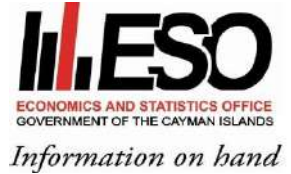




THE CAYMAN ISLANDS' QUARTERLY TRADE STATISTICS BULLETIN: APRIL TO JUNE 2022



This publication is produced by the Economics and Statistics Office from data supplied mainly by the Customs Department. The data presented in this bulletin are preliminary and subject to revision in the subsequent quarterly bulletins and annual report as new information are obtained.

Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

Overview

The total value of merchandise imports grew by 25.2 percent to \$387.56 million for the quarter ended June 2022 compared to \$309.47 million recorded in 2021. This performance was driven by the 14.9 percent and 113.1 percent increase in the values of imported non-petroleum and petroleum-related goods, respectively (see Table 2).

Growth was recorded in most SITC categories, with *miscellaneous manufactured articles, commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere*, and *food and live animals* increasing by 31.6 percent, 125.0 percent and 22.0 percent, respectively. Also, *beverages and tobacco, chemicals and related products* and *crude materials* recorded growth of 27.5 percent, 0.9 percent, 4.1 percent, respectively. *Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes* grew by 18.8 percent over the corresponding quarter of 2021. In contrast, imports of *machinery and transport equipment*, as well as *manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials* declined by 1.4 percent, and 3.4 percent, respectively (see Table 2).

In terms of imports by source country, there were mixed outcomes recorded for the review period.

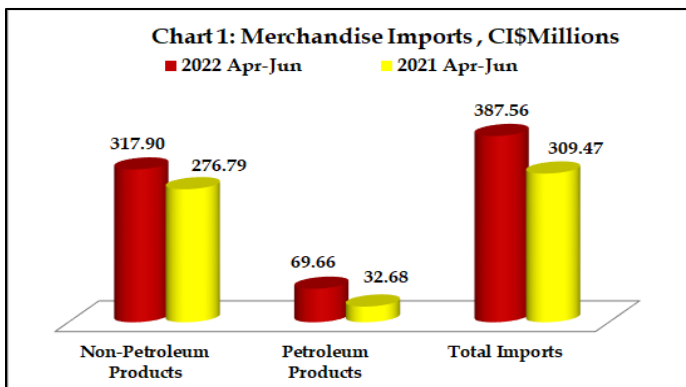
Table 1. Merchandise Imports by Broad Economic Classification (BEC) (Rev 4)

	2022	2021	Change
	QTR 2	QTR 2	
	CIS\$000		%
Total Imports	387,562.4	309,470.4	25.23%
Capital goods	34,526.2	36,251.6	-4.8%
Intermediate goods	115,055.7	97,344.8	18.2%
Consumption goods	152,240.7	125,895.5	20.9%
Motor Spirit	68,305.2	30,995.4	120.4%
Passenger Motor Vehicles	13,595.6	15,974.9	-14.9%
Goods not elsewhere specified	3,838.9	3,008.2	27.6%

Analysis of imports by Broad Economic Classification (BEC) showed that increases were recorded in most major sub-categories. Specifically, there was growth in the value of imports in *motor spirits, consumption, and intermediate goods* by 120.4 percent, 20.9 percent, and 18.2 percent, respectively (see Table 1 above). Additionally, the value of imported *goods not elsewhere specified* grew by 27.6 percent. In contrast, the value of imported *passenger motor vehicles* and *capital goods* declined by 14.9 percent, and 4.8 percent, respectively, for the second quarter of 2022.

Imports by SITC Category

Miscellaneous manufactured articles increased by 31.6 percent (\$18.21 million), mainly on account of increased importation of *articles of apparel and*



clothing accessories, miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s and *photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks* by 110.8 percent, 16.2 percent, and 103.2 percent, respectively (see Tables 2 and 8).

Imports of **commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere** increased by 125.0 percent relative to 2021. This growth reflected an increase in imports of *non-monetary gold* by 174.6 percent for the June 2022 quarter.

Food and live animals recorded an increase of 22.0 percent (\$10.76 million) from the increases in all sub-categories, especially *miscellaneous edible products and preparations* (26.0%), *meat and meat preparations* (17.5%), *vegetables and fruit* (14.9%), and *fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates* (37.5%). Imports of *dairy products and birds eggs, and cereals and cereal preparations* also recorded growth of 26.1 percent and 24.8 percent, respectively, for the period.

