submit and pitch their business proposals. The winning proposal receives support throughout the registration process, with IADE covering all registration fees. Once registered, IADE provides business counselling and business coaching for two years.

The Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária, Pesca e Floresta (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Forestry) provides step-by-step guidance and counselling to entrepreneurs in the agriculture sector on setting up a business and the registration process under SERVE.

Incubator and accelerator programmes are also available for start-ups. MCI administers the Business Innovation Challenge, IADE administers the Fasilidade Inkubasaun Negósiu (Business Incubation Facility), and AEMTL administers the Ideais Dili Inovar incubator. All three programmes invite applicants to submit business proposals and gain access to technical support, funding and credit, and opportunities for business implementation.

In 2025, 17 of the 42 participants in the Business Innovation Challenge were women. So far in 2026, 6 women and 18 men have been awarded support packages through the Business Incubation Facility. Under Ideais Dili Inovar, eight winners received the initial seed capital for their business idea.

The Autoridade Aduaneira (Customs Authority) has set up help desks in its central and municipal offices to provide information on export and import requirements. Information is also available on the Autoridade Aduaneira website. MCI

has a trade information portal that provides information on business registration, tax identification number, exporting requirements, trader registration, and export procedures. The ministry also coordinates with the CCI-TL to provide information on trade rules and requirements to businesses.

TradeInvest's help desk provides information on export and import requirements. The investment and export promotion agency has also developed an Exporter's Guide that contains information on trade statistics, trade composition, requirements, and trade relations. For agricultural imports and exports, the Quarantine Department under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Forestry provides information on the required licences and grants the necessary permits.

Updated information on customs procedures and trade regulations can be found online on the Timor-Leste electronic single window, the Customs Authority portal, and the TradeInvest website and at borders.

National institutions offer mechanisms to report complaints about wrongdoings on trade rules and regulations. The Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs' Strategic Unit of Economic Integration organizes a monthly meeting between the public and private sector. Businesses can report wrongdoings on trade regulations at these meetings. Traders can also e-mail TradeInvest to file complaints and the agency coordinates with MCI to address the problem. Complaints on agricultural exports and imports can be lodged with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Forestry through a formal letter.

Where is more progress needed?

To support Timor-Leste's goal of achieving export diversification, national institutions can help women-led businesses enter and integrate into global value chains in priority sectors – agriculture and tourism. There is an opportunity for MCI, the CCI-TL, AEMTL, and other trade and business support organizations to provide technical support and targeted information and training to women-led businesses to encourage their participation in international trade.

The Procurement Law mandates that information on application and selection processes for public procurement should be published on the Comissão Nacional de Aprovisionamento (National Procurement Commission or CNA) website and in newspapers. Vendors can also download the Standard Bidding Document from the website. Any changes to the call for tenders during the procurement process are published on the CNA website, the Ministry of Finance website, and Digi Market.

National institutions can publish tender opportunities on the e-procurement platform. However, as each ministry has its own procurement process, not all tender opportunities are posted on the e-procurement platform. Small firms and women-owned businesses, which tend to be more qualified to bid for smaller contracts, are therefore unable to access them and miss the opportunity to participate in the bidding process. It would be helpful for CNA to consolidate and publish information on all public tenders – big or small – on its website or the e-procurement platform.

CNA can also create a gender-disaggregated database of registered suppliers and public procurement transactions. This would help map women's participation in government procurement and identify women-led businesses that should be notified about smaller public tenders. CNA can also partner with women's business associations, such as AEMTL, to create a mechanism to notify women-led businesses about public procurement opportunities.

The Government can promote women's participation in public procurement through inclusive policy, targeted practices, and preferential schemes. It might consider raising awareness of gender-responsive public procurement among CNA and other procurement entities. CNA can explore opportunities to reform procurement practices and procedures to encourage greater participation by women-led firms.

Additional targeted measures can include quotas for women-led businesses in procurement opportunities, targets for the share of contracts awarded to women entrepreneurs, and requirements to include women-owned businesses in subcontracting plans of awarded tenders.

Adopting gender-responsive public procurement helps ensure that women and men can equally submit bids, win tenders, and serve as government suppliers. The ITC policy guide *Making Public Procurement Work for Women* offers recommendations on how to reshape procurement systems to improve women's participation.

The Timor-Leste electronic single window has been partially implemented. Several national institutions and government agencies are still working to connect to the system.



The Timorese single window is also being integrated into the ASEAN single window as part of the country's accession strategy. The following trade and Customs procedures can be completed online:

- Electronic Customs declarations
- Electronic submission of sea/air cargo manifests
- Electronic application and issuance of a preferential certificate of origin
- Electronic application of Customs refunds

The electronic application and issuance of sanitary and phytosanitary certificates falls under the Quarantine Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Forestry.

