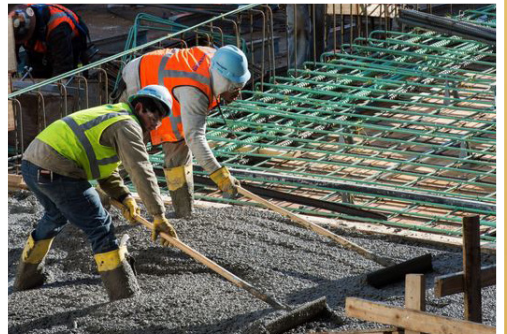




CAYMAN ISLANDS  
GOVERNMENT



# THE CAYMAN ISLANDS' ANNUAL ECONOMIC REPORT 2022



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## **1. Executive Summary**

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1.1 The world economy expanded in 2022, reflecting robust consumer demand for goods, services and travel. Inflation accelerated amidst rising demand and geopolitical tensions.

1.2 The Cayman Islands' real gross domestic product (GDP) expanded by an estimated rate of 3.8 percent in 2022, relative to 4.0 percent in 2021.

1.3 Growth is estimated for most sectors, led by hotels & restaurants, transport and other supporting sectors.

1.4 Nominal GDP per capita income was estimated at \$72,673 for 2022, lower than the \$74,181 recorded for 2021.

1.5 The average inflation rate in 2022 was 9.5 percent, compared to 3.3 percent a year ago. Inflationary pressures emanated mainly from rising energy and food prices.

1.6 Total employment increased by 22.7 percent to 56,355 in 2022. The rise in employment exceeded the expansion in the labour force, which resulted in the unemployment rate falling to 2.1 percent. The unemployment rate among Caymanians was estimated at 3.6 percent.

1.7 Merchandise imports rose by 17.4 percent to reach \$1,498.7 million, reflecting increases of 82.6 percent and 10.2 percent in oil-related and non-oil imports, respectively.

1.8 Money supply (M2) declined by 1.4 percent to reach \$8.5 billion in 2022. This monetary contraction was due to a 2.7 percent reduction in foreign currency-denominated deposits. Local currency funding rose by 1.8 percent.

1.9 Domestic credit from commercial banks expanded by 10.2 percent to settle at \$4,055.7 million. Credit to the private sector rose by 4.4 percent, while loans to the public sector surged by 108.4 percent.

1.10 Indicators of financial services were mixed in 2022. Insurance licenses, mutual funds registration and stock exchange listings increased, while new

company registrations and new partnership registration and bank & trust licenses fell.

1.11 Total visitors to the Islands rose to 1,027,668 from 17,308 in 2021. Total stay-over arrivals rose to 284,274 from 17,308, while cruise arrivals rose 743,394 in 2022 from no arrivals in 2021.

1.12 Indicators of construction intentions were mixed in 2022. The value of building permits and certificates of occupancy in Grand Cayman rose by 32.0 percent and 21.4 percent, respectively. In contrast, the value of project approvals declined by 45.4 percent.

1.13 Real estate activity contract, with the total value of property transfers falling by 10.3 percent to \$1,268.0 million. Both freehold and leasehold transfers declined.

1.14 The central government recorded an overall fiscal surplus in 2022 of \$2.4 million relative to a deficit of \$117.2 million in 2021. The government's total outstanding debt rose to \$506.4 million (8.9 percent of GDP) at the end of 2022.

1.15 GDP is projected to expand in 2023 by 2.7 percent, primarily due to expected growth in the tourism and transport sector. The inflation rate is expected at 5.2 percent arising mainly from external pressures. The overall unemployment rate is projected at 2.5 percent.

**The Cayman Islands Economic Performance: Summary Indicators**

Indicators	2020	2021	2022
Real GDP (\$million)*	4,297.2	4,470.3	4,638.4
GDP growth in real terms (%)*	(5.1)	4.0	3.8
Real GDP per capita (\$)*	65,321	66,011	59,048
Nominal GDP per capita (\$)*	71,535	74,181	72,673
Nominal GDP (\$million)*	4,706.0	5,023.6	5,708.7
Population (year-end)	65,786	71,105	81,546
<i>Of which</i> Caymanians	37,815	38,047	38,724
Population (mid-year)	65,786	67,721	78,554
Average inflation rate (%)	1.0	3.3	9.5
Employment	41,644	45,919	56,355
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	5.2	5.7	2.1
Total imports (in \$million)	1,115.0	1,276.5	1,498.7
Total imports (% of GDP)	23.7	25.4	26.3
Total money supply (M2, in \$million)	8,189.8	8,660.2	8,537.0
Domestic credit (in \$million)	3,432.9	3,379.7	4,055.7
Mutual funds (including master funds)	11,896	12,719	12,995
Insurance licenses	679	686	695
Banking and trust licenses	110	101	94
Trust companies	117	114	114
Stock exchange listings	2,336	2,681	2,734
New company registrations	11,731	16,748	11,796
New partnership registrations	4,510	5,778	4,684
Stay-over tourists (in thousands)	121.8	17.3	284.3
Cruise ship passengers (in thousands)	538.1	-	743.4
Grand Cayman building permits (\$million)	555.6	717.0	946.1
Cayman Islands planning approvals (\$million)	883.2	976.9	533.8
Cayman Islands property transfers (\$million)	807.8	1,413.2	1,268.0
Net lending of the central government (\$million)	(96.9)	(117.2)	2.4
Net lending of the central government (% of GDP)	(2.1)	(2.3)	0.04
Outstanding debt of the central government (\$million)	248.6	222.7	506.4
Outstanding debt of the central government (% of GDP)	5.3	4.4	8.9

\*Preliminary estimate for 2022 based on indicators.

## 2. Global and Regional Macroeconomic Environment

*The war in Ukraine and remnants of COVID-19 lockdown measures slowed the pace of economic growth in 2022. Spikes in commodity prices fuelled multi-decade high inflation and prompted central banks to increase interest rates aggressively.*

### 2.1 Economic Growth<sup>1</sup>

Global growth for 2022 slowed to 3.4 percent from 6.3 percent in 2021 (see Table 2.1). This outturn was also 0.2 percentage points lower than the projection in the April 2022 World Economic Outlook (WEO) report. The slowdown in economic activity was partly due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which shocked global commodity & energy prices and fuelled trade disruptions. The imbalance between supply and demand affected both energy and non-energy commodities, resulting in year-on-year increases of 63.6 and 7.4 percent<sup>2</sup>, respectively.

In addition, the lingering effects of COVID-19 measures and supply-chain constraints impeded supply during the year. Despite these adverse conditions, labour markets in advanced economies remained strong, and unemployment rates were historically low. Pandemic savings also contributed to household consumption, leading to growth in advanced economies of 2.7 percent and 4.0 percent in emerging markets and developing economies.

**Table 2.1: Global Economic Growth**

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	<b>% Change in GDP</b>			
World	2.8	-2.8	6.3	3.4
Advanced Economies	1.7	-4.2	5.4	2.7
United States	2.3	-2.8	5.9	2.1
United Kingdom	1.6	-11.0	7.6	4.0
Canada	1.9	-5.1	5.0	3.4
Euro Area	1.6	-6.1	5.4	3.5
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	3.6	-1.8	6.9	4.0

Source: International Monetary Fund (World Economic Outlook (WEO), April 2023)

<sup>1</sup> This review is culled from reports of the International Monetary Fund and other international organizations.

<sup>2</sup> **Energy:** Index includes Crude oil (petroleum), Natural Gas, and Coal Price Indices; **Non-Energy:** Index includes Food and Beverages and Industrial Inputs Price Indices (April 2023 WEO Database)

The US economy grew 2.1 percent in 2022, 3.8 percentage points lower than the growth in 2021. This growth primarily reflected increases in consumer spending, exports, private inventory investment and non-residential fixed investment. Growth was hampered by negative changes in residential fixed investment and federal government spending. Within the increase in consumer spending, the leading contributor was household spending on services. Canada recorded growth of 3.4 percent, slower than the 5.0 percent recorded in 2021 at the start of the pandemic economic recovery. Consumption spending for both goods and services and business investment were the main of the increase. The Euro Area registered a growth of 3.5 percent compared to 5.4 percent in 2021.

The Caribbean region recorded double-digit growth of 13.4 percent in 2022, compared to 5.15 percent growth in 2021 (see Table 2.2). All Caribbean countries contributed positively to this outturn with the exception of Haiti, which registered a 1.7 percent decline. Economic activity in the Bahamas increased significantly to 11.0 percent. The industries that contributed to the increase were Accommodation and Food Services (largely due to increased tourism stopovers and a return of cruise ship visitors to the Bahamas), Transportation and Storage (stemming from the recovery of the Tourism sector) and Public Administration. Similarly, tourism was the main contributor to the increased economic activities in Barbados', which expanded by 10.0 percent in 2022. Guyana and St. Lucia recorded the highest growth rates for the year, rising by 62.3 percent and 14.9 percent, respectively.

**Table 2.2: Caribbean Region Economic Growth<sup>3</sup>**

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	% Change in GDP			
Caribbean	3.3	-4.2	5.1	13.4
The Bahamas	1.9	-23.8	13.7	11.0
Barbados	-0.5	-13.3	-0.2	10.0
Dominican Republic	5.1	-6.7	12.3	4.9
Guyana	5.4	43.5	20.1	62.3
Haiti	-1.7	-3.3	-1.8	-1.7
Jamaica	1.0	-9.9	4.6	4.0
St. Lucia	-0.7	-24.4	12.2	14.9

Source: International Monetary Fund (WEO, April 2023)

<sup>3</sup> The Caribbean comprises Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

## 2.2 Inflation<sup>4</sup>

Global inflation rose from 4.7 percent in 2021 to a decade high of 8.7 percent in 2022 (see Table 2.3). Soaring energy and food prices pushed inflation up to 7.3 percent in advanced economies while averaging 9.8 percent in emerging markets and developing economies. Central banks worldwide implemented tighter monetary policies, such as raising interest rates to curb high inflation. Inflation in the US averaged 7.7 percent, while in Canada rose to 5.6 percent.

**Table 2.3: Global Inflation**

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	% Change in Prices			
World	3.5	3.2	4.7	8.7
Advanced Economies	1.4	0.7	3.1	7.3
United States	1.8	1.2	4.7	7.7
United Kingdom	1.8	0.9	2.6	7.4
Canada	1.9	0.7	3.4	5.6
Euro Area	1.2	0.3	2.6	8.4
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	5.1	5.2	5.9	9.8

Source: International Monetary Fund (WEO, April 2023)

According to the IMF's Commodities Price Index, international commodity prices rose in 2022 for the second consecutive year (up by 33.5%). This increase stemmed from higher prices for crude oil, wheat, maize, barley, soybean and non-agricultural raw material. The effects of war-related interruptions, sanctions, and trade disruptions continued to have a negative impact on the food and energy supply. These high prices have also incentivised other regions, such as the European Union and India, to increase wheat production. Notably, rice and metal prices fell by 5.2 and 5.6 percent relative to 2021 prices. The fall in the metal price index was partly due to a slowdown in Chinese metal demand in the first part of the year. Chinese demand accounts for approximately half of the global consumption of major metals.

Inflation in the Caribbean accelerated to 12.6 percent from 8.6 percent in 2021 (see Table 2.4). The high inflation was attributed to high food, fuel and international interest rates. In Jamaica, inflation rose to 8.5 percent, while the Dominican Republic and the Bahamas recorded inflation rates of 8.4 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively.

<sup>4</sup> Inflation is measured as the average annual change in consumer prices.



