



DECREE LAW

Industrial Licensing

The national legal system does not currently have a licensing regime for industrial activities in general, although in certain areas there is already specific sectoral licensing regulation, namely for oil, mineral and gas extraction activities, whose competence is assigned to entities that are not part of the government department responsible for Industry.

In fact, the licensing regime for economic activities in force, approved by Decree-Law 34/2017, of 27 September, amended by Decree-Law 83/2022, of 23 November. ° 83/2022, of 23 November, represents a step forward in regulating the exercise of economic activities in general, outlining a framework aimed at simplifying procedures for starting an economic activity, i.e. defining that, in some cases, it is sufficient to declare the start of the activity when setting up the company and registering it with SERVE, however, the same law admits that, due to their nature and level of risk, certain economic activities require sectoral licensing to start up, as is the case with industrial activities, in which case each interested party must apply for the corresponding licence to be issued by the competent authorities.

With this in mind, this law establishes the sectoral licensing system for industrial activities, listing in the annex the industrial activities subject to sectoral licensing and those exempt from it, depending on the level of risk, which are included in Timor-Leste's Classification of Economic Activities (CEA) defined in article 2 of Decree-Law 34/2017, of 27 September, on the Licensing of Economic Activities, as amended by Decree-Law 83/2022, of 23 November, which amends it.

In effect, industrial activities are classified on the basis of a risk analysis, establishing a zero-licensing system for low-risk industrial activities, with no need for a licence or prior inspection to start the activity. As for medium and high-risk industrial activities, the legal and regulatory requirements for obtaining a sectoral licence are detailed. This is done, in particular, by carrying out a prior inspection, after which the competent authority issues the licence authorising the exercise of the intended industrial activity.

However, it is proposed that all companies that carry out or intend to carry out industrial activity should be obliged to register in the industrial register, regardless of whether they are exempt from a licence or whether sectoral licensing is the responsibility of other public entities, which must submit the corresponding application for registration to the services of the competent authority defined in this law, which will issue the corresponding certificate, in a form to be regulated.

This statute also establishes a set of other rules to be complied with when carrying out industrial activity, namely, among others, the penalty system applicable in the event of a breach of the fundamental rules, taking into account the objectives of preventing risks in the operation,

safeguarding public health and the health of workers, the safety of people and property, the quality of the environment and proper land-use planning, within a framework of sustainable industrial development and corporate social responsibility.

Finally, this Decree-Law is to be regulated by complementary legislation.

The Government therefore decrees, under the terms of Article 115 (1) (e) (i) and (o) and Article 116 (d) of the Constitution of the Republic, to be valid as law, as follows:

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 Object

This statute establishes the sectoral licensing system for industrial activities and the conditions for their exercise, as well as the registration of industrial companies and the penalty system for the respective infractions.

Article 2 Scope

1. This Decree-Law applies to the industrial activities set out in the Annex to this Decree-Law, which forms an integral part of it.
2. Activities relating to the oil, gas and mineral extraction industries are excluded from the scope of this decree-law, which are regulated under the terms and within the limits set by the respective specific legal regimes, without prejudice to the fact that all industrial companies are subject to registration in the industrial register.

Article 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this Decree-Law, the following definitions shall apply:

- a) "Industrial activity" means the economic activity provided for as such in the Timor-Leste Classification of Economic Activities (CEA) defined in article 2 of Decree-Law no. 34/2017, of 27 September, as amended by Decree-Law no. 83/2022, of 23 November, on the Licensing of Economic Activities;
- b) "Temporary industrial activity" means an activity carried out over a period of time not exceeding two years, intended for the fulfilment of a specific one-off purpose, whether or not implemented on a mobile structure, and which is not included in the specific regimes for environmental impact assessment, integrated pollution prevention and control, as well as control of the dangers associated with major accidents involving dangerous substances;
- c) "Competent authority" means the public service responsible for organising, planning, coordinating, promoting, developing, licensing and supervising industrial activity;