Beverages and Tobacco imports increased by 27.5 percent (\$3.32 million) due to growth in the imports of most major types of beverages (19.9%) with larger imports of alcoholic *beverages* such as wines, rum, whisky, gin and distilled spirits. Additionally, there was growth in non-alcoholic beverages such as natural, mineral and aerated waters. *Tobacco and Tobacco manufactures* grew by 143.7 percent from the 126.4 percent increase in imports of *cigarettes made from tobacco*.

Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. increased marginally by 0.9 percent over the corresponding quarter of 2021. This primarily reflected the increase in *dyeing tanning and colouring materials* (25.6%), *medicinal and pharmaceutical products* (4.0%), and *inorganic chemicals* by 108.5 percent. In contrast, there were reductions of 27.3 percent in the imports of *chemical materials and products, n.e.s.*, as well as lower purchases of *plastics in non-primary form* by 5.0 percent.

Crude materials, inedible (except fuel) imports were higher by 4.1 percent, which reflected a 15.3 percent increase in the importation of *cork and wood*

and higher imports of *oil seeds and oleaginous fruits* by 19.6 percent, respectively.

Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes grew 18.8 percent due to the increase in the importation of *fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated* by 10.7 percent and *animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed* by 77.4 percent.

In contrast, imports of **manufactured goods classified chiefly by material** imports reflected a reduction of 3.4 percent to settle at \$43.64 million for the second quarter of 2022. This reflected decreased imports in *iron and steel* (14.8%), *non-ferrous metals* (33.1%), and *textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s* by 19.9 percent. However, these reductions were partially offset by the growth in imports of *paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard* (27.6%) and *rubber manufactures* which was higher by 7.9 percent.

Machinery and transport equipment declined by 1.4 percent (\$1.04 million), largely on account of decreased importation of *road vehicles* by 13.3 percent, *office machines and automatic data-processing machines* (35.7%), *machinery specialized for particular industries* (33.2%), and *other transport equipment* which declined by 14.4 percent. However, the importation of *electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s.* grew by 22.0 percent, *telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus* (23.0%), and *power-generating machinery and equipment* which was higher by 46.7 percent over the corresponding period in 2021 (see Tables 2 and 8).

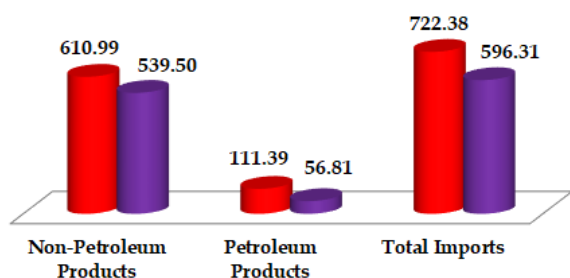
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials reached \$69.66 million, an increase of 113.1 percent over the previous corresponding June quarter. This growth was driven by the increased price of all major categories of fuel imported, together with the increased imported quantities of all except motor fuel on the international market.

**Table 2. Merchandise Imports by Standard International
Trade Classification (SITC)(Rev 4), CI\$Millions**

Section	April-June		%
	2022	2021	Change
Food and live animals	59.61	48.86	22.0%
Beverages and tobacco	15.39	12.07	27.5%
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	5.90	5.67	4.1%
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.67	0.56	18.8%
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	25.49	25.26	0.9%
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	43.64	45.17	-3.4%
Machinery and transport equipment	71.95	72.98	-1.4%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	75.74	57.53	31.6%
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	19.51	8.67	125.0%
Non-Petroleum Products	317.90	276.79	14.9%
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials*	69.66	32.68	113.1%
Total	387.56	309.47	25.2%
* Also referred to as petroleum and related oils			

Chart 3: Merchandise Imports, C1\$Millions

■ 2022 Jan-Jun ■ 2021 Jan-Jun



In the first six months of 2022, the value of imported non-petroleum products increased by 13.3 percent, bringing the year-to-date total to \$610.99 million compared to \$539.50 million for the same period of 2021.

Miscellaneous manufactured articles increased by 20.0 percent to \$141.38 million as a result of an increase in the imports of *articles of apparel and clothing accessories (71.2%), miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s (11.4%), and photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks* by 33.9 percent. However, imports of *prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s. and footwear* decreased by 38.9 percent and 29.6 percent, respectively.