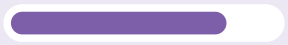
The Government can consider collecting gender-disaggregated data on people who benefit from support services, information and help desks, and complainants on trade malpractices. This would make it easier to assess women's needs and track how trade policy can be improved to benefit women.

The Customs Authority has an opportunity to apply gender-sensitive practices. Timor-Leste has already adopted the Revised Arusha Declaration and is following the World Customs Organization's SAFE Framework in developing its new Customs rules and processes. It can also adopt the World Customs Organization's gender equality organization tool. The Customs Authority can consider training border-level Customs agents on gender-sensitive practices.

Access to skills



Education and literacy



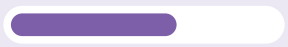
Law mandates compulsory education



Gender disaggregated data on adult literacy
Provided by: UNESCO and national statistics



Skills programmes for workers and entrepreneurs



Enrolment rate in technical and vocational programmes (female/male ratio)
Provided by: UNESCO and national statistics



Skills training programmes for workers are conducted



Business skills training for MSME owners are conducted



Training to facilitate access to markets are conducted



Targeted support and capacity building programmes for women

National institutions provide targeted support and capacity building programmes for women

Access to ICT and business innovation support



Policies and programmes are in place to support women's business innovation



Access to internet



ACCESS TO SKILLS



Improving access to education is essential for building the skills needed to reduce gender-based inequalities in opportunities. It is also vital to break the cycle of poverty. This pillar focuses on measures that strengthen women's capabilities and business-related skills, with the dual objective of closing the education gap and equipping women to compete and succeed in international markets and in occupations traditionally dominated by men.

Timor-Leste's performance in this pillar is medium due to the availability of upskilling programmes for workers and entrepreneurs, training on trade rules and public procurement processes. However, there are opportunities for improvement, including support for women's business associations and business-innovation programmes for women.

What works?

Timor-Leste has a strong rate of female enrolment in technical and vocational education training programmes. In 2026, women accounted for 60% of enrolments and 57% of graduates, according to estimates from the Secretaria de Estado do Ensino Secundário Geral e Ensino Secundário Técnico-Vocacional (Secretary of State for Secondary and Technical and Vocational Education).

The country has established a Centro Nacional de Formação Profissional (National Vocational Training Centre or CNFP) in several regions to train people entering the labour market. The Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento de Mão-de-Obra (National Institute for Manpower Development or INDMO) offers a training programme that combines off-the-job learning (classroom-based training) with on-the-job experience (professional internships).

INDMO also delivers reskilling and upskilling programmes through companies registered with the institute. In addition, INDMO works with SERVE to certify internal training carried out within registered companies to ensure quality and compliance with national standards.

The General Directorate of Industry under MCI works with IADE to provide capacity-building training to workers. The Secretaria de Estado do Ensino Secundário Geral e Ensino Secundário Técnico-Vocacional (Secretary of State for Secondary Education and Technical) is working with the Asian Development Bank and INDMO to upgrade the school education curriculum to include professional courses. TradeInvest works with the International Finance Corporation and the ILO to provide capacity-building training on topics such as exports, pricing, shipping, and logistics.

National institutions offer training on entrepreneurial skills. For instance, CNFP provides business skills training, including information on how to access credit and IADE offers courses on financial literacy, human-resources management, business management, business plan development, marketing and branding, negotiation and communication, and marketing. The training is offered at three levels – basic, medium, and advanced – and takes place in person in groups of 20 people. In 2025, 1,726 women, or 52.3% of the total, were trained.

MCI provides training on entrepreneurial skills while INDMO is creating national standards on entrepreneurship that will become part of the National Qualification Framework. The Tibar CNPF will soon deliver training on the standards.

Training is available to help companies navigate trade rules and procedures. For instance, the Customs Authority offers advocacy sessions on Customs rules and requirements to people at border areas. The authority also cooperates with AEMTL and the CCI-TL to provide information on trade rules and regulations. The Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs conducts outreach on WTO post-accession issues. MCI and TradeInvest conduct awareness-raising and dissemination workshops on trade laws and regulations.

Awareness-raising workshops are also available on public procurement processes. CNA works with CCI-TL to train companies on topics such as procurement law, types of procurement, preparing bidding documents, and selection processes.



Where is more progress needed?