- d) "Industrial company" means a sole proprietorship or legal person incorporated and organised under the terms of the law to carry out industrial activity, exclusively or not;
- e) "Supervisory body" means the body responsible for supervising compliance with the rules governing the exercise of industrial activity;
- f) "Industrial establishment" means a set of tangible and intangible assets used by the same company to carry out a specific industrial activity in the same place;
- g) "Industry" means all forms of economic activity that are made up of a group of economic organisations, aimed at handling and transforming raw materials for the production of consumer goods;
- h) "Interlocutor and technical project manager" means the person or entity designated by the industrial company for the purposes of liaising with the competent authority and other entities involved in the industrial licensing process;
- i) "Industrial activity licence", a written decision on the authorisation or approval of the operation of industrial establishments issued following a prior inspection by the competent authority;
- j) "Installation or alteration licence", a written decision issued by the competent authority authorising the exercise of industrial activity, installation or alteration of an industrial establishment;
- k) "Industrial project" means a set of documents describing plans or activities aimed at carrying out industrial activity, setting up a new industrial establishment or substantially modifying, by extending or renovating, an existing industrial establishment.

Article 4

Efficiency and safety conditions

1. When carrying out its activity, the industrial company must ensure compliance with the following rules and principles:
 - a) Adopt the best available techniques and principles of energy and ecological efficiency;
 - b) Assess the risks associated with its activity and adopt rules to prevent accidents and minimise their effects;
 - c) Adopt sanitary measures legally established for the type of activity, or determined by the competent authorities, in order to safeguard public health;
 - d) Adopt the necessary measures to avoid risks in terms of safety and pollution, so that the operating site is put in an acceptable state when the industrial establishment is definitively decommissioned;
 - e) Adopt prevention and control measures to eliminate or reduce risks that could affect people and property, guaranteeing health and safety conditions at work and respect for environmental standards, minimising the consequences of any accidents.

2. Whenever any anomaly is detected in the operation of the establishment, the industrial company must take the appropriate measures to correct the situation and, if necessary, suspend work, and must immediately notify the competent authority or others if the law so requires.

Article 5

Classification of industrial activities

1. Industrial activities are classified according to their nature and levels of risk to health, safety, salubrity or the environment, as follows:
 - a) Low-risk industrial activity;
 - b) Medium-risk industrial activity;
 - c) High-risk industrial activity;
2. Low-risk, medium-risk and high-risk industrial activities are specifically listed in the Annex to this Decree-Law, applying, with the necessary adaptations, the structure of the classification of economic activities, the sections, divisions, groups, classes and codes set out in article 3 of Decree-Law no. 34/2017, of 27 September, as amended by Decree-Law no. 83/2022, of 23 November, on the Licensing of Economic Activities.

Article 6

Types of industrial companies

1. For the purposes of this statute, companies are categorised according to their size, as follows:
 - a) Industrial micro-enterprise;
 - b) Small industrial company;
 - c) Medium-sized industrial company;
 - d) Large industrial company.
2. The following definitions apply
 - a) "Micro-industrial enterprise" means an enterprise which employs up to five workers and whose annual turnover does not exceed US\$ 5,000 or annual balance sheet total does not exceed US\$ 30,000;
 - b) "Small industrial enterprise" means an enterprise which employs between six and 20 workers and whose annual turnover does not exceed US\$ 50,000 or whose annual balance sheet total does not exceed US\$ 200,000;
 - c) "Medium-sized industrial enterprise" means an enterprise which employs between 21 and 50 workers and whose annual turnover does not exceed US\$ 1,000,000 or whose annual balance sheet total does not exceed US\$ 1,240,000;
 - d) "Medium-sized industrial company" means a company that employs more than 50 workers and whose annual turnover exceeds US\$ 1,000,000 or whose annual balance sheet total exceeds US\$ 1,240,000.