Food and live animals imports increased for the first six months of 2022 by 19.9 percent, through larger imports of all major sub-categories such as *miscellaneous edible products and preparations (21.5%), vegetables and fruit (15.8%), meat and meat preparations (18.5%), and dairy products and bird eggs (22.4%)*. There were also growth in the imports of *cereal and cereal preparations (21.4%) and fish* by 30.4 percent.

Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere recorded growth of 61.2 percent. This overall increase reflected higher imports of *non-monetary gold (72.0%)* as well as the increase in imports of *special commodities and transactions not classified according to kind* by (48.1%). These increases were partially offset by the reduction in imports of *postal packages not classified according to kind (19.3%)*.

Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials imports grew by 7.1 percent to \$89.10 million as a result of increases in imported *manufactures of metals, n.e.s (13.2%), paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard (21.4%) and non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s* by 7.8 percent. However, *textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products and non-ferrous metals* declined by 15.6 and 11.0 percent, respectively for the calendar year to June 2022 period.

Beverages and tobacco imports for January to June 2022 was higher by 25.3 percent. This reflected an increase in the imports of *beverages* by 23.9 percent, as well as a 38.0 percent growth in *tobacco and tobacco manufactures*. The growth in the importation of beverages reflected the increased importation of all major types of alcoholic as well as non-alcoholic beverages for the review period.

Imports of **machinery and transport equipment** grew by 3.7 percent (\$5.16 million), largely on account of increased importation of *electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s; telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment, and general industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s*, by 17.6 percent, 22.2 percent, and 14.1 percent, respectively. In contrast, the importation and *other transport equipment (25.6%), power generating machinery and equipment (23.4%) and machinery specialized by particular industries* was lower 44.0 percent (see Tables 2 and 8).

Chemicals and related products, n.e.s increased by 2.3 percent, primarily due to the larger purchases of *medicinal and pharmaceutical products (16.8%), dyeing, tanning and colouring materials (21.4%)* as well as *inorganic chemicals (53.3%)*. Contrary to the above increases, there were reductions in imports of *essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials (9.2%), plastics in non-primary forms (15.0%), and plastics in primary forms (29.0%)*.

Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes imports grew by 47.0 percent for the year to date. This was primarily due to the 44.9 percent growth in the

imports of *fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractioned*, as well as *processed animal or vegetable fats and oils* by 61.7 percent.

In contrast, **crude materials, inedible, except fuels** reflected a reduction of 0.5 percent for the year to date. This reflected the smaller importation of *crude fertilizers* (8.0%), *crude rubber* (25.3%). However, there was growth in the importation of *cork and wood* and *crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.* by 5.9 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively.

The total value of imported **mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials** increased by 96.1 percent to \$111.39 million for the calendar year-to-June 2022. This occurred as a result of the significant increase in average prices of all major types of mineral fuel purchased, as well as the increased volumes of all petroleum products imported, except motor fuel.

Table 3. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)(Rev 4), CI\$Millions

Section	January-June		%
	2022	2021	Change
Food and live animals	112.44	93.79	19.9%
Beverages and tobacco	27.29	21.77	25.3%
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	12.78	12.85	-0.5%
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	1.43	0.97	47.0%
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	50.55	49.41	2.3%
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	89.10	83.22	7.1%
Machinery and transport equipment	146.62	141.46	3.7%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	141.38	117.78	20.0%
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	29.40	18.24	61.2%
Non-Petroleum Products	610.99	539.50	13.3%
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials*	111.39	56.81	96.1%
Total	722.38	596.31	21.1%

* Also referred to as petroleum and related oils

Imports by Country of Origin

Table 4. Imports by Country of Origin, CI\$Million			
April-June			
Country	2022	2021	% chg
United States	325.69	251.90	29.3%
Jamaica	12.61	10.15	24.3%
Japan	3.91	4.08	-4.2%
United Kingdom	7.41	6.26	18.5%
South Korea	1.84	0.99	85.8%
Cuba	0.51	0.05	975.8%
Canada	4.08	1.56	161.0%
Switzerland	4.36	1.44	203.1%
Germany	1.95	2.58	-24.3%
Panama	2.22	1.89	17.7%
Mexico	3.11	4.63	-32.9%
Others	19.88	23.95	-17.0%
TOTAL IMPORTS	387.56	309.47	25.2%

For the quarter ending June 2022, the overall growth in the value of goods imported was driven by the 29.3 percent (\$73.79 million) increase in imports from the **United States of America (USA)**, Cayman's leading trading partner (see Table 4). Total imports from the USA was valued at \$325.69 million, compared to \$251.90 million for the same period in 2021. This outturn was driven by increases in the importation of manufactures of metals, articles of clothing, as well as petroleum, petroleum products and related materials.