National institutions do not provide targeted training to women-led businesses or offer incentives to encourage their participation. However, they have partnered with AEMTL to provide technical assistance to promote women's participation in economic activity. For instance, the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs provides funding to AEMTL to support programmes targeted at women-led businesses. SEI and AEMTL advocate for women's inclusion in industry. These efforts led to a 30% quota for women in construction projects under the Maubisse Declaration.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Forestry offer women-led businesses inputs, such as seeds and raw materials. TradeInvest invites members of AEMTL to participate in seminars on trade processes and regulations.

Although policies and programmes are in place to support business innovation, none include provisions for women. For instance, Timor-Leste has adopted the Timor Digital 2032, a 10-year strategic plan aimed at advancing digital technologies and information and communication technologies across critical sectors. It seeks to implement a portal to promote products from rural and last-mile areas in national and international markets.

TradeInvest hosts the Export Awards, an annual initiative organized by the Export Promotion Directorate that encourages innovation and competitiveness of firms that export or have potential to export to international markets. As part of its strategy to boost economic growth and resilience in Timor-Leste, MCI launched the MCI Award 2025, themed Innovation for Economic Growth and Resilience, to recognize innovative micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises. Gender can be mainstreamed in these policies and programmes to ensure that women entrepreneurs receive support to develop innovative companies.

INETL collects gender-disaggregated data on telephone usage and can consider collecting such data on internet and mobile phone usage.

Access to finance



Access to financial services



Digital financial services are available



There is access to formal financial resources (female/male ratio)
Provided by: The World Bank

missing data

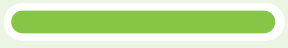
Financial inclusion strategies and programmes



Financial inclusion strategy and financial literacy programme



Financial support for women-led businesses and women's business associations



Women-led businesses receive financial support to participate in trade fairs



Fiscal and trade finance schemes



Financial institutions are mandated to report gender-disaggregated data



Fiscal schemes are available to facilitate entrepreneurial opportunities



Trade finance schemes are available in the country to facilitate trade

Financial instruments and other financing opportunities



Financial instruments are available to support entrepreneurial opportunities



Venture capital financing opportunities are available to support women entrepreneurs

ACCESS TO FINANCE



This pillar focuses on women's access to formal financial services and explores whether governments – alone or in partnership with the private sector – have developed innovative solutions to promote financial inclusion for women. Examples include removing or modifying bank requirements for physical collateral or verifiable cash flow so women can access finance more easily.

Timor-Leste has a medium-high performance in this pillar due to the following factors:

- Digital financial services are available
- There is a financial inclusion strategy and financial literacy programmes
- Financial support is provided to women-led businesses to participate in trade fairs
- Financial institutions are mandated to collect gender-disaggregated data
- Financial schemes target women

What works?

Digital financial services – including mobile banking, online banking, and sending or receiving money internationally – are available in Timor-Leste. Banco Central de Timor Leste (the Central Bank of Timor Leste) implements the Strategic Plan for Financial Sector Development 2025–2035, which aims to develop an inclusive and modern financial ecosystem. The strategy includes targets to include women in the financial sector, such as:

1. Formalizing 50% of identified informal businesses within five years, including 50% women-owned;
2. Expanding market access for 50% of agricultural producers and other micro-businesses, ensuring half are women;
3. Training 10,000 farmers and small business owners, of which at least half are women, within 10 years;
4. Establishing 1,000 micro-retailer businesses as financial service agents within five years, ensuring a 'significant percentage' are women-owned;
5. Increasing financial inclusion in target areas by 90% over 10 years, with a specific focus on women.

Several financial literacy programmes are available. The Central Bank of Timor Leste provides financial literacy training through school and university programmes, community workshops, and awareness campaigns. SEI and IADE offer training on basic business accounting and financial record-keeping to women entrepreneurs and INDMO provides training on managing financial records for businesses.

The Moris Rasik microfinance institution provides training on topics such as basic numeracy skills, including how to use a calculator, guidance on family budgeting, and on savings and financial planning. Moris Rasik trained 6,215 women between 2010 and 2025.

Women-led businesses also receive financial support to participate in trade fairs. The Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs provides financial support to AEMTL to support women-led businesses' participation in government-organized national trade fair activities. During the World Food celebration in 2025, MCI gave women's groups financial support for food, accommodation, and additional monetary benefits to participate in the event exhibitions. TradeInvest offers airplane tickets and 15% of the per diem to women-owned companies participating in international trade fairs.

The Maubisse Declaration mandates BNCTL to regularly report gender-disaggregated data on credit provided to the Central Bank of Timor Leste, including monthly, annual, and financial reports.