Article 7

(Localisation)

1. Any industrial company wishing to carry out industrial activities must be located in an Industrial Estate.
2. The provisions of the previous paragraph do not apply to an industrial company carrying out industrial activities and located in an urban area where:
 - a) An Industrial Estate has not yet been set up;
 - b) An Industrial Estate has been set up, but its industrial blocks are fully occupied;
3. The following are also exempt from the provisions of paragraph 1:
 - a) The exercise of industrial activities by micro-enterprises or small and medium-sized companies that do not potentially cause a risk to health, safety or major environmental pollution;
 - b) The pursuit of industrial activities by companies using specific raw materials whose production process requires a specific location.
4. The industrial activities referred to in the previous paragraph shall be defined by ministerial decree of the member of the Government responsible for Industry.

CHAPTER II

SECTORAL LICENSING OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Article 8

Prior declaration of commencement of industrial activity

1. The exercise of industrial activity is subject to the duty of prior declaration of commencement of activity, which includes the application for a tax identification number, in cases where one has not been assigned.
2. The declaration provided for in the previous paragraph must be made on a specific form and submitted to the One-Stop Shop of the Business Registration and Verification Service, I.P., hereinafter referred to as SERVE.
3. SERVE registers the declared activities in the Database for the Exercise and Licensing of Economic Activities, in accordance with the corresponding economic activity classification code and, if applicable, informs the declarant of the need to obtain a sector licence to be issued by the competent authority for issuing industrial licensing, expressly mentioning the legal impossibility of exercising the activity in question until the date of the favourable decision in the respective licensing procedure.
4. SERVE shall be notified of the cessation of the declared industrial activity, as well as any suspension lasting more than six months.
5. SERVE forwards all information relating to the declarations received to the competent authority for the purposes of assessing and issuing the industrial licence.

Article 9

Licensing requirements

The exercise of medium and high-risk industrial activity, the installation and alteration of the respective industrial establishments are subject to sectoral licensing, without prejudice to the declaration of commencement of activity issued under the terms of the following article.

Article 10

Competence to issue a licence

The licence is issued by the competent authority, which is defined under the terms of this statute and the Decree-Law regulating the Bases of Industry.

Article 11

Exemption from sectoral licensing

No sectoral licensing or prior inspection is required for low-risk industrial activities, as specifically detailed in the Annex to this Decree-Law, without prejudice to the registration of all industrial companies in the industrial register, under the terms of Article 16, or the submission of the necessary authorisations to other competent authorities, if legally required.

Article 12

Submission of the application for an installation licence or amendment

1. The application for a licence to set up or alter an industrial establishment must be submitted by the interested party directly to SERVE, which is competent for issuing industrial licences, duly instructed in accordance with the terms set out in this statute and in a regulatory statute.
2. In the event that the industrial establishment is subject to a location authorisation, the licence application is only considered duly instructed when the respective application for a location authorisation certificate is attached.
3. The competent authority to issue the licence shall, within 10 working days, send the project for an opinion to the entities with powers in the areas of the environment, health, hygiene and safety at work or any other relevant entities, depending on the nature of the licence requested.
4. The entities referred to in the previous paragraph must issue an opinion within 20 working days, except in the case of projects subject to the environmental impact assessment procedure and the environmental licence procedure, for which the corresponding deadline is established in the respective legislation.
5. The licence to install or alter an industrial establishment is issued by the competent authority and must include the conditions and requirements imposed by the entities consulted, or any others that the licensing authority deems appropriate.
6. The licence to install or alter an industrial establishment lasts for five years from the date of issue and may be renewed for equal periods.
7. Once the licence has been issued, it must be clearly displayed in the applicant's industrial establishment.