Imports from **Switzerland** grew by 203.1 percent for the review quarter. This growth primarily reflected the larger importation of

jewellery (watches) as well as the larger imports of iron and steel, as well as some general industrial machinery and equipment.

Cayman's imports from **Canada** increased from \$1.56 million to \$4.08 million, mainly due to larger imports of road vehicles (including air-cushioned vehicles), manufactures of metals, and non-monetary gold from this country.

Imports from **Jamaica** grew by 24.3 percent from the increased importation of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, crude fertilizer as well various electrical apparatus and appliances.

Table 5. Imports by Country of Origin, CI\$Million January-June			
Country	2022	2021	% chg
United States	596.98	486.15	22.8%
Jamaica	23.56	20.07	17.4%
Japan	7.84	8.47	-7.5%
United Kingdom	12.94	16.38	-21.0%
South Korea	3.23	1.56	106.5%
Cuba	0.76	0.12	560.6%
Canada	9.12	3.41	167.3%
Switzerland	6.62	2.78	138.3%
Germany	4.42	5.70	-22.5%
Panama	3.97	3.15	25.9%
Mexico	5.19	8.01	-35.3%
Others	47.77	40.51	17.9%
TOTAL IMPORTS	722.38	596.31	21.1%

For the first six months of 2022, the growth in imports was driven by the 22.8 percent increase in imports from the **USA**. This primarily reflected growth in imports of petroleum and petroleum related products, manufactures of metals, articles of clothing as well as non-monetary gold exports to the Cayman Islands.

Goods originating from the **Canada** posted an increase as their exports to the Cayman Islands grew by 167.3 percent for the calendar year-to-June (see Table 5).

Imports from **Switzerland** were larger by \$3.84 million (138.3%), primarily driven by the increased importation of watches and as well as the larger importation of non-monetary gold.

Also, recording growth for the calendar year-to-June period were the imports from **Jamaica**, which increased by \$3.49 million (17.4%). This reflected higher imports of goods such as meat and meat preparations, alcoholic beverages, crude fertilizers as well as electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances.

In contrast, there were reductions in imports from some territories. Notably, there was a decline from the **United Kingdom (U.K)** by \$3.44 million (21.0%) and **Mexico** by \$2.82 million (35.3%) for the year to date, with goods from the **U.K** primarily reflecting smaller imports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products as well as miscellaneous manufactured articles, and the decline from **Mexico** reflecting non-metallic minerals such as cement, crude fertilizers as well as plastics in primary form.

Imports by Broad Economic Categories (BEC)

June 2022 quarter

Table 6. Merchandise Imports by Broad Economic Classification (BEC) (Rev 4)			
CIS\$000, April- June			
Broad Economic Categories	2022 Qtr 2	2021 Qtr 2	2022/2021 %Chg
1.1 Food and beverages	71,371.96	58,522.19	22.0%
11. Primary	17,274.37	13,966.00	23.7%
111. Mainly for industry	1,488.63	1,095.14	35.9%
112. Mainly for household consumption	15,785.75	12,870.86	22.6%
12. Processed	54,097.58	44,556.19	21.4%
121. Mainly for industry	3,478.86	2,507.73	38.7%
122. Mainly for household consumption	50,618.72	42,048.46	20.4%
2. Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified	84,159.32	75,447.18	11.5%
21. Primary	5,127.99	4,743.26	8.1%
22. Processed	79,031.33	70,703.93	11.8%
3. Fuels and lubricants	69,536.01	32,137.65	116.4%
31. Primary	-	-	-
32. Processed	69,536.01	32,137.65	116.4%
321. Motor spirit	68,331.52	30,995.38	120.5%
322. Other	1,204.49	1,142.27	5.4%
4. Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof	42,572.80	42,075.17	1.2%
41. Capital goods (except transport equipment)	30,625.71	31,762.81	-3.6%
42. Parts and accessories	11,947.09	10,312.35	15.9%
5. Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof	33,637.66	31,418.11	7.1%
51. Passenger motor cars	13,595.55	15,974.86	-14.9%
52. Other	7,304.32	8,603.10	-15.1%
521. Industrial	3,899.75	4,488.80	-13.1%
522. Non-industrial	3,404.57	4,114.30	-17.3%
53. Parts and accessories	12,737.79	6,840.15	86.2%
6. Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	82,445.72	66,861.86	23.3%
61. Durable	22,416.63	19,196.25	16.8%
62. Semi-durable	36,714.40	27,976.01	31.2%
63. Non-durable	23,314.69	19,689.60	18.4%
7. Goods not elsewhere specified	3,838.89	3,008.24	27.6%
TOTAL	387,562.35	309,470.40	25.2%