Financial instruments to support women entrepreneurs are also available. For example, BNCTL offers unsecured loans below $5,000. In partnership with MCI's Direção Nacional de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento das Micro, Pequenas e Médias Empresas (National Directorate for Support to the Development of Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises), the bank implements a concessional credit scheme called Kreditu Suave that provides low-interest loans with cash collateral of 3%.

Although the Government allocated $50 million for its implementation, the scheme is not yet operational because the decree law to implement it has not been passed. The Kreditu Suave programme will become the Timor-Leste Development


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Bank, which will be overseen by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs. Groups applying for loans can access the Kreditu Suave programme. Of the 47 loan proposals approved under the programme, 25 were for women beneficiaries.

BNCTL also offers a microfinance credit for women in rural areas called the FIAR loan (*feto* in area rural loan). These are group-based loans for entrepreneurs engaged in agricultural activities. Moris Rasik provides microfinance services to poor and widowed women in rural areas. These services include loan and savings products, as well as non-repayable grants.

Where is more progress needed?

Timor Leste can consider implementing trade finance schemes to encourage more women to participate in trade. Trade finance schemes can help exporters access the capital necessary to sell their products in international markets. Examples include letters of credit, guarantees and short- and long-term grants.

There is also an opportunity for the government to provide venture capital financing opportunities that target women entrepreneurs.

Work and society

Women's opportunities in the labour market

Women are allowed to work in the same industries and perform the same tasks as men
Provided by: The World Bank

Estimated annual earned income, US$ PPP (female-male ratio)
Provided by: The World Economic Forum Gender Gap Report

Labour force participation rate (female-male ratio)
Provided by: International Labor Organization

Female share of employment in managerial positions (%)
Provided by: International Labor Organization

Time spent on unpaid work

Time-use on unpaid domestic chores and care work (male-female ratio)
Provided by: United Nations Statistics Division

WORK AND SOCIETY



This pillar addresses the subconscious or conscious gender biases that prevent women from participating equally in the economy. This includes existing patterns of job segregation and the interventions set up by governments to address these biases. The United Kingdom had a medium-high score in this pillar.

Where is more progress needed?

There is room for Timor-Leste to facilitate the participation of women in managerial positions. In 2022, women held only 22.8% of managerial positions.

Despite a law on equal remuneration of women and men for work of equal value, the gender wage gap persists in Timor-Leste. The female-to-male gender wage gap ratio in the country was 0.704 in 2025.

Timor-Leste collects gender-disaggregated data on the amount of time a person spends on his/her main job. According to the Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2022, Thematic Report on Gender, men work about 2.4 hours more each week on their main job than women. The Government can consider collecting gender-disaggregated data on time spent on domestic chores and unpaid work to understand the difference between how women and men allocate their time. This can guide national institutions on how to devise support mechanisms, if needed, to ensure that men and women share these responsibilities equally.



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CHAPTER 3

Recommendations

The way forward

Timor-Leste's accession to the WTO in August 2024 and ASEAN in October 2025 marked a major step in its integration into regional and global trade. WTO membership integrates the country into a rules-based trading system covering 166 members and 98% of world trade, while ASEAN membership deepens its integration with Southeast Asian markets.[3] These accessions can expand Timor-Leste's export reach, support diversification beyond petroleum, and create opportunities for its firms to participate in regional and global value chains.

Capturing the full potential of these opportunities means both women and men must be able to participate in the economy and international trade. However, the policies, institutions, and support mechanisms in the country that enable trade are not yet fully calibrated to support women's participation. SheTrades Outlook identifies important foundations already in place, alongside gaps in policies and practices that continue to constrain women-led businesses.

SheTrades Outlook results for Timor-Leste show that the country has made progress in in several areas, such as access to finance and skills and the business environment. Specifically, the Government provides financial instruments to support women's entrepreneurship and ensures that support services, incubators, and help desks exist to encourage more women in business. This directly contributes to the objective of the Strategic Development Plan 2011–2030 to promote private-sector investment and jobs.

Furthermore, several national institutions offer skills training programmes for workers and entrepreneurs. These initiatives support objectives on developing a skilled workforce.

However, the results also identify areas that need improvement. For example, national institutions in Timor-Leste must support women-led businesses' entry and integration into global value chains through technical assistance and targeted training. Policymakers can also negotiate and sign more trade agreements, ensure that gender provisions are included, and carry out *ex-ante* and *ex-post* gender impact assessments of trade agreements. This would help ensure that women benefit from the growing export sector and the opportunities these agreements create.

Building on these foundations and addressing the remaining gaps can enable more women and women-led businesses to participate in emerging trade opportunities, helping Timor-Leste maximize the benefits of its WTO and ASEAN memberships. Based on the SheTrades Outlook results, the following recommendations can strengthen women's contribution to Timor-Leste's trade and economic growth.