**Table 2.4: Inflation Rates: Caribbean Region**

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	% Change in Prices			
Caribbean	2.8	7.7	8.6	12.6
Antigua & Barbuda	1.4	1.1	1.6	4.4
The Bahamas	2.5	0.0	3.2	7.3
Barbados	4.1	2.9	3.0	6.0
Dominican Republic	1.8	3.8	8.2	8.4
Grenada	0.6	-0.7	1.2	4.4
Jamaica	3.9	5.2	5.9	8.5
Trinidad and Tobago	1.0	0.6	1.1	4.6

Source: International Monetary Fund (WEO, April 2023)

### 2.3 International Finance<sup>5</sup>

Net borrowing<sup>6</sup> (overall fiscal deficit) as a percentage of GDP continued to improve for advanced economies, falling from a deficit of 7.5 percent in 2021 to a deficit of 4.3 percent in 2022. The United States (US) net borrowing as a percentage of GDP improved from a deficit of 11.6 percent to a deficit of 5.5 percent. The sharp year-on-year decline in the US deficit reflects the non-recurrence of COVID-19 and increased revenues, driven by higher inflation and the ongoing recovery in economic activity. Similar declines in net borrowing were observed in the United Kingdom (down to 6.3%) and the European Union (down to 3.5%). In the Caribbean, the Bahamas and Trinidad & Tobago registered notable improvement, moving from deficits of 13.6 percent and 8.3 percent to a deficit of 5.8 percent and a surplus of 0.3 percent of GDP, respectively.

During the review year, advanced economies, through their respective central banks, announced several interest rate changes to combat inflationary pressures. This was evident in all four major economies highlighted in Table 2.5. The US, UK and Canada raised their respective interest rates in all four quarters (March, June, September and December) of 2022. Europe's interest rate increased in the September and December quarters, ending the year at 2.50 percent. Prior to 2022, Europe's last policy change was recorded in the December quarter of 2015.

<sup>5</sup> Source: International Monetary Fund (WEO, April 2023).

<sup>6</sup> Net lending/net borrowing is equal to total revenue less total expenditure. It is viewed as an indicator of the financial impact of governments' activities on the rest of the economy. A positive balance is referred to as net lending while a negative balance is referred to as net borrowing.

The Bank of England’s Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) raised interest rates nine times in a row, ending the year at 3.5 percent. These increases were aimed at returning to the inflation target rate of 2 percent and helping sustain growth and employment. Similarly, the US Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) increased its policy rate by a total of 475 basis points, ending the year at a target range of 4.25 to 4.50 percent.

**Table 2.5: Key Interest Rates (% , at the end of Quarter)**

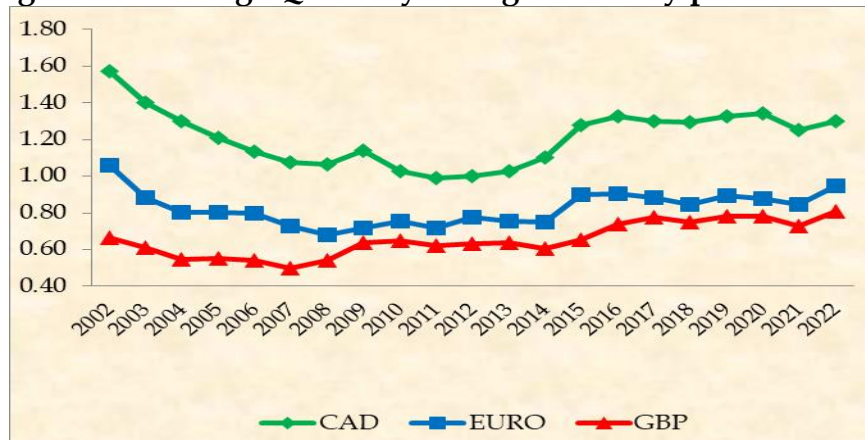
		US <sup>1</sup>	UK	Canada	Euro Area
Rates in %					
2021	Q1	0.13	0.10	0.25	0.00
	Q2	0.13	0.10	0.25	0.00
	Q3	0.13	0.10	0.25	0.00
	Q4	0.13	0.25	0.25	0.00
2022	Q1	0.38	0.75	0.50	0.00
	Q2	1.63	1.25	1.50	0.00
	Q3	3.13	2.25	3.25	1.25
	Q4	4.38	3.50	4.25	2.50

1. Mid-point of the federal funds rate range used in this table

Source: Bank of England; US Federal Reserve Bank, European Central and Bank of Canada

The US dollar appreciated against the three major traded currencies (see Figure 2.2). The US dollar increased by 12.2 percent against the Euro, 11.2 percent against the pound and 3.9 percent against the Canadian Dollar. The Cayman Islands dollar remains pegged to the US dollar and therefore maintains a similar relationship to the major traded currencies as the United States.

**Figure 2.1: Average Quarterly Foreign Currency per U.S Dollar**



Source: United States Federal Reserve Bank

## 2.4 Regional and International Tourism

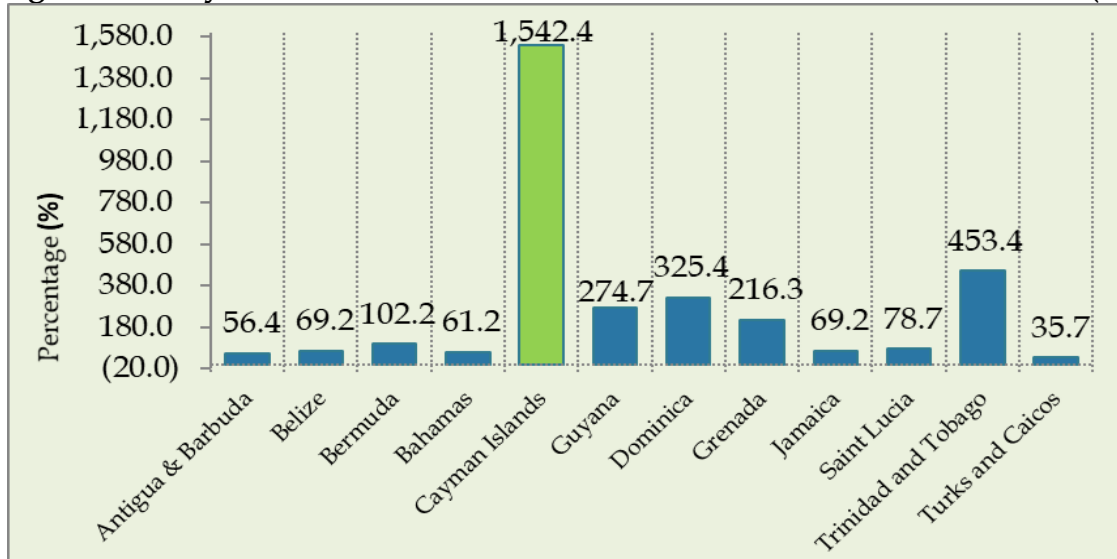
International tourism generated stronger than anticipated results in 2022, recovering 63.0 percent of pre-pandemic levels (more than 900 million tourists) amidst a challenging economic environment. The Middle East recorded the strongest recovery, with arrivals expanding to 83.0 percent of pre-pandemic levels. Arrivals from Europe reached approximately 80 percent of pre-pandemic levels. Africa and the Americas both recovered approximately 65.0 percent of their pre-pandemic levels. Meanwhile, Asia and the Pacific reached only 23.0 percent due to stronger pandemic-related restrictions.

By sub-regions, Western Europe (87%) and the Caribbean (84%) came closest to their 2019 levels. Eleven destinations reported arrivals above pre-pandemic levels in the first ten to twelve months of the year. These destinations included US Virgin Islands (+27%), Albania (+17%), Honduras (+17%), Sint Maarten (+15%), Andorra (+14%), Dominican Republic (+10%), El Salvador (+7%), Curacao (+6%), Colombia (+5%) Ethiopia (+3%) and Liechtenstein (+2%).

The Caribbean recorded an estimated 19.0 million tourist visits across all regional destinations. This represented a 68.9 percent growth and largely resulted from increased travel confidence, high demand for travel and the creation of the enabling environment for travel. Despite the strong rebound, arrivals during the year were 40.6 percent lower than the pre-pandemic levels in 2019. As depicted in figure 2.2, the greatest increases for the year were recorded in Trinidad & Tobago (453.4%), Dominica (325.4%), Guyana (274.4%) and Grenada (216.3%). The Cayman Islands recorded the largest percentage increase for the period (1,542.4%).

The Caribbean also welcomed 19.2 million cruise visitors in 2022. The Northern Caribbean was the most visited region of the year, with an estimated 6.5 million (six times more than in 2021) and 91.9 percent of the pre-pandemic arrivals. While most destinations stopped collecting survey data on visitor expenditure, it is estimated that visitors to the region spent between US \$36.5 billion and US \$37.5 million.

Figure 2.2: Stay-Over Arrivals of Select Caribbean Countries, 2022 Growth (%)



Source: World Tourism Organization, Caribbean Tourism Organization and other official sources

### 3. Macroeconomic Performance

*Robust demand and a gradual rebound in tourism-related services supported an expansion in domestic output for the year. The economic resilience, coupled with efficiency gains in labour allocation, led to a fall in unemployment to an all-time low. Additionally, geopolitical tensions and strong demand caused energy and food prices to soar.*

#### 3.1 Economic Growth

The Cayman Islands' real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have expanded by 3.8 percent in 2022, continuing on the recovery of 4.0 percent seen in 2021. In real terms, gross domestic product is estimated at \$4,638.4 million, relative to \$4,470.3 million in 2021 (see Table 3.1). Economic Growth for the year was robust globally, as international demand remained strong despite rising uncertainties and prices.

Cayman's per capita income in real terms fell by 10.5 percent to \$59,048 as a 16.0 percent growth in the mid-year population outweighed the expansion in real income. In nominal terms, the estimated per capita income was \$72,637, approximately 2.0 percent lower than in 2021.

**Table 3.1: Cayman Islands' Gross Domestic Product**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022E
GDP at Current Prices (CI\$M)	4,305.2	4,608.5	4,951.6	4,706.0	5,023.6	5,708.7
Current GDP growth (%)	5.2	7.0	7.4	(5.0)	6.7	13.6
Per Capita GDP at current prices (CI\$) <sup>1</sup>	70,708	71,538	74,743	71,535	74,181	72,673
GDP at constant 2015 prices (CI\$M)	4,179.5	4,357.9	4,528.5	4,297.2	4,470.3	4,638.4
Real GDP growth (%)	3.2	4.3	3.9	(5.1)	4.0	3.8
Per Capita GDP at constant 2015 prices (CI\$) <sup>1</sup>	68,644	67,648	68,357	65,321	66,011	59,048

<sup>1</sup> Using mid-year population figures.

E Preliminary based on sector economic indicators

Source: Economics and Statistics Office

Actual indicators point to growth across all sectors of the economy except for agriculture & fishing. The contraction in agriculture and fishing was partly due to a contraction in the growing of crops, which partly reflected the damage done by Tropical Storm Grace in the previous year.

The economic performance for the year was largely driven by the services sector, which accounted for 89.4 percent of GDP, and increased by 3.7 percent (see Table

3.2). Growth was led by the hotels and restaurants sector, which showed a strong recovery in the first full year since the Islands' ports reopened. The hotels and restaurants sector is estimated to have expanded by 23.2 percent. The reopening of the ports and rebound in visitor arrivals facilitated a similar expansion in the transportation sector. The transport, storage and communication sector expanded by 11.4 percent. Tourism growth also contributed to a 6.1 percent increase in the 'other' services sector.