For the June 2022 quarter, imports by Broad Economic Categories (BEC) or final use shows that all major categories reflected increases (see Table 6).

Fuels and lubricants increased by 116.4 percent from the growth in the importation of all major fuel categories of the BEC classification, especially *motor spirit*.

Consumer goods not elsewhere specified increased by 23.3 percent to \$82.45 million on account of the growth in imports of *semi-durable* goods (31.2%) and *durable* goods (16.8%) for the June 2022 quarter. *Non-durable* consumer goods not elsewhere specified increased by 18.4 percent for the calendar year-to-date.

Food and beverages imports increased by 22.0 percent, from the increase in both processed food (21.4%) and primary food (23.7%). Both primary

and processed food categories were driven by the larger household consumption of 22.6 percent for primary food and 20.4 percent higher for processed food items.

Capital goods imported for April to June 2022 was 1.2 percent higher than the corresponding quarter in 2021 due to the increased importation of *parts and accessories of capital goods* (15.9%). However, *capital goods (except transport equipment)* decline by 3.6 percent.

Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified recorded an increase of 11.5 percent which was primarily driven by the higher importation of

processed industrial supplies by 11.8 percent, whilst primary industrial supplies was higher by 8.1 percent for the quarter.

Imports of **transport equipment** grew by \$2.22 million from the 86.2 percent increase in *parts and accessories* of transport equipment. In contrast, *industrial* and *non-industrial* transport equipment declined by 13.1 percent, and 17.3 percent, respectively. Additionally, there was a 14.9 percent reduction in *passenger motor cars* imported according to this classification.

January to June 2022

Table 7. Merchandise Imports by Broad Economic Classification (BEC) (Rev 4)			
CIS 000's			
Broad Economic Categories	January-June		%Chg
	2022	2021	
1.1 Food and beverages	133,496.74	110,243.87	21.1%
11. Primary	33,462.59	27,089.92	23.5%
111. Mainly for industry	2,812.64	2,126.47	32.3%
112. Mainly for household consumption	30,649.94	24,963.44	22.8%
12. Processed	100,034.16	83,153.96	20.3%
121. Mainly for industry	6,929.47	5,228.45	32.5%
122. Mainly for household consumption	93,104.69	77,925.51	19.5%
2. Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified	162,686.99	151,377.76	7.5%
21. Primary	10,015.48	10,982.41	-8.8%
22. Processed	152,671.51	140,395.36	8.7%
3. Fuels and lubricants	110,874.27	55,707.46	99.0%
31. Primary	-	-	-
32. Processed	110,874.27	55,707.46	99.0%
321. Motor spirit	108,069.42	53,773.21	101.0%
322. Other	2,804.85	1,934.24	45.0%
4. Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof	90,289.92	86,268.89	4.7%
41. Capital goods (except transport equipment)	64,283.58	64,681.77	-0.6%
42. Parts and accessories	26,006.33	21,587.12	20.5%
5. Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof	66,983.98	60,455.84	10.8%
51. Passenger motor cars	28,621.24	28,970.30	-1.2%
52. Other	19,084.41	16,949.41	12.6%
521. Industrial	11,857.49	7,480.57	58.5%
522. Non-industrial	7,226.91	9,468.84	-23.7%
53. Parts and accessories	19,278.33	14,536.12	32.6%
6. Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	150,446.39	126,099.67	19.3%
61. Durable	41,873.51	35,403.84	18.3%
62. Semi-durable	64,878.07	52,612.00	23.3%
63. Non-durable	43,694.81	38,083.83	14.7%
7. Goods not elsewhere specified	7,598.33	6,152.61	23.5%
TOTAL	722,376.62	596,306.10	21.1%

Consumer goods not elsewhere specified increased by 19.3 percent to \$150.45 million on account of the growth in imports of *semi-durable goods* (23.3%) and *durable goods* (18.3%) for the first six months of 2022. *Non-durable* consumer goods not elsewhere specified increased by 14.7 percent for the calendar year-to-date.