Article 13

Rejection of licence application

1. The competent authority may reject the application for the issuance of a licence to carry out industrial activity by means of a reasoned order issued by its highest officer, based on the verification of the following facts:
 - a) Violation of fundamental principles of Timor-Leste's public order;
 - b) Manifest violation of the law or the principles and objectives of economic policy;
 - c) Danger to national security, public health or environmental balance;
 - d) Violation of the State of Timor-Leste's international commitments;
 - e) Manifest and proven lack of good repute on the part of the project promoter;
2. The order referred to in the previous paragraph shall be issued within 30 days of receipt of the application.
3. If the industrial project requires prior environmental licensing, the period referred to in the previous paragraph shall be deferred by the time legally necessary to obtain the corresponding licence, plus 10 days after receipt of the opinion and proof of the licence issued by the competent authority on the environmental impact of the industrial project.
4. The rejection order may be appealed under the general terms of the law, as provided for in the legal regime governing administrative procedure.
5. For the purposes of point e) of paragraph 1, among other circumstances that may be taken into account are the following For the purposes of paragraph 1(e), among other relevant circumstances, the fact that the person has been convicted, at home or abroad, of a crime of theft, robbery, swindling, computer and communications fraud, extortion, abuse of trust, infidelity, forgery, false declarations, wilful insolvency, negligent insolvency, favouring creditors, issuing bad cheques, abuse of a guarantee or credit card shall be deemed to indicate a lack of good repute, illegitimate appropriation of public or cooperative sector assets, harmful administration in a public or cooperative sector economic unit, usury, bribery, corruption, unauthorised receipt of deposits or other repayable funds, unlawful practice of acts or operations inherent to insurance or pension fund activity, money laundering, abuse of information, manipulation of the securities market or a crime provided for in the Penal Code.

Article 14

Inspection

1. The licence is issued after prior verification, through an inspection, that the installation or alteration of the industrial establishment complies with the applicable legal and regulatory standards.
2. The prior inspection is not applicable to industrial activities classified as low risk.
3. The operating conditions of industrial establishments are subject to re-examination by means of an inspection, with the consequent updating of the respective industrial operating licence.

Article 15

Complaints

1. Any person may submit duly substantiated complaints regarding the decision of the competent authority with which they do not agree, in the case of a licence for industrial activity, installation, alteration, operation and decommissioning of any industrial establishment.
2. The competent authority shall take the necessary measures, namely by carrying out inspections, to analyse and decide on the complaints, ensuring that the interested party is heard, involving or consulting, whenever justified, the entities that are competent to safeguard the rights and interests in question.
3. The competent authority shall inform the industrial company, the complainant and the organisations consulted of the decision taken.
4. The inspections referred to in paragraph 2 may be requested from the competent authority by any body responsible for safeguarding the rights and interests in question.

CHAPTER III INDUSTRIAL REGISTER

Article 16 Obligation to register

Industrial companies are obliged to register with the industrial registry services of the competent authority.

Article 21 Registration

1. The competent authority shall organise and keep up to date a register of industrial companies, which shall include, in particular, the following data:
 - a) Identification of the company's representative;
 - b) Name of the company name or corporate name;
 - c) Identification of the administrators and directors or managers;
 - d) Location of the establishment;
 - e) Inspections and surveys carried out.
2. Changes to any of the elements included in the licence application must also be registered.

Article 17 Method of registration

1. Registration shall be made using the appropriate form of the regulatory model, duly completed by the interested company.
2. Registration in the register depends on the presentation of the prior declaration of commencement of activity certified by SERVE in the case of an industrial company whose activity is classified as low risk.
3. In the case of an industrial company whose activity is classified as medium or high risk, registration depends on approval of the respective sectoral licence application.

Article 18

Certificate of registration in the industrial register

Upon registration in the industrial register, the competent authority shall issue a certificate, in printed form, which shall be given to the applicant company.