**Table 3.2: Real GDP (at 2015 Prices) by Sector**

	2019	2020	2021	2022E	% Change
billions of Cayman Islands Dollar					
<b>Primary Sectors</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>(0.3)</b>
Agriculture & Fishing	17.3	16.9	18.2	17.8	(2.4)
Mining & Quarrying	10.5	10.9	11.7	12.0	2.9
<b>Secondary Sectors</b>	<b>217.0</b>	<b>217.3</b>	<b>237.4</b>	<b>240.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Manufacturing	40.3	38.0	42.6	43.7	2.8
Construction	176.7	179.3	194.8	196.7	1.0
<b>Services Sectors</b>	<b>4,023.3</b>	<b>3,841.4</b>	<b>3,934.5</b>	<b>4,078.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Electricity & Water Supply	106.0	101.3	103.2	106.3	3.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repairs & Installation of Machinery	291.7	286.5	293.2	307.2	4.8
Hotels & Restaurants incl. Bars	251.0	122.4	105.8	130.3	23.2
Transport, Storage & Communication	274.3	211.6	207.0	230.5	11.4
Financing & Insurance Services	1,378.9	1,391.0	1,404.7	1,430.4	1.8
Business Activities and Admin	698.3	725.2	763.2	778.9	2.1
Real Estate	379.1	368.4	368.8	386.6	4.8
Health and Social Work	163.1	176.5	207.9	213.8	2.9
Producers of Government Services	347.1	356.0	376.1	383.1	1.8
Other Services	133.8	102.4	104.6	111.1	6.1
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	258.6	210.7	268.6	290.0	8.0
<b>GDP constant at purchasers' prices</b>	<b>4,526.7</b>	<b>4,297.2</b>	<b>4,470.3</b>	<b>4,638.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Growth (%)	3.9	(5.1)	4.0	3.8	

E- Preliminary estimates based on sector economic indicators

Real estate activities remained strong during the year, expanding by 4.8 percent. Wholesale & retail trade grew by 4.8 percent, while electricity and water supply expanded by 3.0 percent. The growth in these two auxiliary sectors reflected increased capacity to meet rising demand and support growth in other sectors.

Financing and insurance services, which account for 31.4 percent of GDP, is estimated to have expanded by 1.8 percent. Growth in the sector remained robust throughout the pandemic and was boosted by resilient demand, which led to increased deposits. Business activities which comprise legal and accounting services, rose by 2.1 percent, while administrative and support services increased by 1.6 percent. Confidence in Cayman as an international financial centre was bolstered by new government regulations aimed at satisfying requirements from various international regulatory bodies.

### **3.2 Inflation**

The invasion of Ukraine by Russian forces in February 2022 further destabilized a global supply system still reeling from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent supply chain constraints. The impact of the war, which is ongoing, has resulted in continued market uncertainty and a surge in crude oil prices, given Russia's role as one of the largest suppliers of crude oil. The invasion also added pressures on food inflation, with Ukraine being a key exporter of grains in the world market. Before the invasion, Russia and Ukraine accounted for over 30 percent of the world grain supply, while Russia was the world's 2nd largest producer of natural gas and the 3rd largest producer of crude oil. The uncertainty surrounding the possible impact on the supply of these essential commodities, coupled with sanctions imposed on Russia by the US and its allies, led to a surge in prices on the global market. Consumer prices in Cayman spiked by 9.5 percent relative to 3.3 percent for 2021.

All divisional indices rose for the year, led by a surge in energy-related divisions. The index for housing and utilities rose by 14.4 percent, reflecting a 28.6 percent increase in the electricity sub-index and a 36.7 percent increase in water and miscellaneous services. The transport price index grew by 11.3 percent, mainly driven by a 28.9 percent increase in the cost of fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment.

**Table 3.3: Average Inflation Rates**

Categories	Avg. Inflation Rates (%)	
	2021	2022
Food & Non-alcoholic Beverages	3.8	9.3
Alcohol and Tobacco	0.4	1.6
Clothing and Footwear	2.2	10.2
Housing and Utilities	3.2	14.4
Household Equipment	2.7	7.7
Health	3.5	0.8
Transport	4.4	11.3
Communication	3.7	4.7
Recreation and Culture	1.7	5.3
Education	1.4	1.7
Restaurants and Hotels	2.8	6.0
Misc. Goods and Services	5.0	3.2
<b>Overall CPI Inflation</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>

The average price index for food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 9.3 percent, while the index for clothing and footwear rose by 10.2 percent.

The rise in the index for food and non-alcoholic beverages was largely due to increases in the price of processed foods which is linked to imported prices. Notable food groups which increased were meat and meat products, fish and seafood, tea, coffee and cocoa. Higher prices for clothing and footwear largely reflected higher costs for clothing purchased

locally. The price index for household equipment rose by 7.7 percent, while the index for restaurants and hotels increased by 6.0 percent.

**Table 3.4: Selected Quarterly Inflation Rates (%)**

		CPI Inflation	Non Food Inflation	Core Inflation*	CPI Excluding Housing & Utilities	Food Inflation	Housing & Utilities Inflation	Electricity and Fuel Inflation
% Change over the same Quarter a Year Ago								
2021	QTR 1	(1.0)	(1.4)	(0.3)	1.3	4.6	(5.2)	(10.5)
	QTR 2	0.2	(0.0)	(0.9)	2.1	3.0	(3.4)	7.7
	QTR 3	6.4	6.7	4.7	4.5	3.3	10.3	26.1
	QTR 4	7.7	7.9	5.9	5.6	4.3	11.3	26.6
<b>Annual Average 2021</b>		<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>
2022	QTR 1	11.2	11.6	9.4	6.6	4.9	20.1	32.0
	QTR 2	12.1	12.4	10.6	8.5	7.9	19.2	27.1
	QTR 3	9.2	9.2	5.5	6.6	10.3	14.2	38.7
	QTR 4	5.9	5.4	4.0	6.1	14.0	5.6	15.8
<b>Annual Average 2022</b>		<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>28.4</b>

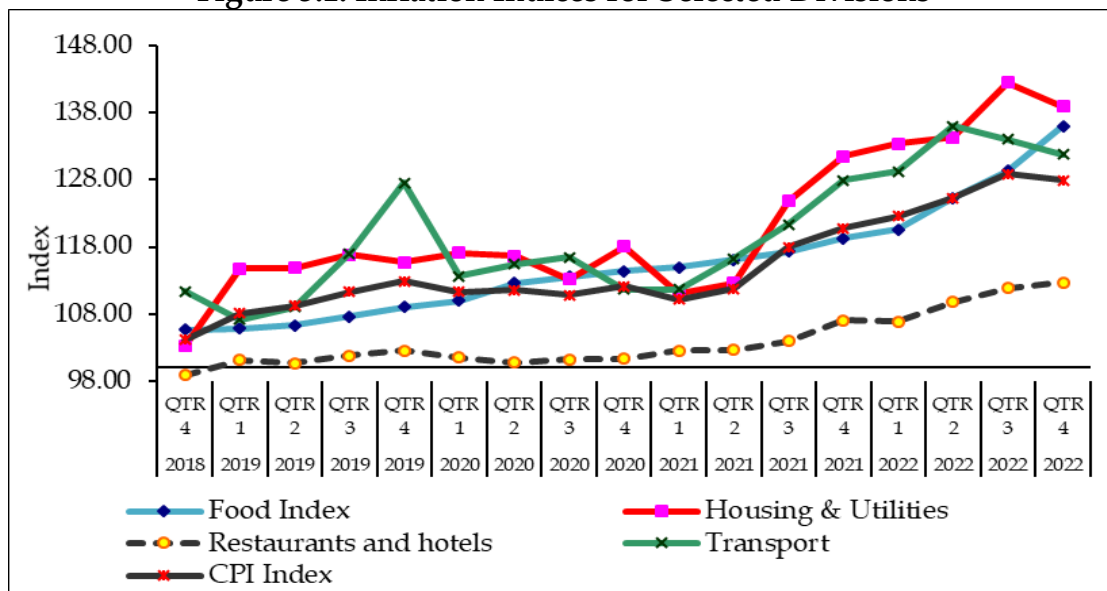
\* CPI Inflation excluding food and non-alcoholic beverages, electricity and fuels.

Source: Economics and Statistics Office



Core inflation, which is the overall inflation without food and non-alcoholic beverages, electricity and fuel, increased by 7.4 percent in 2022 compared to 2.4 percent a year ago (see Table 3.4). The average cost of electricity and fuels was higher by 28.4 percent for the year. Concurrently, the rise in non-food inflation averaged 9.7 percent compared to a year ago when it increased by 3.3 percent. The strong increase in the various indices confirms the broad-based nature of the price increases during the period, with the sharpest increases seen in the indices related to energy and food prices.

Figure 3.1: Inflation Indices for Selected Divisions



Source: Economics and Statistics Office

### 3.3 Labour Force and Employment

The labour force in the Cayman Islands grew by 8,894 (or 18.3%) persons to 57,582 for the 2022 calendar year (see Table 3.5). The increased labour force reflects the ongoing economic recovery and associated labour demand. The non-Caymanian labour force increased from 22,236 persons to 31,633 persons, an addition of 9,397 workers. The Caymanian and Permanent Residents with Rights to Work (WRW) labour force declined to 21,891 (down by 0.6%) and 4,058 (down by 8.6%), respectively. The labour force grew to support the tourism, construction, and retail trade industries. The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) increased from 82.1 percent in 2021 to 83.0 percent in 2022. All categories of workers showed increased LFPR except Caymanian labour, which slightly declined from an LFPR of 73.2 percent to 71.4 percent (down by 2.4 percentage points).

**Table 3.5: Summary of Labour Force Indicators**

FALL			
	2021	2022	% Change
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>71,105</b>	<b>81,546</b>	<b>14.7</b>
Working Age Population	59,275	69,383	17.1
Labour Force	48,688	57,582	18.3
Employed	45,919	56,355	22.7
Unemployed	2,769	1,227	(55.7)
Unemployment Rate	5.7	2.1	(62.5)
Labour Force Participation Rate	82.1	83.0	1.0
<b>Caymanian Population</b>	<b>38,047</b>	<b>38,724</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Working Age Population	30,089	30,661	1.9
Labour Force	22,012	21,891	(0.6)
Employed	20,148	21,095	4.7
Unemployed	1,864	796	(57.3)
Unemployment Rate	8.5	3.6	(57.1)
Labour Force Participation Rate	73.2	71.4	(2.4)
<b>Permanent Residents Population</b>	<b>6,378</b>	<b>6,629</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Working Age Population*	4,958	4,339	(12.5)
Labour Force	4,440	4,058	(8.6)
Employed	4,164	3,957	(5.0)
Unemployed	276	100	(63.5)
Unemployment Rate	6.2	2.5	(60.1)
Labour Force Participation Rate	89.6	93.5	4.4
<b>Non-Caymanian Population</b>	<b>26,680</b>	<b>36,193</b>	<b>35.7</b>
Working Age Population	24,228	34,383	41.9
Labour Force	22,236	31,633	42.3
Employed	21,607	31,302	44.9
Unemployed	629	331	(47.4)
Unemployment Rate	2.8	1.0	(63.0)
Labour Force Participation Rate	91.8	92.0	0.2

\* With rights to work (WRW) only

Source: ESO Fall Labour Force Survey (2022)

The number of employed Caymanians and non-Caymanians increased to 21,095 and 31,302 persons, respectively. While the number of Permanent Residents WRW declined to 3,957 persons (down 5.0%). Overall, total employment in the Cayman Islands increased to 56,355 workers, which is equivalent to 69.1 percent of the total population estimate. The working-age population is estimated to have increased

from 83.4 percent in 2021 to 85.1 percent in 2022, reflecting increases among Caymanians and non-Caymanians.

The Caymanian unemployment rate fell by 3.6 percentage points, decreasing from 5.7 percent in 2021 to 2.1 percent in the review year. All categories of workers reflected lower unemployment. The number of unemployed Caymanians fell by 1,068 persons, or 3.6 percent of the Caymanian labour force. The unemployment rates for Permanent Residents WRW and non-Caymanians declined to 2.5 and 1.0 percent, respectively.