Mainstreaming gender into trade policy

Timor-Leste has an opportunity to use trade policy as an instrument to promote gender equality and women's economic empowerment. Specifically:

- MCI can regularly invite AEMTL and women-led businesses to trade policy consultations.
- Once Timor-Leste onboards the ASEAN FTA, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, and the EU–Pacific Economic Partnership Agreement, MCI and the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs can implement these agreements in a gender-responsive way by offering workshops that show women-led businesses how to use the accords, identify products with export potential, and learn about market access requirements.
- MCI and the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs can negotiate and sign FTAs that incorporate specific gender-responsive provisions.
- MCI, the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs, and SEI can raise staff awareness of why *ex-ante* and *ex-post* gender impact assessments of trade agreements matter, train staff to conduct them, and ensure these assessments are routinely included in trade policymaking.

- MCI can strengthen the trade and gender focal point by building its capacity on trade issues, establishing mechanisms for regular coordination with relevant MCI staff and agencies, and empowering the focal point to systematically integrate gender considerations into trade policy and track gender-responsive initiatives and reforms.
- The Customs Authority and SEI can build Customs officials' capacity to identify and address gender-specific barriers in customs procedures and provide gender-responsive support to women traders, including clear guidance on customs procedures, documentation, and requirements.
- MCI, INETL, CNA, trade and business support organizations, and other national institutions can hold consultations to adopt the ISO IWA 34 definitions of women-owned and women-led businesses, explain why they matter, and encourage consistent use across government agencies and programmes.

Inclusive frameworks

Policies, schemes, and practices related to business and trade must benefit both women and men. The following actions are recommended:

- CNA can consolidate and publish information on all public procurement processes and tenders on the e-procurement portal
- CNA and AEMTL can create a dedicated notification mechanism through CNA's public procurement platform to alert women-led small and medium-sized enterprises about relevant tenders, deadlines, and bidding requirements, with AEMTL disseminating these opportunities directly through its network of women entrepreneurs
- CNA can introduce targeted measures to increase women-led businesses' participation in public procurement, while building staff awareness and capacity to design and implement gender-responsive procurement practices
- National institutions and government agencies can onboard the national electronic single window to ensure full implementation.

Monitoring mechanisms

The Government can do the following to support the monitoring and evaluation of gender-responsive initiatives:

- Establish a law mandating the collection of gender-disaggregated data across all government agencies and departments
- INETL can strengthen national institutions' ability to collect gender-disaggregated data by providing training and awareness-raising workshops
- National institutions can collect gender-disaggregated data on:
  - exporting firms
  - beneficiaries of support services and help and information desks
  - complainants of trade malpractices
  - vendors in public procurement
  - internet usage
  - time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work

Targeted initiatives

Initiatives targeting women are crucial to ensure they can access skills and finance initiatives. Specifically:

- MCI, CCI-TL, AEMTL, and other trade and business support organizations can provide targeted training and technical support to women-led businesses to enter and integrate into new value chains, particularly in the agriculture and tourism sectors
- CNFP, INDMO, IADE, and other national institutions can partner with AEMTL to provide targeted training to women-led businesses on skills and entrepreneurship and offer incentives to women to participate in trainings programmes
- National institutions can establish venture-capital financing programmes, especially for women-led start-ups
- BNCTL, export–import banks, and other financial institutions can provide trade finance schemes, such as export guarantees, letters of credit, and loans in traded currency, to encourage women's participation in trade
- Mainstream gender in business innovation programmes and projects such as Timor Digital 2032, Export Awards, and the MCI Award.

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Endnotes

1 Women-owned business: A business that is more than 50% owned by one or more women, whose management and control lie with one or more women, where a woman is authorized to sign the legal documents and financial accounts of a business, and which is operated independently from businesses that are not owned by women.

2 Women-led business: A business that is at least 25% owned by one or more women, is managed and controlled by one or more women, has at least one-third of its board of directors composed of women (when a board exists), has a woman authorized to sign legal and financial documents, and operates independently from businesses that are not owned or led by women.

3 World Bank (n.d.). Exports of goods and services (Current US$) – Timor-Leste. https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.EXP.GNFS.CD?locations=TL

For further information

More information about this policy brief and the SheTrades Outlook project can be found at https://outlook.shetrades.com/home.

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The SheTrades Initiative is the International Trade Centre's flagship women and trade programme. It works with women, business support organizations, policymakers and value chain actors to strengthen the people, ecosystems, and policies that enable women to participate in and benefit from trade.

MORE INFORMATION

#SheTrades

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