Article 19

Endorsements

1. The entry in the register must include:
 - a) Industrial projects subject to prior declaration under the terms of Article 8(2);
 - b) Industrial projects, subject to the issue of a licence;
 - c) Acts of sale, encumbrance or lease of an industrial establishment and, in general, any situations involving the transfer of ownership or operation of an industrial establishment;
 - d) Identification of the company representative;
 - e) Name of the company name or corporate name;
 - f) Identification of the administrators and directors or managers;
 - g) Location of the establishment;
 - h) Opening of branches or delegations;
 - i) Anything else determined by law or regulation.
2. The following shall be entered in the register ex officio:
 - a) Inspections carried out and approval by inspection of industrial establishments, under the terms of article 14;
 - b) Annual updates to the register;
 - c) Suspension of registration, under the terms of article 26;
 - d) The cancellation provided for in article 23;
 - e) Anything else that is deemed to be of interest by the competent authority.

Article 20

Cancellation of endorsement

1. Unless there are weighty reasons to the contrary, presented in good time to the competent authority, the endorsements referred to in points a) and b) of paragraph 1 of the previous article shall be cancelled if, within one year of their being made, the industrial company has not started the work required to complete the project.
2. The cancellation referred to in the preceding paragraph implies a ban on carrying out the project.

Article 21

Updates

1. The industrial register is updated annually.
2. For the purposes of the previous paragraph, registered industrial companies must submit a duly completed update form using the regulatory model to the industrial registration services by 31 January each year.

3. The industrial register may also be updated, at the request of the company concerned, whenever there are changes to the information it contains.

Article 22

Suspension of registration

Registration in the industrial register is suspended in the event of non-compliance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of the previous article, until the industrial register services receive the update form.

Article 23

Cancellation of registration

Registration in the industrial register is cancelled in the following cases:

- a) Dissolution of the sole proprietorship or legal person in question or definitive closure;
- b) Unjustified suspension of the company's industrial activity for a period of more than one year;
- c) Others provided for by law.

Article 24

Other procedures, forms and registry-related forms

Other procedures, forms or forms relating to the register will be regulated by ministerial decree of the member of the Government responsible for Industry.

CHAPTER IV

SUPERVISION AND PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Article 25

Supervision

1. Supervision of compliance with the provisions of this statute and other regulatory legislation is the responsibility of the competent authority, without prejudice to the competences attributed to other entities in specific areas.
2. The administrative and police authorities shall exercise their respective functions and shall collaborate with the competent authority in monitoring compliance with the provisions of this statute.
3. The industrial company, or any other person responsible for operating the respective establishment, must allow the inspection body to enter its premises, as well as provide all the information and elements requested of it.

Article 26

Precautionary measures and licence suspension

1. Whenever a situation of serious danger to public health, the safety of people and property, hygiene and safety in the workplace or the environment is detected, the services of the competent authority must immediately take the appropriate precautionary measures to eliminate or prevent the dangerous situation, and may, in particular, order the suspension of activity or the preventive closure of the establishment, in whole or in part, as well as the seizure of all or part of the equipment, by sealing it, for a period that may not exceed three months, without prejudice to the opening of the relevant administrative offence proceedings.
2. If the administrator or manager of the commercial company is convicted and banned from carrying out economic activity, the sector licence granted is automatically suspended until the company's situation is regularised, under the terms of the conviction.

Article 27

Termination of precautionary measures

The cessation of the precautionary measures provided for in the previous article shall be determined, at the request of the interested party, following an inspection of the establishment by the supervisory body, during which it is demonstrated that the situations that gave rise to them have ceased, without prejudice to the continuation of criminal and administrative offence proceedings that have already begun.

CHAPTER V

SANCTIONING REGIME

Article 28

Administrative offences and fines

1. The following are administrative offences punishable by a fine of between a minimum of US\$ 500 and a maximum of US\$ 10,000:
 - a) Setting up or altering an industrial establishment without the applications referred to in Articles 8 and 9 having been made or without the licence referred to in Article 12(5) having been issued;
 - b) Starting to operate an industrial establishment in breach of the provisions of Article 14(1);
 - c) Failure to comply with the legal and regulatory terms and conditions for operating the industrial establishment set out in the licence referred to in Article 12(5), or at the time of its reassessment, under the terms of Article 14(3);
 - d) Failure to comply with the provisions of Article 16;
 - e) Violation of the provisions of Article 20(2)
 - f) Failure to comply with article 21.
2. The minimum and maximum limits set in paragraph 1 shall be doubled in the event of a repeat offence.