Food and beverages imports were higher by 21.1 percent, primarily from the increase in processed food and beverage for household consumption by 19.5 percent.

Additionally, there was an expansion in the imports of primary food and beverage by 23.5 percent over the corresponding period of 2021.

The 7.5 percent growth in **industrial supplies not elsewhere specified** was primarily driven by the 8.7 percent increase in *processed* industrial supplies to \$162.69 million. However, this increase was partially offset by a \$0.97 million (8.8%) reduction in the importation of *primary* industrial supplies.

The 10.8 percent increase in **transport equipment, parts and accessories thereof** was driven by the growth in *other transport equipment* by 12.6 percent which reflected larger imports in industrial (58.5%) and *parts and accessories of transport equipment* (32.6%). In contrast, there was a 1.2 percent reduction in *passenger motor cars*.

Capital goods imports for January to June 2022 was \$90.29 million, which was 4.7 percent larger than the corresponding period in 2021. This was due to the higher imports of *parts and accessories of capital goods* which grew by 20.5 percent. However, *capital goods (except transport equipment)* declined by 0.6 percent.

Fuels and lubricants recorded an increase of 99.0 percent, which was driven by the higher importation of *motor spirit* (101.0%) and other fuels (45.0%).

**Table 8. Merchandise Imports by Standard International
Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CI\$000, April-June**

	2022 Qtr 2	2021 Qtr 2	2022/21 %Chg
<u>Food and Live Animals</u>			
Live animals other than animals of division 03	316.55	44.34	613.9%
Meat and meat preparations	11,953.87	10,173.31	17.5%
Dairy products and birds' eggs	6,308.89	5,001.72	26.1%
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	4,075.18	2,963.70	37.5%
Cereals and cereal preparations	6,055.27	4,852.47	24.8%
Vegetables and fruit	13,459.61	11,712.45	14.9%
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	852.44	600.29	42.0%
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	2,168.75	1,826.50	18.7%
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	2,242.04	2,018.87	11.1%
Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	12,181.30	9,663.95	26.0%
<u>Beverages & Tobacco</u>			
Beverages	13,579.54	11,326.01	19.9%
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1,814.23	744.59	143.7%
<u>Crude Materials, inedible, except fuels</u>			
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	-	-	-
Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	54.89	45.91	19.6%
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	7.10	10.51	-32.5%
Cork and wood	2,164.84	1,877.84	15.3%
Pulp and waste paper	-	-	-
Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	5.11	3.26	56.6%
Crude fertilizers, other than those of Division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	2,888.24	2,905.77	-0.6%
Metalliferous ores and metal scraps	-	-	-
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	783.19	829.17	-5.5%
<u>Mineral Fuels, lubricants & related materials</u>			
Coal, coke and briquettes	86.55	22.26	288.8%
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	68,639.98	31,756.93	116.1%
Gas, natural and manufactured	930.84	902.70	3.1%
<u>Animal & Vegetable oils, fats and waxes</u>			
Animal oils and fats	19.33	11.31	70.9%
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	543.94	491.58	10.7%
Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable origin; inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils, n.e.s.	103.27	58.21	77.4%

**Table 8 (Cont'd). Merchandise Imports by Standard International
Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CI\$000, April-June**

	2022 Qtr 2	2021 Qtr 2	2022/21 %Chg
<i><u>Chemicals & related products, n.e.s</u></i>			
Organic chemicals	247.50	155.02	59.7%
Inorganic chemicals	449.84	215.76	108.5%
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	4,139.63	3,296.91	25.6%
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	7,142.08	6,867.42	4.0%
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	6,750.25	6,637.79	1.7%
Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	192.53	210.31	-8.5%
Plastics in primary forms	250.88	419.02	-40.1%
Plastics in non-primary forms	3,814.05	4,015.79	-5.0%
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	2,505.82	3,445.46	-27.3%
<i><u>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials</u></i>			
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	39.99	50.69	-21.1%
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1,411.82	1,308.69	7.9%
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	5,674.52	6,204.05	-8.5%
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	5,088.36	3,986.68	27.6%
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	2,312.47	2,885.37	-19.9%
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	8,232.31	8,510.80	-3.3%
Iron and steel	3,759.27	4,410.33	-14.8%
Non-ferrous metals	1,240.68	1,855.44	-33.1%
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	15,884.79	15,959.89	-0.5%
<i><u>Machinery & transport equipment</u></i>			
Power-generating machinery and equipment	3,135.26	2,137.38	46.7%
Machinery specialized for particular industries	2,171.01	3,251.88	-33.2%
Metalworking machinery	145.10	182.38	-20.4%
General industrial machinery and equipment, and machine parts, n.e.s.	10,751.85	10,697.01	0.5%
Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	3,696.27	5,744.74	-35.7%
Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	7,792.85	6,333.79	23.0%