### 3.4 External Sector

**Merchandise Imports** increased to \$1,498.7 million at the end of 2022, up 17.4 percent relative to 2021. This import expansion was attributed to fuel and non-fuel goods and stemmed from continued economic growth, population growth and rising international commodity prices. Non-fuel imports grew by 10.2 percent to \$1,265.8 million. The main contributors to the increase in non-fuel imports, using the standard international trade classification<sup>7</sup> (SITC), were *food & live animals* (up 23.8%), *beverage & tobacco* (up 20.9%), *miscellaneous manufactured articles* (up 16.0%), *animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes* (up 44.6%) and *commodities & transaction not classified elsewhere* (up 53.7%).

The value of fuel imports rose by 82.6 percent, totalling \$232.9 million in 2022. This increase largely reflected a rise in prices. Specifically, average crude oil prices rose by 40.6 percent to US\$97.1 per barrel. As a share of the total imports, fuel and lubricants make up 15.5 percent of total imports.

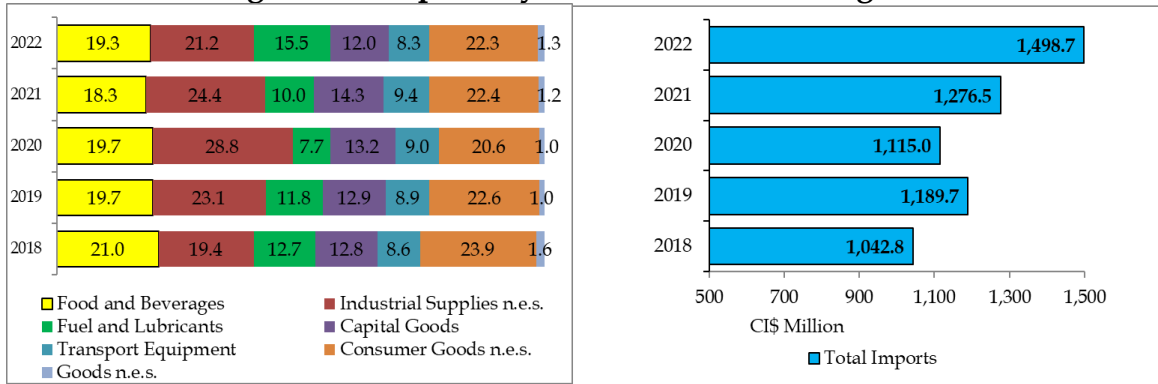
Total imports based on the Broad Economic Category<sup>8</sup> (BEC) increased for all categories except capital goods. *Food & beverage* saw the highest yearly nominal increase, rising by 23.9 percent (or \$55.8 million) and accounting for 19.3 percent of total imports. *Consumer goods not elsewhere specified* rose by 16.7 percent (or \$47.9 million), accounting for 22.3 percent of total imports.

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<sup>7</sup> SITC is a product classification of the United Nations (UN) used for external trade statistics (export and import values and volumes of goods).

<sup>8</sup> The Classification by Broad Economic Categories (BEC) is an international product classification for the analysis of trade statistics according to their main end use.

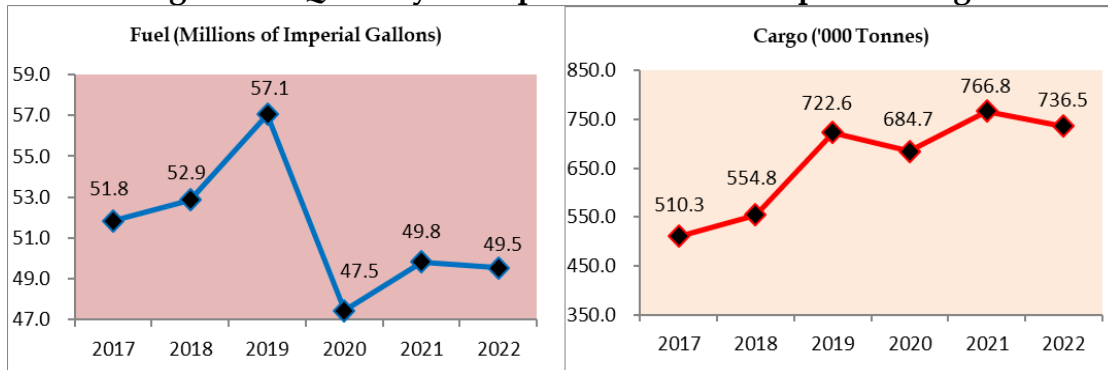
Figure 3.2: Imports by Broad Economic Categories



Source: Economics and Statistics Office

The volume of imported fuel remained relatively stable year over year, totalling 49.5 million imperial gallons, relative to 49.8 million in 2021. Diesel account for 67.0 percent of the overall fuel imports, despite declining by 9.2 percent to a total of 33.2 million imperial gallons. The reduction in diesel imports was offset by higher imports in all other categories. Imports of gasoline rose by 8.7 percent to 12.1 million imperial gallons. Similarly, the importation of aviation fuel rose by 337.5 percent to 1.9 million imperial gallons, while propane imports rose 20.1 percent to 1.9 million imperial gallons.

Figure 3.3: Quantity of Imported Fuel and Imported Cargo



Source: Customs Department and Port Authority of the Cayman Islands

The total volume of cargo imported in 2022 declined to 736.5 thousand tonnes, down by 4.0 percent. Imported aggregates and cement bulk accounted for the reduction, registering declines of 4.8 percent and 27.5 percent, respectively. Containerized cargo and break bulk increased by 3.6 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively. Imported aggregates, which capture sand and gravel imported mainly from Mexico, Jamaica, Colombia, Cuba, and Honduras, accounted for the highest share (49.7%) of total cargo imports.

**Exports:** The value of merchandise exports, which consists mainly of re-exports, increased by 121.0 percent to \$31.6 million in 2022. This improvement was primarily due to increased fuel re-exports in the context of rising fuel prices.

**Current account<sup>9</sup>:** The current account deficit of the balance of payments is estimated to have deteriorated in 2022 to \$698.3 million, or 12.2 percent of GDP (see Table 3.6). The services account improved as receipts from tourism and financial services outweighed payments. The income account is estimated to have deteriorated along with the goods sub-account, which is estimated to have deteriorated in line with the rise in imports which is an outflow in the current account.

**Table 3.6: Balance of Payments (in CI\$ million)**

	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Current Account Balances</b>				
Trade balance	(682.2)	(748.0)	(519.0)	(574.0)
Exports	257.8	361.8	509.4	582.0
Imports, f.o.b.	(940.1)	(1109.7)	(1028.5)	(1156.0)
Services, net	1,883.3	1,966.6	1,719.8	1,666.1
Receipts	3,041.3	3,142.4	2,782.8	2,795.9
o/w tourism visitor expenditure	880.1	770.1	187.4	11.2
o/w financial services	1,149.2	1,143.6	1,182.1	1,212.6
Payments	(1,158.1)	(1,175.8)	(1,063.0)	(1,129.8)
Net income	(1,391.3)	(1,281.7)	(1,494.7)	(1,547.4)
Credits	3,549.5	3,593.9	1,821.3	1,319.5
Debits	(4,940.9)	(4,875.6)	(3,316.0)	(2,866.9)
Transfers, net	(582.6)	(476.0)	(395.7)	(229.3)
<b>Current Account Balance<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>(772.9)</b>	<b>(539.0)</b>	<b>(689.6)</b>	<b>(684.5)</b>
<i>Percent of GDP (%)</i>	<i>(16.8)</i>	<i>(10.9)</i>	<i>(14.7)</i>	<i>(13.6)</i>

<sup>E</sup> Estimated based on key economic indicators

Source: Economics and Statistics Office

<sup>9</sup> The current account of the balance of payments measures the total value of the country's transaction against the rest of the world in terms of trade in goods and services, income and transfers. A deficit in the current account means that the Cayman Islands made more payments to the rest of the world compared to its receipts from these transactions.

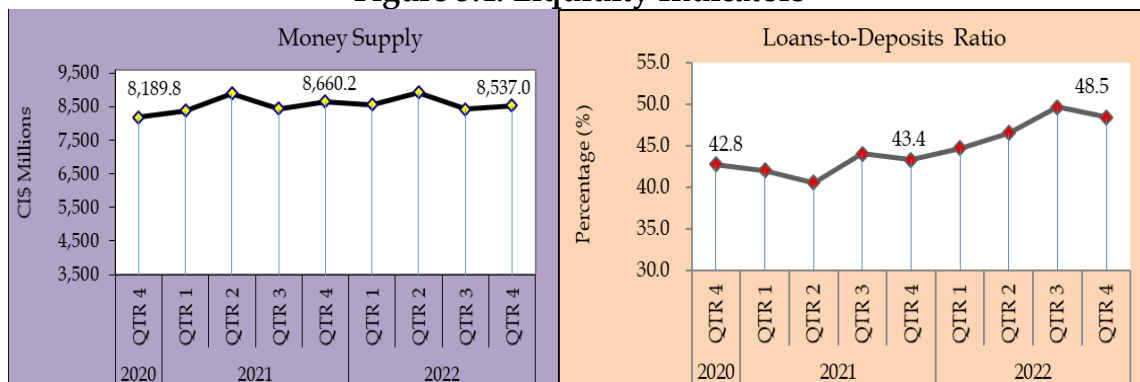
### 3.5 Money and Credit<sup>10</sup>

**Broad liquidity:** Broad liquidity moderated during the year, declining by 1.4 percent (or \$123.1 million) relative to 2021 (see Figure 3.4 and Table 3.7). Notwithstanding the slight contraction, Cayman’s economy continued to rely heavily on the financial system during the year. This reliance was evidenced by the ratio of broad liquidity to nominal GDP (a measure of financial deepening), which stood at 149.5 percent at the end of 2022 relative to 172.4 percent at the end of 2021.

The contraction in money supply reflected a reduction in foreign currency deposits and occurred despite an increase in time and savings deposits denominated in local currency. Specifically, foreign currency deposits declined by 2.7 percent, led by US dollar deposits which fell by 1.9 percent. Tighter liquidity conditions within the local currency segment of the market are in line with rising interest rates throughout the year. Specifically, time and savings deposits increased by 7.7 percent, while demand deposits and currency in circulation fell by 4.8 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively. Higher interest rates usually incentivise depositors to shift funds from more liquid demand deposits to longer-term deposits to capitalize on the higher rates. The rise in -term deposits increased the local currency money supply by 1.8 percent.

The growth in KYD deposits meant that its share of the total money stock increased to 28.0 percent, while the share of foreign currency deposits fell to 70.0 percent. The contribution of currency in circulation remained stable at 2.0 percent of the total money supply.

**Figure 3.4: Liquidity Indicators**



Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority and ESO

<sup>10</sup> Some additions and percentage changes may not be exact due to rounding to one decimal place.

Despite the rising interest rates, domestic credit increased during the year resulting in the overall loans-to-deposits ratio rising to 48.5 percent relative to 43.4 percent at the end of 2021. The increase in credit amidst the overall fall in deposits resulted in commercial banks reducing their net foreign assets by 9.9 percent, while net domestic assets rose by 17.8 percent.