3. The levelling of fines takes into account the nature of the offence, the damage or risk derived from it, the degree of culpability, the background of the offender, the size of the company and its economic capacity.

Article 29 **Accessory sanctions**

1. The following ancillary sanctions may also be imposed at the same time as the fine, depending on the seriousness of the offence and the culpability of the perpetrator:
 - a) Forfeiture, in favour of the state, of equipment, machinery and utensils used in the commission of the offence;
 - b) Deprivation of the right to subsidies or benefits granted by public organisations or services;
 - c) Deprivation of the right to tender for the supply of goods and services under public procurement rules;
 - d) Suspension of the operating licence;
 - e) Closure of the establishment and facilities.
2. The penalties provided for in points b), c) and d) shall have a maximum duration of one year from the date of the conviction.
3. The resumption of activity is dependent on compliance with the violated rules that led to the application of the accessory sanction.

Article 30 **Jurisdiction to impose penalties**

The processing of administrative offences and the imposition of fines and ancillary sanctions are the responsibility of the supervisory bodies, within the scope of their respective powers.

Article 31 **Entry of sanctions in the industrial register**

The sanctions applied shall be entered in the industrial register of the sanctioned company.

Article 32 **Destination of revenue from fines**

The revenue from fines imposed under this statute is the State's own revenue.

Article 33 **Applicable subsidiary regime**

The sanctioning regime provided for in this statute is subsidiarily applicable, including as regards procedural rules, with the necessary adaptations, the Regime of Administrative Offences against the Economy and Food Safety, approved by Decree-Law no. 23/2009, of 5 August, as amended by Decree-Law no. 43/2023, of 31 May, which makes its third amendment.

CHAPTER VI TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 34 Fees

The system and amount of fees applicable to the licensing process and inspections, as well as registration, alterations, suspension and cancellation of registration in the industrial register, shall be set by a joint ministerial decree issued by the members of the Government responsible for the areas of Industry and Finance.

Article 35 Transition of the competent authority's duties

Until such time as the name and nature of the competent authority are defined by specific statute, the corresponding duties shall be exercised by the Directorate-General for Industry of the government department responsible for Industry.

Article 36 Commencement of industrial licensing

Licence applications to carry out industrial activity under the terms of this Decree-Law must be submitted by interested parties six months after the publication of this Decree-Law, and SERVE must give the appropriate publicity.

Article 37 Licences or declarations of commencement of activity issued

1. Industrial activity licences or declarations issued prior to the entry into force of this Decree-Law shall remain valid and shall automatically expire on the date specified therein.
2. In the case of industrial activity classified as medium or high risk under the terms of this Decree-Law, the licence must be applied for within six months of the publication of this Decree-Law.

Article 38 Registration in the industrial register

Registration in the industrial register provided for in this Decree-Law begins six months after the publication of this Decree-Law, and the competent authority must publicise it accordingly.

Article 39 Subsidiary application

The provisions of Decree-Law no. 34/2017, of 27 September, as amended by Decree-Law no. 83/2022, of 23 November, on the Licensing of Economic Activities, shall apply subsidiarily to this Decree-Law.

Article 40
Regulations

The Government shall approve the regulations necessary for the proper implementation of this Decree-Law.

Article 41
(Entry into force)

This statute shall enter into force on the day following the date of its publication and shall take effect after 90 days.