**Table 8 (Cont'd). Merchandise Imports by Standard International
Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CI\$000, April-June**

	2022 Qtr 2	2021 Qtr 2	2022/21 %Chg
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	19,268.25	15,799.89	22.0%
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	23,007.25	26,521.79	-13.3%
Other transport equipment	1,981.51	2,315.38	-14.4%
<i><u>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</u></i>			
Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	1,317.78	2,083.89	-36.8%
Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	9,980.33	9,523.28	4.8%
Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	720.56	943.11	-23.6%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	21,101.21	10,008.57	110.8%
Footwear	1,361.95	2,082.89	-34.6%
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	5,742.84	4,989.02	15.1%
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	7,171.98	3,528.86	103.2%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	28,330.23	24,374.91	16.2%
<i><u>Commodities & transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</u></i>			
Postal Packages not classified according to kind	271.81	347.29	-21.7%
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	2,994.74	2,255.39	32.8%
Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	195.43	223.26	-12.5%
Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	16,052.34	5,846.61	174.6%
All Commodities	387,562.35	309,470.40	25.2%

**Table 9. Merchandise Imports by Standard International
Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CI\$ 000's**

	January-June		Chg %
	2022	2021	
<u>Food and live animals</u>			
Live animals other than animals of division 03	383.3	103.8	269.1%
Meat and meat preparations	22,660.8	19,116.7	18.5%
Dairy products and birds' eggs	11,582.5	9,464.7	22.4%
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	7,741.7	5,937.9	30.4%
Cereals and cereal preparations	11,471.6	9,446.8	21.4%
Vegetables and fruit	26,327.4	22,745.1	15.8%
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	1,526.4	1,156.6	32.0%
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	4,280.8	3,619.1	18.3%
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	4,082.5	3,773.4	8.2%
Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	22,379.5	18,423.6	21.5%
<u>Beverages & tobacco</u>			
Beverages	24,245.2	19,567.7	23.9%
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3,043.1	2,205.4	38.0%
<u>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</u>			
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0.0	0.0	-
Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	113.3	109.2	3.7%
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	11.9	16.0	-25.3%
Cork and wood	5,255.0	4,961.8	5.9%
Pulp and waste paper	0.0	0.0	-
Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	100.4	88.6	13.4%
Crude fertilizers, other than those of Division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	5,526.2	6,008.0	-8.0%
Metalliferous ores and metal scraps	0.0	0.0	-
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1,776.6	1,668.8	6.5%
<u>Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials</u>			
Coal, coke and briquettes	115.9	37.0	213.1%
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	108,936.3	55,294.8	97.0%
Gas, natural and manufactured	2,337.9	1,477.1	58.3%
Electric current	0.0	0.0	-
<u>Animal & Vegetable oils, fats and waxes</u>			
Animal oils and fats	22.2	13.9	58.9%
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	1,223.0	844.1	44.9%

**Table 9 (Cont'd). Merchandise Imports by Standard International
Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CI\$ 000's**

	January-June		Chg %
	2022	2021	
Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable origin; inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils, n.e.s.	182.0	112.6	61.7%
<u>Chemicals & related products, n.e.s</u>			
Organic chemicals	374.7	272.7	37.4%
Inorganic chemicals	775.0	505.7	53.3%
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	7,980.2	6,572.9	21.4%
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	15,565.7	13,325.4	16.8%
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	12,907.3	14,221.5	-9.2%
Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	327.4	356.4	-8.1%
Plastics in primary forms	435.2	613.4	-29.0%
Plastics in non-primary forms	6,918.1	8,134.5	-15.0%
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	5,275.0	5,406.3	-2.4%
<u>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</u>			
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	95.8	98.3	-2.5%
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	2,772.9	3,109.9	-10.8%
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	11,074.1	10,716.5	3.3%
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	8,546.7	7,039.8	21.4%
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	4,878.9	5,777.8	-15.6%
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	17,898.9	16,601.6	7.8%
Iron and steel	8,150.5	7,642.0	6.7%
Non-ferrous metals	2,960.4	3,324.8	-11.0%
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	32,728.5	28,914.2	13.2%
<u>Machinery & transport equipment</u>			
Power-generating machinery and equipment	4,217.3	5,507.4	-23.4%
Machinery specialized for particular industries	5,277.8	9,432.8	-44.0%
Metalworking machinery	229.6	336.0	-31.7%
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	23,440.4	20,546.4	14.1%
Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	8,696.2	9,335.0	-6.8%
Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	16,421.5	13,442.0	22.2%