**Table 3.7: Monetary and Banking Summary, in CI\$ million**

	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	% Change
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>8,189.8</b>	<b>8,660.2</b>	<b>8,537.0</b>	(1.4)
<b>Net Foreign Assets</b>	<b>5,890.1</b>	<b>6,005.7</b>	<b>5,410.9</b>	(9.9)
Monetary Authority	181.8	191.4	189.0	(1.2)
Commercial Banks	5,708.3	5,814.4	5,221.9	(10.2)
<b>Net Domestic Assets</b>	<b>2,299.7</b>	<b>2,654.4</b>	<b>3,126.2</b>	17.8
Domestic credit	3,432.9	3,679.7	4,055.7	10.2
Claims on central government	198.6	175.6	407.0	131.8
Claims on other public sector	38.7	29.7	20.7	(30.3)
Claims on private sector	3,195.6	3,474.4	3,627.9	4.4
Other items net	(1,133.2)	(1,025.3)	(929.5)	(9.3)
<b>Broad Liquidity</b>	<b>8,189.8</b>	<b>8,660.2</b>	<b>8,537.0</b>	(1.4)
Broad money (KYD) M2	<b>2,317.1</b>	<b>2,513.2</b>	<b>2,559.0</b>	1.8
Currency in circulation	164.4	173.5	171.1	(1.4)
<b>KYD Deposits</b>	<b>2,152.7</b>	<b>2,339.7</b>	<b>2,387.9</b>	2.1
Demand deposits	937.4	1,055.6	1,005.5	(4.8)
Time and savings deposits	1,215.3	1,284.1	1,382.4	7.7
FOREX deposits	5,872.7	6,146.9	5,978.0	(2.7)
<i>of which: US dollars</i>	5,332.6	5,671.6	5,564.9	(1.9)
<i>US dollars share (%)</i>	90.8	92.3	93.1	

Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority and ESO

**Net foreign assets:** Net foreign assets (NFA) of the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority (CIMA) and commercial banks contracted by 1.2 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively (see Table 3.8). CIMA's NFA fell by \$2.3 million during the review period relative to an increase of \$9.5 million in the previous year. The drawdown of commercial banks' NFA occurred in the context of a 5.0 percent reduction in foreign assets and a similar rate of increase in foreign liabilities.

The decline in foreign assets was due to reductions in all major categories. Balances held with banks and branches and foreign investments fell by 3.7 percent, while non-resident loans fell by 15.4 percent. In contrast, foreign liabilities increased on account of a 5.7 percent rise in non-resident deposits. The growth in foreign liabilities was stymied by a decline in other liabilities, which fell by 0.2 percent.

The ratio of foreign currency-denominated liabilities to total liabilities (a financial soundness indicator that measures the relative importance of foreign currency funding within the banking system) stood at 78.6 percent in 2022, lower than the 79.0 percent recorded in 2021. Foreign currency liabilities continued to be the primary source of funding in the Cayman Islands, which can be considered a “pseudo-dollarized economy.” The large ratio of foreign currency deposits provides strong support for the fixed exchange rate under the existing currency board system. It reinforces the Islands' link to the US monetary system.

**Table 3.8: Net Foreign Assets, CI\$ million**

	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	% Change
<b>Net Foreign Assets</b>	<b>5,890.1</b>	<b>6,005.7</b>	<b>5,410.9</b>	(9.9)
Monetary Authority	181.8	191.4	189.0	(1.2)
Commercial Banks	5,708.3	5,814.4	5,221.9	(10.2)
<b>Foreign Assets</b>	<b>8,752.9</b>	<b>8,783.8</b>	<b>8,341.1</b>	(5.0)
Bal. with Banks & Branches	3,985.0	3,448.3	3,322.3	(3.7)
Total Investment	3,652.5	4,314.6	4,154.5	(3.7)
Total Non-Resident Loans	1,115.4	1,021.0	864.2	(15.4)
<b>Foreign Liabilities</b>	<b>3,044.7</b>	<b>2,969.4</b>	<b>3,119.2</b>	5.0
Total Non-Resident Deposits	2,740.6	2,656.3	2,806.7	5.7
Other Liabilities	304.1	313.1	312.5	(0.2)

Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority and ESO

**Net domestic credit:** Domestic credit expanded by 10.2 percent to \$4,055.7 million in 2022, driven by increased lending to the private and public sector. Credit extended to the private sector rose by 4.4 percent, reflecting an expansion of 6.8 percent in household lending, while credit to business fell by 0.5 percent. Public sector borrowing increased by 108.4 percent (or \$222.5 million) due to an expansion of 131.8 percent (or \$231.5 million) in credit to the central government.

**Table 3.9: Net Domestic Credit, CI\$ million**

	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	% Change
<b>Domestic Credit</b>	<b>3,432.9</b>	<b>3,679.7</b>	<b>4,055.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Credit to Public Sector	237.3	205.3	427.8	108.4
Credit to Central Government	198.6	175.6	407.0	131.8
Credit to Other Public Sector	38.7	29.7	20.7	(30.3)
Credit to Private Sector	3,195.6	3,474.4	3,627.9	4.4

Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority and ESO



**Table 3.10: Net Credit to the Private Sector, CI\$ million**

	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	% Change
<b>Total Private Sector Credit</b>	<b>3,195.6</b>	<b>3,474.4</b>	<b>3,627.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Credit to Businesses</b>	<b>1,035.4</b>	<b>1,166.8</b>	<b>1,160.7</b>	<b>(0.5)</b>
<b>Production &amp; Manufacturing</b>	<b>236.7</b>	<b>207.3</b>	<b>207.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Mining	4.4	4.9	4.7	(3.4)
Manufacturing	8.9	8.4	8.0	(4.1)
Utilities	16.4	8.2	9.8	19.1
Construction	207.0	185.8	184.9	(0.5)
<b>Services</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>144.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Accommodation, Food, Bar & Entertainment Services	65.6	68.3	78.0	14.2
Transportation, Storage & Communications	28.8	28.9	21.7	(25.1)
Education, Recreational & Other Professional Services	22.6	29.0	44.8	54.3
<b>Trade and Commerce</b>	<b>652.9</b>	<b>812.4</b>	<b>790.9</b>	<b>(2.6)</b>
Wholesale & Retail Sales Trade	70.2	102.3	112.6	10.0
Real Estate Agents, Rental and Leasing Companies	281.5	318.9	315.7	(1.0)
Other Business Activities (General Business Activity)	301.1	391.2	362.7	(7.3)
<b>Other Financial Corporations</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>(14.1)</b>
<b>Credit to Households</b>	<b>2,139.1</b>	<b>2,293.1</b>	<b>2,448.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Domestic Property	1,887.8	2,033.1	2,180.9	7.3
Motor Vehicles	58.8	58.4	56.0	(4.1)
Education and Technology	4.2	3.3	2.8	(14.5)
Miscellaneous*	188.4	198.3	208.7	5.2
<b>NonProfit Organizations</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>29.7</b>

\*Miscellaneous include consolidated debt, insurance, medical & travel

Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority and ESO

Household loans, which accounted for more than two-thirds of the banking sector's domestic credit portfolio, rose by \$154.0 million to \$2,293.1 million in 2022. Growth in consumer loans was driven by increases of 7.3 percent and 5.2 percent

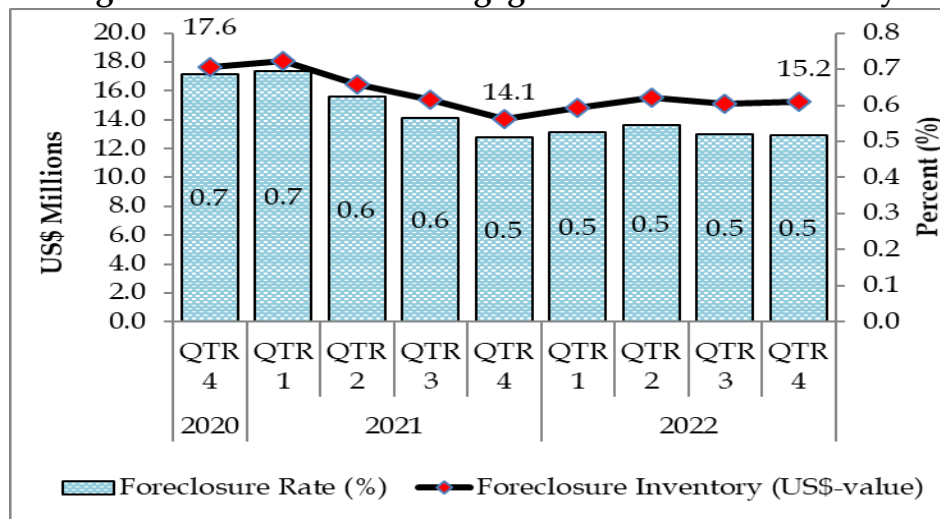
in loans for domestic properties and miscellaneous services, respectively. In contrast, motor vehicle loans fell by 4.1 percent, while credit extended for education and technology fell by 14.5 percent.

Credit extended to businesses fell by 0.5 percent for the year to \$1,160.7 million (see Table 3.10). The trade and commerce sector reflected the largest contraction of \$21.5 million (or 2.6%). In contrast, credit to the services sector rose by \$18.2 million (or 14.4%), while credit to the production and manufacturing sector increased by 0.2 percent.

**Residential mortgage foreclosures:** Data from CIMA showed that the average foreclosure inventory in 2022 reached 56 properties valued at US\$15.2 million. This represents an increase from 49 properties valued at US\$14.1 million in 2021 (see Figure 3.5).

The average foreclosure rate (the value of foreclosure inventory over the total value of residential mortgages) was unchanged at 0.5 percent throughout 2022.

**Figure 3.5: Residential Mortgages Foreclosures Inventory**

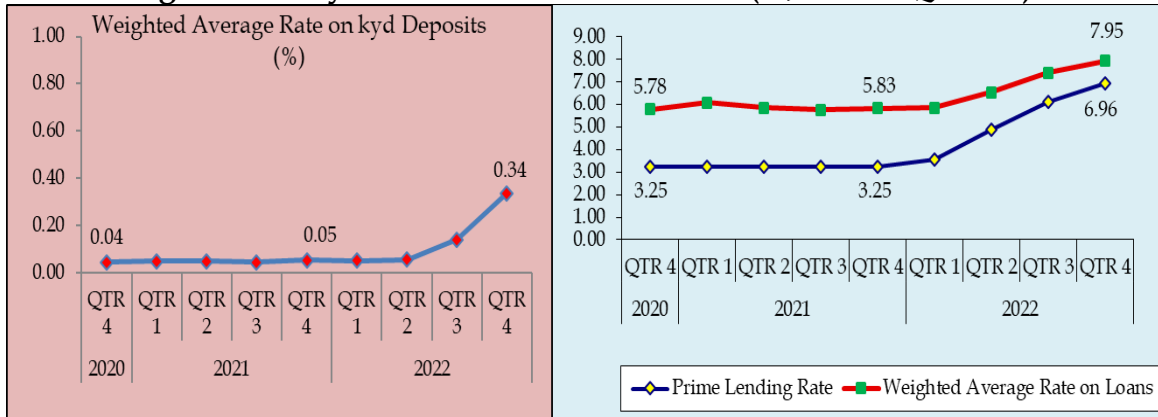


Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority and Economics and Statistics Office

**Interest rates:** The Federal Funds Target Rate (FFTR) increased multiple times throughout the year, pushing Cayman’s prime lending up by 371 basis points to 6.96 percent at the end of 2022. The rise in the prime rate supported a 212 basis points increase in the weighted average rate on KYD loans, which rose to 7.95 percent (see Figure 3.6).

The weighted average rate on KYD deposits also increased by 28 basis points to 0.34 percent at the end of 2022.

**Figure 3.6: Cayman Islands' Interest Rates (% , End of Quarter)**



Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority and ESQ

## 4. Key Sector Developments

*Cayman's financial services industry exhibited mixed performance in 2022, while stay-over tourist arrivals recovered sharply. Construction indicators were mixed, while the total value of real estate transfers contracted. Utilities increased during the year in tandem with population and economic growth.*

### 4.1 Financial Services

Indicators in the financial services industry were mixed for 2022. The number of insurance licenses, mutual funds and stock exchange listings increased. While bank & trust licenses, new company registrations and new partnership registrations declined.