Seen and approved by the Council of Ministers, on the ... of,

The Prime Minister

Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão

Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs

Mr Francisco Kalbuadi Lay

Minister of Trade and Industry

Filipus Nino Pereira

To be published

The President of the Republic,
José Ramos-Horta

ANNEX
(referred to in Article 5 (2))

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES IN TIMOR-LESTE					
B				EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES	RISK LEVEL
	05			Coal and lignite extraction	High risk
		051	0510	Coal mining (includes anthracite)	
		052	0520	Lignite extraction	
	06			Extraction of crude oil and natural gas	
		061	0610	Crude oil extraction	
		062	0620	Extraction of natural gas	
	07			Extraction and preparation of metal ores	
		071	0710	Extraction and preparation of iron ore	
		072	0720	Extraction and preparation of non-ferrous ores	
	08			Other extractive industries	
		081		Extraction of stone, sand and clay	
			0811	Quarrying of building stone	
			0812	Sand extraction	
			0813	Crushed stone extraction	
			0814	Extraction of kaolin clay	
		089		Unspecified extractive industries (n.e.c.)	
			0891	Extraction of minerals for the chemical industry and for the manufacture of fertilizers	
			0892	Salt extraction	
			0893	Other extractive industries n.e.c.	
	09			Service activities related to extractive industries	
		091	0910	Service activities related to oil and gas extraction, except prospecting	
		099	0990	Other service activities related to extractive industries	
C				MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	
	10			Food industries	High risk
		101	1010	Preparation and preservation of meat and meat products	
		102	1020	Preparation and preservation of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	
		103	1030	Preparation and preservation of fruit and vegetables	Medium risk
		104	1040	Production of animal and vegetable oils and fats	
		105	1050	Dairy industry	
		106		Processing of cereals and legumes; manufacture of starches and related products	
			1061	Processing of cereals and pulses	
			1062	Manufacture of starches and related products	
		107		Manufacture of other food products	
			1071	Bakery	
			1072	Manufacture of pastry, cookies and rusks	
			1073	Cocoa, chocolate and confectionery industry	
			1074	Coffee industry	
			1079	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.	
		108	1080	Manufacture of animal feed	
	11	110		Beverages industry	
			1101	Manufacture of distilled alcoholic beverages	
			1102	Wine industry (including palm wine)	
			1103	Manufacture of beer and malt	
			1104	Manufacture of soft drinks; production of natural mineral waters and other bottled waters	
	12	120	1200	Tobacco industry	
	13			Manufacture of textiles	
		131	1310	Preparation, spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles	
		139		Manufacture of other textiles	
			1391	Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel	
			1392	Manufacture of carpets and rugs	
			1393	Manufacture of rope and netting	

			1394	Processing of wool for mattress stuffing	Low risk
			1399	Fabricação de outros têxteis n.e.	
	14			Clothing industry	
		141		Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur articles	
			1411	Garment manufacturing in series	
			1412	Tailor-made clothing	
		142	1420	Manufacture of fur articles	
		143	1430	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted articles	
	15			Leather and leather products industry	Medium Risk
		151	1510	Tanning and finishing of furskins; manufacture of travel and personal goods, leather goods, saddlery and harness leather goods	
		152	1520	Footwear industry	
	16			Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; Manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	
		161	1610	Sawmilling, planing and impregnation of wood	Low risk
		162		Manufacture of articles of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials, except furniture	
			1621	Manufacture of veneer and wood-based panels	Medium risk
			1622	Manufacture of other carpentry for the building trade	
			1623	Manufacture of wooden packaging	
			1624	Manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	Low risk
			1629	Manufacture of other articles of wood and cork	Medium risk
	17	170	1700	Manufacture of pulp, paper, paperboard and articles thereof	
	18			Printing and reproduction of recorded media	Low risk
		181		Printing and printing-related services	
			1811	Newspaper printing	
			1812	Other printing	
			1813	Printing-related service activities	
		182	1820	Reproduction of recorded media	
	19			Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and fuel agglomerates	High risk
		191	1910	Manufacture of coke oven products	High risk
		192	1920	Manufacture of refined petroleum products and agglomerated fuels	
	20			Manufacture of chemical products and man-made fibers, except pharmaceutical products (
		201	2010	Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilizers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms	Medium risk
		202		Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products	
			2021	Manufacture of soaps and detergents, cleaning and polishing products, perfumes and toiletries	
			2029	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.	
		203	2030	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar products; mastics; printing inks	
		204	2040	Manufacture of soaps and detergents, cleaning and polishing products, perfumes and toilet preparations	
		205	2050	Manufacture of other chemical products	
		206	2060	Manufacture of man-made fibers	
	21			Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	
		211	2110	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products	
		212	2120	Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	
	22			Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	
		221	2210	Manufacture of rubber products	
			2211	Manufacture of tires and tubes; tire rebuilding	
			2219	Manufacture of other rubber products	