**Table 9 (Cont'd). Merchandise Imports by Standard International
Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CI\$ 000's**

	January-June		Chg %
	2022	2021	
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	32,222.7	27,397.6	17.6%
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	51,235.6	48,897.1	4.8%
Other transport equipment	4,880.7	6,563.9	-25.6%
<u>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</u>			
Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	3,035.7	4,969.9	-38.9%
Furniture and parts thereof, bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	20,949.1	19,590.1	6.9%
Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1,353.7	1,564.0	-13.4%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	32,523.2	18,996.6	71.2%
Footwear	2,473.7	3,515.3	-29.6%
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	11,998.6	9,095.1	31.9%
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	12,754.5	9,522.5	33.9%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	56,277.6	50,530.5	11.4%
<u>Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</u>			
Postal Packages not classified according to kind	585.2	725.5	-19.3%
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	6,030.1	4,072.9	48.1%
Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	315.7	380.3	-17.0%
Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	22,467.1	13,059.0	72.0%
Total	722,376.6	596,306.1	21.1%

Methodology, Explanatory Notes and Definitions

The Foreign Trade Statistics is produced by the Economics and Statistics Office (ESO).

System of Trade

The “General Trade System” is the system of coverage used in the tabulation of merchandise in this report. Under this system, all goods entering the Cayman Islands are recorded as imports while all goods leaving the country are recorded as exports.

Coverage

This report covers merchandise trade of good imported only. Trade- in- services are not included. Included in this report are:

- Returned goods, used goods, waste scrap, bunker, stores ballast and dunnage
- Estimates of good acquired by travellers, for their own use which falls below the Custom threshold.

Excluded are goods in transit or other trans-shipments not destined for the Cayman Islands’ market, monetary gold and bullion, bank notes and coins in circulation.

Valuation

All values are shown in Cayman Islands dollars (CI\$). Imports are valued at cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f) which is the value up to the time of delivery at the port. It includes incidental charges but excludes customs or any other duty paid on arrival.

Sources

The merchandise import statistics are primarily obtained from the computerized records maintained by the Customs Department. These records are based on documents on the importation of goods as completed by importers, or their agents who are required to record the appropriate statistical tariff code using the Cayman Islands

Customs Tariff Law (2017 Revision) (CTL)

The CTL is based on the Harmonised System Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (sixth edition, 2017) of the World Customs Organization (WCO).

Classification

The task of the ESO, therefore, is mainly to incorporate and check the credibility of the data, and convert them into classification systems that can be useful for analysis. The process of classification is a time-intensive, laborious task as there have been a significant number of goods that are not classified or misclassified. The objective of the classification process has been to minimize the number of such cases; over the years, the number of commodities that are not classified by HS codes has diminished. In addition

to the classification by SITC codes, ESO also classifies all imported commodities by Broad Economic Category (BEC) based on international guidelines issued by the United Nations (UN).

Beginning in the first quarter of 2018 and for comparative quarters, the data obtained from Customs is converted to the Standard International Trade Classification (Revision 4). Additionally, the imports are also classified by the Broad Economic Category (Revision 4). In previous publications, SITC (Rev 3) and BEC (Rev 4) were used by the ESO.

Limitations

In the Cayman Islands, several import documents do not provide codes or provide improper codes. Over the years, this issue required the ESO to verify codes and provide missing ones vigilantly. ESO continues to review the imports data to improve the accuracy, reliability and proper classification of the data.

Full details of the quantity and value of all imports are not available. This will require an upgrade of the current administrative system based at the Cayman Islands Customs Department. At present, only a small proportion of commodities have both quantity and value of imports. It must be noted that the goods may not always be recorded they arrive on Island, but when the declarations are logged at Customs. Thus, there may be included some goods which arrived at the end of the previous period but are accounted for in the current period.

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