**Banks & Trusts:** The number of bank and trust licenses issued in the Cayman Islands totalled 94 at the end of 2022, a reduction of 6.9 percent relative to 2021. This decline was primarily due to an 8.8 percent fall in 'Class B' banks, which ended the year with a total of 83 licences. Over the past five years, the number of Class B banks has steadily decreased from a total of 159 in 2016 to 94. This is partly due to banks' ongoing consolidation and restructuring aimed at achieving optimal cost, risk management and governance structures. The reduction in Class B banks was reflected in the number of registered branches decreasing from 62 to 56 and the number of subsidiaries falling from 20 to 18 banks. Private and affiliates Class B banks remained unchanged at 9, year over year. The number of Class A banks increased by 1 to a total of 11 banks (see Table 4.1).

The total number of trust companies remained stable in 2022 compared to 2021, ending the year with 114. There was, however, a shift in the composition of trusts, particularly the unrestricted trust companies, which increased by two while restricted trust decreased by the same amount.

The total value of international financial assets domiciled in the Cayman Islands amounted to US\$486.7 billion, down 6.1 percent relative to the previous year's total of US\$518.3 billion (see Table 4.1). Similarly, domestic international liabilities declined by 9.9 percent to US\$467.0 billion. Banks with domestic positions held US\$14.2 billion (down by 7.7%) in foreign currency assets and US\$42.7 billion (down by 8.6%) in foreign currency liabilities.

At the end of 2022, the Cayman Islands was ranked 18th in international assets and liabilities among the 48 financial centres reported by the Bank of International

Settlement (BIS). Cross-border assets and liabilities in all reporting countries totalled US\$36,517.4 billion and US\$33,401.0 billion, respectively. Cross-border financial assets and liabilities in the Cayman Islands decreased to US\$472.5 billion (from US\$503.0 billion) and US\$424.3 billion (from US\$470.8 billion), respectively. This was mainly due to declining assets and liabilities at non-banking financial institutions.

**Table 4.1: Bank & Trust Companies, 2019-2022**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change
<b>Bank and Trust Licensees</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>(6.9)</b>
<i>Of which:</i> Class 'A'	9	9	10	11	10.0
Class 'B'	116	101	91	83	(8.8)
<b>Trust Companies</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>-</b>
Trust Companies (Unrestricted)	56	57	56	58	3.6
Trust Companies (Restricted)	59	60	58	56	(3.4)
<b>Assets and Liabilities</b>	<b>US\$ Billion</b>				
Total Position					
Assets	660.4	595.4	518.3	486.7	(6.1)
Liabilities	659.8	594.6	517.5	467.0	(9.8)
Cross-Border Position (Foreign and Domestic Currency)					
Assets	639.5	579.0	503.0	472.5	(6.1)
Liabilities	609.7	537.8	470.8	424.3	(9.9)
Domestic Position (Foreign Currency)					
Assets	20.8	16.4	15.3	14.2	(7.7)
Liabilities	50.1	56.8	46.7	42.7	(8.6)

Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority, Bank of International Settlements (BIS)

The regional breakdown of bank and trust licensees shows that the United States of America (USA), South America and the 'Caribbean & Central America' accounted for the decline in registered banks (Table 4.2). The number of USA banks fell from 15 to 10, a 33.3 percent reduction. Banks from the 'Caribbean & Central America' and South America recorded declines of one bank each. South America and, the 'Caribbean & Central America' remained the Cayman Islands'

largest and second-largest source markets, with shares of 24.5 percent and 19.1 percent, respectively.

**Table 4.2: Number of Banks by Region, 2019–2022**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change
<b>Number of Banks</b>					
Europe	20	15	13	13	-
USA	20	18	15	10	(33.3)
Caribbean & Central America	22	20	19	18	(5.3)
Asia & Australia	20	17	16	16	-
Canada & Mexico	13	12	12	12	-
South America	28	26	24	23	(4.2)
Middle East & Africa	2	2	2	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>(6.9)</b>

Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority

**Insurance:** The total number of insurance licences increased to 695 at the end of 2022, up by 9 licences (or 1.3%). This is the fourth consecutive year of growth in the total number of insurance licenses. The continued growth in captive insurance demonstrates the continued resilience of insurance in the Cayman Islands. In 2022, the Insurance Managers Association of Cayman (IMAC) hosted the Cayman Captive Forum in person for the first time since the pandemic, which engaged a record number of global investors.

**Class A (domestic) insurers.** The number of domestic insurers remained stable at 25 for the review period (Table 4.3). There were 9 incorporated licensees and 16 external licensees registered. The unaudited consolidated financial statements for the end of 2022 showed that domestic insurance licensees recorded an underwriting income of US\$201.9 million. This income resulted from US\$864.3 million in net earned premium, which exceeded total underwriting expenses of US\$662.4 million.

The breakdown of net earned premiums reflects gross written premiums of US\$991.3 million, assumed premiums of US\$193.5 million and ceded premiums of -US\$315.8 million. All subcategories of gross written premium declined relative to the previous year, except international health. Net claims and adjustment expenses accounted for 74.4 percent of total underwriting expenses, with health-related claims being the main contributor.

**Table 4.3: Insurance Companies, 2019 - 2022**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change
<b>Total Insurance Licensees</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Class 'A' Licences (Domestic)	26	27	25	25	-
Class 'B' Licences (Captives)	618	624	634	642	1.3
Class 'C' Licences (Captives)	23	23	21	21	-
Class 'D' Licences (Captives)	5	5	6	7	16.7
<b>Total Captives</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Financial Position of Captives</b>	<b>US\$ Billion</b>				
Premiums	18.0	20.9	23.1	23.0	(0.6)
Total Assets	68.9	70.8	75.2	74.1	(1.4)

Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority

Class B, C and D or captives (international) insurers. For the second year in a row, the number of captive insurers increased by 9 licences to 670. This was reflected in all categories except 'Class C', which remained constant with 21 licences. Class C licences are intended for specialty insurers who conduct their insurance business through the provision of reinsurance arrangements funded through the issuance of catastrophe bonds or similar instruments. Class B recorded the largest movement, rising from 634 to 642. Class B licences are divided into four sub-categories depending on the percentage of net premiums written that originates from the insurer's related business. Pure Captives and Segregated Portfolio Companies represented the two main categories, with 277 (or 41.3%) and 155 (or 23.1%) companies, respectively.

The total asset value and premium of captive insurance companies decrease relative to 2021. Table 4.3 shows total assets of US\$74.1 billion (down 1.4%) and total premium amounting to US\$23.0 billion (down 0.6%).

The 2022 profile for insurance companies by regions registered in the Cayman Islands remained similar to 2021 (see Table 4.4). North America maintained the highest share of the insurance market with 598 licences or 89.3 percent. Healthcare insurance (28.5% of the market) was the primary class of business in 2022, followed by workers' compensation (22.2%), general liability (12.8%), property insurance (10.9%) and professional liability (8.7%). Property insurance recorded the highest year-over-year increase of 10.6 percent, or an increase of 7 companies.

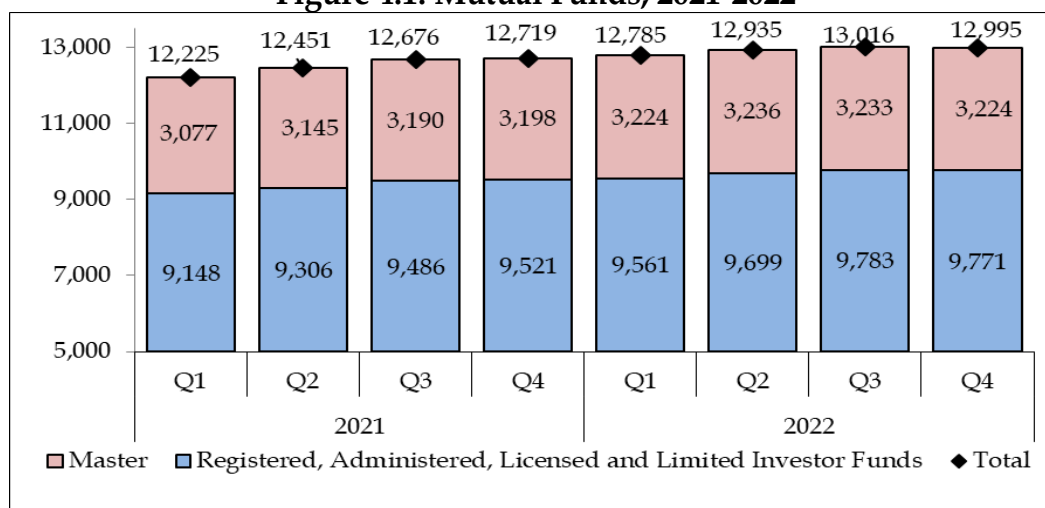
**Table 4.4: Captive Insurance Licences by Risk Location and Primary Class of Business, 2019-2022**

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Number of Companies			
Africa, Asia & Middle East	4	6	7	8
Caribbean & Latin America	18	22	23	23
Europe	7	6	7	8
North America	585	587	594	598
Pacific Rim	1	2	2	2
Other	31	29	28	31
	<b>646</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>670</b>
	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Number of Companies			
Healthcare	210	200	198	191
Workers' Compensation	137	146	148	149
Property	64	64	66	73
General Liability	75	78	82	86
Professional Liability	55	55	57	58
Other	105	109	110	113
	<b>646</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>670</b>

Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority

**Mutual Funds:** The number of mutual funds registered in the Cayman Islands totalled 12,995 at the end of 2022, an increase of 2.2 percent relative to 2021. This was the third consecutive year of increase, albeit slower than previous years. Similarly, registered and master funds rose by 3.5 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively. Administered, Licensed, and Limited Investor funds cumulatively realized a shortfall of 46 licenses, or 4.5 percent. In addition, private funds which were introduced in 2020, rose by 8.0 percent year-on-year to 15,854 in 2022.



**Figure 4.1: Mutual Funds, 2021-2022**


Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority

**Stock Exchange.** The Cayman Islands Stock Exchange (CSX) security listings for 2022 rose to 2,734, an increase of 2.0 percentage (see Table 4.5). Contributing to the increase in the listing were Specialist Debt Security, up 2.9 percent and Insurance Linked Security, up 7.9 percent. In contrast, mutual fund and sovereign debt securities fell by 3.6 and 4.6 percent, respectively. Primary equity, secondary equity and retail debt security remain unchanged from 2021. The continued growth in the number of new listings on the Exchange confirms the increasing appeal of CSX as a listing exchange.

**Table 4.5: Stock Listings, 2019-2022.**

Instruments	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>2,681</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Mutual Funds	194	123	110	106	-3.6
Specialist Debt Security	1,547	1,879	2,266	2,332	2.9
Insurance Linked Security	41	37	38	41	7.9
Sovereign Debt Security	289	291	262	250	-4.6
Primary Equity	4	4	3	3	0.0
Secondary Equity	1	1	1	1	0.0
Retail Debt Security	2	1	1	1	0.0

Source: Cayman Islands Stock Exchange

As of December 2022, market capitalization amounted to US\$807.0 billion (see Table 4.6). This result was relatively unchanged compared to the US\$807.2 million in 2021. Specialist debt security remained the preferred instrument on the

exchange totalling US\$634.5 billion. Specialist debt securities are credit-linked or asset-backed securities and are limited in recourse to the issuer's specific asset or assets. The second highest-valued instrument was 'sovereign debt security' valued at US\$148.7 billion. This debt security is issued or guaranteed by a supranational body or benefits from a government guarantee. Collectively, specialist debt security and sovereign debt security account for 97.1 percent or US\$783.2 billion of the total market value.