		222	2220	Manufacture of plastic products	Medium risk
	23			Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	
		231	2310	Manufacture of glass and glass products	
		239		Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	
			2391	Manufacture of refractory products	
			2392	Manufacture of clay building materials	
			2393	Manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products	
			2394	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	
			2395	Manufacture of concrete, cement and plaster products	
			2396	Stone cutting, shaping and finishing	
			2399	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	
	24			Basic metallurgical industries	
		241	2410	Iron and steel industry and primary processing of iron and steel	
		242	2420	Production and primary processing of precious and other non-ferrous metals	
		243	2430	Casting of ferrous and non-ferrous metals	
	25			Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and equipment	High risk
		251		Manufacture of structural metal products, tanks, reservoirs and steam generators	
			2511	Manufacture of structural metal products	
			2512	Manufacture of metal tanks, reservoirs and containers	Medium risk
			2513	Manufacture of steam generators (except central heating boilers)	
		252	2520	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	
		259		Manufacture of other metal products, treatment and coating of metals and general mechanical engineering activities	
			2591	Manufacture of forged, stamped and rolled products	
			2592	Treatment and coating of metals and general mechanical engineering activities	
			2593	Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and hardware	
			2599	Manufacture of other metal products n.e.c.	
	26			Manufacture of computer, communications, electronic and optical products	
		261	2610	Manufacture of electronic components and boards	
		262	2620	Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment	
		263	2630	Manufacture of communication equipment	
		264	2640	Manufacture of radio and television receivers and similar consumer goods	
		265	2650	Manufacture of measuring, checking and navigational instruments and apparatus; watches and clocks; electromedical and optical equipment and non-recorded media	
	27			Manufacture of electrical equipment	Medium risk
		271	2710	Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers and manufacture of distribution and control equipment for electrical installations, accumulators, batteries, insulated wires and cables and their accessories	
		272	2720	Manufacture of electric lamps and other lighting equipment	
		273	2730	Manufacture of household appliances and other domestic appliances	
		279	2790	Manufacture of other electrical equipment	
	28			Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	
		281	2810	Manufacture of general-purpose machinery and equipment	
		282	2820	Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery and equipment	Medium risk
	29			Manufacture of motor vehicles	

		291	2910	Manufacture of motor vehicles	
		292	2920	Manufacture of bodies, trailers and semi-trailers	
		293	2930	Manufacture of components and accessories for motor vehicles	
	30			Manufacture of other transport equipment	
		301	3010	Shipbuilding	
		302	3020	Manufacture of railway rolling stock	High risk
		303	3030	Manufacture of aircraft, spacecraft and related equipment	
		304	3040	Manufacture of military fighting vehicles	
		309	3090	Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c.	Medium risk
	31	310		Manufacture of furniture and mattresses	
			3101	Manufacture of wooden furniture	
			3102	Manufacture of bamboo furniture	
			3109	Manufacture of mattresses and other furniture	
	32			Other manufacturing	Low risk
		321		Manufacture of jewelry and related articles; minting of coins	
			3211	Manufacture of jewelry and related articles; minting of coins	
			3212	Manufacture of costume jewelry	
		322	3220	Manufacture of musical instruments	
		323	3230	Manufacture of sports goods	Medium risk
		324	3240	Manufacture of games and toys	
		325	3250	Manufacture of medical and surgical instruments and equipment	
		329	3290	Manufacturing n.e.c.	Low risk