**Table 4.6: Market Capitalization (US\$ Billions), 2019-2022<sup>11</sup>**

Instruments	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change
<b>Total</b>	<b>427.0</b>	<b>458.8</b>	<b>807.2</b>	<b>807.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Mutual Funds	11.4	12.2	14.8	18.0	21.5
Specialist Debt Security	263.9	292.8	639.8	634.5	-0.8
Insurance Linked Security	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	-4.5
Sovereign Debt Security	145.0	147.6	146.6	148.7	1.4
Primary Equity	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	22.4
Secondary Equity	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	-3.7
Retail Debt Security	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	-11.7

Source: Cayman Islands Stock Exchange

**Company Registration:** The number of active companies registered in the Cayman Islands at the end of 2022 stood at 119,128, an increase from 116,996 at the end of 2021 (see Table 4.7). All categories increased except for non-resident companies which decreased by 7.4 percent or 184 entities. Exempt companies account for 81.4 percent of the total companies registered and recorded a year-on-year increase of 0.8 percent or 805 companies. The activities of exempt companies are primarily conducted outside of the Cayman Islands. The number of resident and foreign companies expanded by 4.1 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively. The number of foundation and limited liability companies also rose at the end of 2022, increasing by 90.3 percent and 13.2 percent, respectively.

A total of 11,796 new companies were registered in 2022, a reduction of 29.6 percent or 4,952 relative to 2021. Exempt companies reflected the largest decline, falling 32.5 percent to 9,059 new entities. Resident and limited liability companies also saw reductions in the number of new companies registered of 16.9 percent and 41.2 percent, respectively. In contrast, the number of non-resident companies increased by 40 percent, while foreign companies rose by 81.1 percent for the year.

<sup>11</sup> The figures for mutual funds and domestic equity refer to market capitalization. Figures for specialist debt, Eurobond and secondary equity is based on par values.

**Table 4.7: Company Registrations, 2019-2022**

	2019	2020	2021	2022/2021	
				2022	% Change
<b>Total Company Registrations</b>	<b>109,556</b>	<b>111,568</b>	<b>116,996</b>	<b>119,128</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Exempt	91,833	92,550	96,213	97,018	0.8
Non-Resident	2,994	2,797	2,501	2,317	-7.4
Resident	6,867	7,322	7,627	7,835	2.7
Foreign	5,326	5,623	6,001	6,450	7.5
Foundation*	146	158	309	588	90.3
Limited Liability Companies	2,390	3,118	4,345	4,920	13.2
<b>New Company Registrations</b>	<b>12,822</b>	<b>11,731</b>	<b>16,748</b>	<b>11,796</b>	<b>-29.6</b>
Exempt	10,448	9,360	13,413	9,059	-32.5
Non-Resident	25	13	15	21	40.0
Resident	738	648	845	702	-16.9
Foreign	694	751	846	856	1.2
Foundation	55	43	164	297	81.1
Limited Liability Companies	862	916	1,465	861	-41.2

Source: Cayman Islands General Registry

Companies terminated during the year totalled 9,825, down from the 12,006 recorded in 2021. Removal by the registrar accounted for 64.1 percent (6,298) of companies terminated, followed by voluntary dissolution of 26.7 percent (or 2,626). Exempt companies remain the main category being terminated, with 8,426 (or 85.8%) delisted in 2022. Non-resident companies reflected the largest year-over-year decline, moving from 769 in 2021 to 190 delisted companies in 2022. Foundation companies and limited liability companies were the only category of companies to register increased termination, jointly increasing from 231 to 333.

**Partnership Registration:** The total number of active partnerships increased to 37,640, up by 7.3 percent (see Table 4.8). This increase was due to the addition of 2,413 (or 7.0% more) exempt limited partnerships. Foreign partnerships rose by 151 (or 21.2%), while there was one additional limited liability partnership. The number of limited partnerships remained unchanged at 1.

The number of new partnerships in 2022 was 4,684, down by 18.9 percent relative to 2021. Exempt limited partnerships, which account for the bulk of new registrations annually (96.4% in 2022), recorded the largest absolute decline of 19.4 percent for the year. The number of new limited liability partnerships declined to five from 20 in the previous year, while there were no new limited partnerships.

In 2022, a total of 2,059 partnerships were terminated. Voluntary termination accounted for 51.5 percent or 1,061 of the terminations. The second highest reason for termination was special removal totalling 922 partnerships or 44.8 percent. The number of exempt limited partnerships terminated decreased from 2,051 in 2021 to 2,039 in 2022, while the number of limited partnerships fell 4.8 percent (or 1). No foreign partnerships were terminated in 2022.

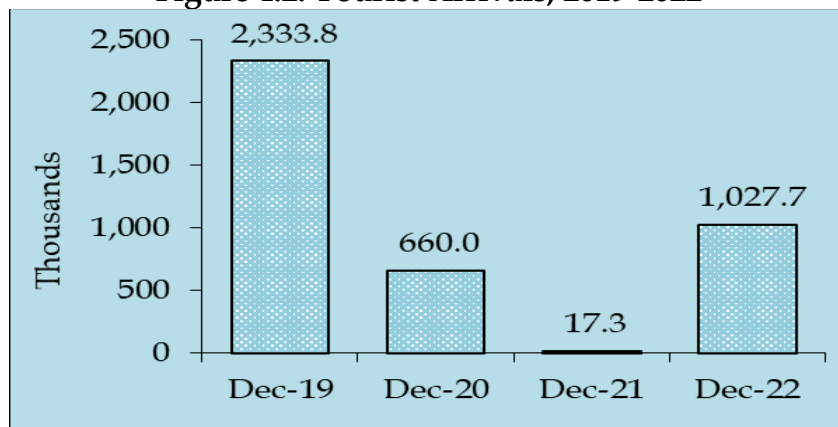
**Table 4.8: Partnership Registrations, 2019-2022**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022/2021 % Change
<b>Total Partnership Registrations</b>	<b>28,939</b>	<b>31,734</b>	<b>35,075</b>	<b>37,640</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Exempt Limited	28,469	31,144	34,343	36,756	7.0
Foreign	449	570	711	862	21.2
Limited	21	19	1	1	-
Limited Liability*	-	1	20	21	5.0
<b>New Partnership Registrations</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>4,510</b>	<b>5,778</b>	<b>4,684</b>	<b>(18.9)</b>
Exempt Limited	4,218	4,355	5,601	4,515	(19.4)
Foreign	110	154	157	164	4.5
Limited	-	-	-	-	-
Limited Liability*	-	1	20	5	(75.0)

Source: Cayman Islands General Registry

## 4.2 Tourism

Visitor arrivals to the Cayman Islands rebounded sharply in 2022, increasing to 1,027,668 visitors. The rise in arrivals was observed in both stay-over and cruise visitors, as the island benefited from the relaxation of travel restrictions and the reopening of the cruise port.

**Figure 4.2: Tourist Arrivals, 2019-2022**


Source: Department of Tourism

**Stay-over arrivals.** Following on the improvement in global tourism activity, stay-over arrivals to the Cayman Islands rebounded, with a total of 284,274 persons visiting the Islands during the year. The total stay-over visitor arrivals for the year was 56.5 percent of the record level seen in 2019 and was relative to 17,308 visitors in 2021. All regional markets recorded significant growth, led by the USA, which increased its market share of arrivals from 55.0 percent to 80.8 percent.

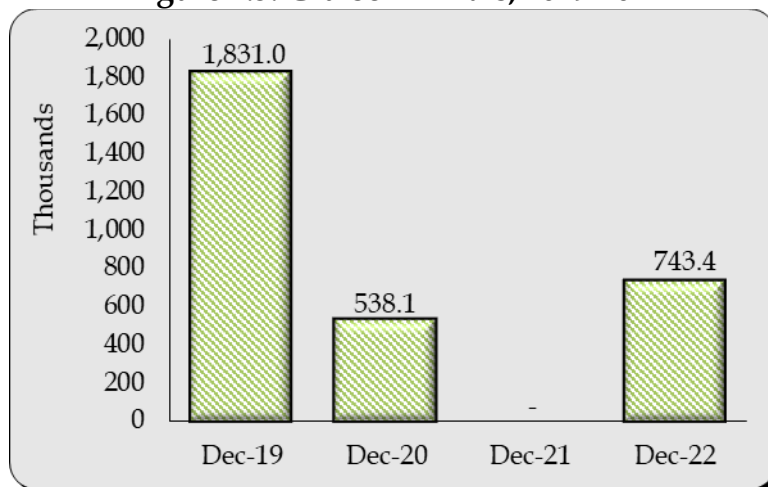
**Table 4.9: Stay-over Arrivals by Country of Origin, 2019-2022**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change
In Thousands					
USA	418.6	99.1	9.5	229.8	2312.1
Europe	24.1	6.3	2.7	16.5	507.2
Canada	30.1	11.4	1.8	19.9	1001.7
Others	29.9	5.0	3.3	18.1	455.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>502.7</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>284.3</b>	<b>1542.4</b>
USA (% share)	83.3	81.4	55.0	80.8	

Source: Department of Tourism

**Cruise market.** Cruise arrivals totalled 743,394 for the year, benefitting from port's reopening during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2022. Port calls totalled 271 after no cruise ships were recorded a year earlier.

**Figure 4.3: Cruise Arrivals, 2019-2022**



Source: Department of Tourism

### 4.3 Construction

Building intentions had mixed results in 2022, with the key indicators showing contrasting trends. As shown below, the values of building permits and certificates of occupancy increased while project approvals decreased. The number of project approvals and certificates of occupancy increased while the number of building permits decreased.

**Building Permits:** The total value of building permits rose by 32.0 percent to \$946.5 million. This increase largely reflected growth in the residential and hotel categories. Growth in the residential category was led by permits for apartments which included several high-value complexes. The value of permits for houses also improved during the period. The hotels' category continued the momentum recorded a year earlier, increasing by 230.0 percent to \$297.0 million. The growth in the category reflected approval for three large projects during the year. Declines were recorded in the commercial, government and 'other' category.

The number of building permits declined by 14.2 percent to reach 1,015.

**Table 4.10: Grand Cayman Building Permits 2020-2022**

	Building Permits (CI\$ Mil)			%	Number of Permits				%
	2020	2021	2022	Change	2020	2021	2022	Change	
Residential	349.0	328.9	424.2	29.0	Residential	499	576	497	(13.7)
<i>Houses</i>	158.3	142.1	145.1	2.1	<i>Houses</i>	334	382	306	(19.9)
<i>Apartments</i>	190.7	186.9	279.1	49.4	<i>Apartments</i>	165	194	191	(1.5)
Commercial	137.2	149.5	105.5	(29.4)	Commercial	77	98	104	6.1
Industrial	8.3	7.1	10.0	42.3	Industrial	10	12	7	(41.7)
Hotel	-	90.0	297.0	230.0	Hotel	-	2	4	100.0
Government	1.2	8.8	0.6	(93.7)	Government	4	20	4	(80.0)
Other	59.8	132.8	108.8	(18.0)	Other	435	475	399	(16.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>555.6</b>	<b>717.0</b>	<b>946.1</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>(14.2)</b>

Source: Cayman Islands Planning Department

**Project Approvals:** The total value of project approvals declined by 45.4 percent to \$533.8 million in the review period. This decline was mainly linked to contractions in the hotels and 'other' categories, which outweighed growth in the residential and commercial categories.

Following a 100 percent increase to \$160.4 million a year earlier, the hotels' category declined by 52.0 percent to settle at \$77.0 million. While the number of approved hotels project was similar to the previous year, the value of the projects

declined. The 'other' category contracted by 93.0 percent to \$31.3 million. Compared to 2021, these two sectors accounted for 20.3 percent of project approvals growth in 2022 relative to 62.3 percent in the previous year.

In contrast to the general decline, the value of permits in the residential category expanded by 15.8 percent in the review period, driven by several high-valued approvals in the house's category. The houses category increased by 45.6 percent to reach \$171.8 million. Similarly, approvals granted for commercial projects, which included a 7-story commercial building, rose by 45.9 percent.

In contrast to the fall in value, the number of project approvals improved by 54 to 857.

**Table 4.11: Grand Cayman Planning Approvals, 2020-2022**

	Project Approvals (CI\$ Mil)			%		Number of Approvals			%
	2020	2021	2022	Change		2020	2021	2022	Change
Residential	499.5	298.9	346.1	15.8	Residential	348	363	413	13.8
<i>Houses</i>	110.3	118.0	171.8	45.6	<i>Houses</i>	258	243	300	23.5
<i>Apartments</i>	389.1	180.9	174.3	(3.7)	<i>Apartments</i>	90	120	113	(5.8)
Commercial	74.2	38.7	56.4	45.9	Commercial	16	30	32	6.7
Industrial	26.1	27.1	22.9	(15.4)	Industrial	7	14	13	(7.1)
Hotel	-	160.4	77.0	(52.0)	Hotel	-	3	3	-
Government	1.6	3.0	0.1	(97.6)	Government	14	15	2	(86.7)
Other	281.8	448.9	31.3	(93.0)	Other	452	378	394	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>883.2</b>	<b>976.9</b>	<b>533.8</b>	<b>(45.4)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>6.7</b>

Source: Cayman Islands Planning Department

**Certificates of Occupancy:** The value of certificates of occupancy (CO) issued in 2022 increased by 21.4 percent to \$293.2 million (see Table 4.12). Certificates for residential occupancy showed the strongest growth, rising by \$56.5 million to \$270.6 million.

The total number of occupancy certificates issued expanded by 5.2 percent to 426.

**Table 4.12: Certificates of Occupancy Grand Cayman, 2020-2022**

Certificate of Occupancy (CI\$ Million)	2020			%		Number of Certificates	2020			%	
	2020	2021	2022	Change			2020	2021	2022	Change	
Residential	239.8	214.1	270.6	26.4		Residential	298	311	350	12.5	
Houses	68.8	94.8	105.0	10.8		Houses	187	179	221	23.5	
Apartments	171.1	119.3	165.6	38.8		Apartments	111	132	129	(2.3)	
Commercial	16.2	19.5	17.3	(11.3)		Commercial	54	66	56	(15.2)	
Industrial	2.9	0.4	3.2	624.1		Industrial	8	3	5	66.7	
Hotel	-	0.6	-	(100.0)		Hotel	-	4	-	(100.0)	
Government	51.8	4.2	-	(100.0)		Government	4	4	-	(100.0)	
Other	5.9	2.7	2.1	(23.8)		Other	16	17	15	(11.8)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>316.5</b>	<b>241.5</b>	<b>293.2</b>	<b>21.4</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>5.2</b>	

Source: Cayman Islands Planning Department

#### 4.4 Real Estate

Real estate activity, as indicated by property transfer value and volume, contracted in 2022. The value of property transfers totalled \$1,268.0 million, a decline of 10.3 percent relative to the previous year. The reduction was traced to lower values for both freehold and leasehold transfers, which fell by 8.0 percent and 55.6 percent, respectively. Consistent with the fall in the value, the total number of properties transferred declined by 12.1 percent to reach 2,813.

**Table 4.13: Property Transfers, 2019-2022**

	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	%
					Change
<b>Freehold</b>					
number	1,922	1,920	2,983	2,659	(10.9)
value (CI\$M)	816.4	770.6	1,346.5	1,238.4	(8.0)
<b>Leasehold</b>					
number	192	160	217	154	(29.0)
value (CI\$M)	45.8	37.2	66.8	29.6	(55.6)
<b>Total</b>					
number	2,114	2,080	3,200	2,813	(12.1)
value (CI\$M)	862.2	807.8	1,413.2	1,268.0	(10.3)

Source: Lands and Survey Department



## 4.5 Utilities

**Utilities:** A general recovery in economic activity coupled with a rising population level supported an increase in the demand for utilities in 2022.

**Water:** Water consumption increased by 5.4 percent to 2,085.9 million gallons. As a result, water production rose by 7.1 percent, with major distributors moving to ensure adequate supply to meet the rising demand. The rise in consumption can be partly linked to increased tourism activity during the period.

Electricity consumption increased by 2.1 percent to 674.1 thousand megawatt hours for 2022. The rise in consumption was traced to increases in both residential and commercial consumption. Residential consumption rose by 0.7 percent to 364.1 thousand megawatt-hours. The growth in residential consumption was due to a 3.2 percent increase in the residential customer base. The impact of the larger number of customers on total consumption was partly mitigated by a 2.4 percent decline in average consumption per customer.

Commercial consumption increased by 3.9 percent to 305.3 thousand megawatt-hours. This reflected increases of 1.2 percent and 2.6 percent in the number of customers and the average consumption of each customer, respectively.

**Table 4.14 Utilities Production/Consumption, 2019-2022**

	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	% Change
Millions of US Gallons					
Water Production	2,518.8	2,395.4	2,477.4	2,611.5	5.4
Water Consumption	2,058.9	1,952.0	1,946.4	2,085.9	7.2
'000 of megawatt hrs					
Electricity Production (Net)	678.8	651.5	662.0	680.4	2.8
Electricity Consumption	667.7	644.3	660.5	674.1	2.1
Residential	342.1	356.6	361.6	364.1	0.7
Commercial	320.1	282.5	293.8	305.3	3.9
Public	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.7	(5.7)
Total Customers	30,537	31,293	32,185	33,119	2.9
Residential	26,023	26,754	27,552	28,429	3.2
Commercial	4,514	4,539	4,633	4,690	1.2

Source: Cayman Islands Water Authority, Cayman Water Company, Caribbean Utilities Company

**Telecommunications:** Fixed and mobile handsets in operation increased for the third consecutive year, notwithstanding a 0.9 percent decline in fixed and mobile domestic and international minutes. This decline was traced to a 1.2 percent contraction in fixed and mobile domestic minutes. Broadband connections increased by 6.1 percent for the period.

**Table 4.15: Telecommunication Sector Indicators, 2019-2022**

	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	% Change
Fixed and Mobile handsets in operation	129,602	130,038	131,847	145,396	10.3
Total fixed & mobile minutes ('000)	202,948	199,788	210,906	208,973	(0.9)
Fixed and mobile domestic minutes	157,988	167,399	185,949	183,634	(1.2)
Fixed and mobile int'l retail minutes	44,960	32,389	24,957	25,339	1.5
Broadband connections	25,559	26,231	28,580	29,389	2.8

Source: Office of Utilities Regulation

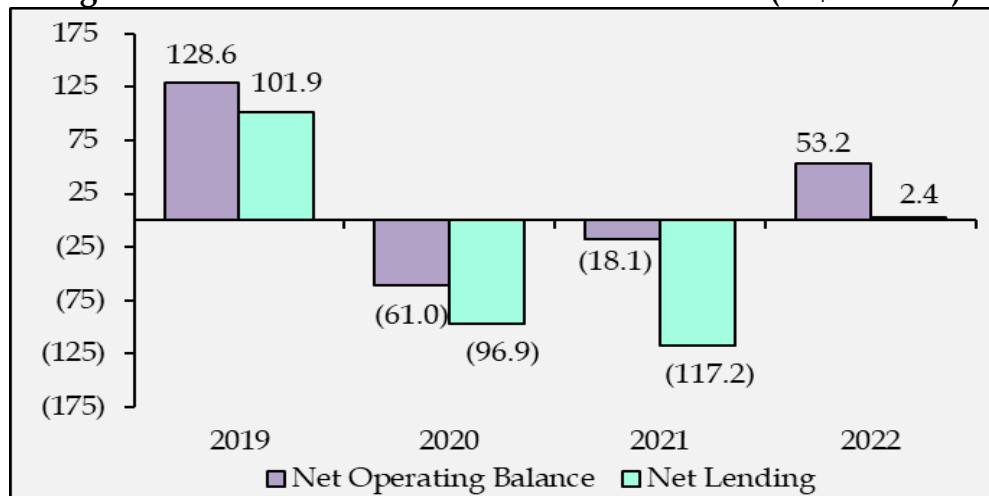
## 5. Fiscal Operations of the Central Government

The central government recorded a surplus after two years of COVID-19-induced deficits. Revenues rebounded while expenditure decreased, resulting in a favourable fiscal performance. Notwithstanding the improved fiscal performance central government’s debt increased compared to 2021.

### 5.1 Overview

Substantial revenue collection and a reduction in expenditure resulted in net lending (overall surplus) of \$2.4 million for 2022, a 102.1 percent improvement over the 2021 deficit (see Figure 5.1). This performance is accredited to the country’s robust revenue performance in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. The surplus as a percentage of GDP increased to 0.04 percent in 2022 compared to a deficit equivalent to 2.3 percent of GDP in 2021. The fiscal surplus resulted from revenue of \$1,021.3 million exceeding expenditure of \$1,018.8 million for the review period (see Table 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Central Government’s Fiscal Balances (CI\$ Million)



Source: Cayman Islands Treasury Department and ESO

The increase in revenue was broad-based, with collections from both taxes (coercive revenue) and ‘other revenue’ (non-coercive revenue) increasing for the review period. In contrast, expenditure decreased due to reductions in net investment in non-financial assets (net capital expenditure and expenses (current expenditure)). Similar to the overall balance, the central government generated a net operating surplus<sup>12</sup> of \$53.2 million for 2022 (see Table 5.1).

<sup>12</sup> Net operating balance is revenue minus expense.

**Table 5.1: Summary of Fiscal Operations, 2019-2022**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2022/21
<b>Millions of Cayman Islands Dollars</b>					
<b>Revenue</b>	860.0	797.4	961.1	1,021.3	6.3
<b>Expense</b>	731.4	858.4	979.2	968.1	(1.1)
<b>Net Operating Balance</b>	128.6	(61.0)	(18.1)	53.2	394.4
Net Investment in Non-Financial Assets	26.6	35.9	99.1	50.7	(48.8)
<b>Expenditure</b>	758.1	894.2	1,078.3	1,018.8	(5.5)
<b>Net Lending</b>	101.9	(96.9)	(117.2)	2.4	102.1
<b>Financing:</b>					
Net Acquisition of Financial Assets	(185.0)	(132.7)	(143.1)	286.3	300.1
Net Incurrence of Liabilities	(287.0)	(35.8)	(25.9)	283.8	1198.0

Source: Cayman Islands Treasury Department

## 5.2 Revenue

Central government revenue totalled \$1,021.3 million for 2022, an increase of 6.3 percent (or \$60.2 million) relative to 2021 (see Table 5.2). Taxes of \$955.4 million and other revenues of \$65.8 million contributed to the revenue collection in the period. Taxes on international trade & transactions (up 13.2%) and taxes on goods & services (up 9.6%) were the main contributors to the increase in tax revenue. In contrast, taxes on property and other taxes decreased to \$103.6 million (down 4.3%) and \$6.8 million (down 82.4%), respectively. Revenue-to-GDP declined to 17.9 percent in 2022 from 19.1 percent in 2021 as the increase in nominal GDP was greater than the increase in revenue.

**Table 5.2: Revenue Collection of Central Government**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2022/21
<b>Millions of Cayman Islands Dollars</b>					
<b>Revenue</b>	860.0	797.4	961.1	1,021.3	6.3
<b>Taxes</b>	792.5	739.3	911.1	955.4	4.9
Taxes on Int'l Trade & Transactions	210.9	178.7	206.4	233.6	13.2
Taxes on Goods & Services	511.0	460.5	557.7	611.4	9.6
Taxes on Property	67.0	67.3	108.3	103.6	(4.3)
Other Taxes	3.6	32.9	38.7	6.8	(82.4)
<b>Other Revenue</b>	67.5	58.0	50.0	65.8	31.6
Sale of Goods & Services	43.6	39.2	39.9	44.8	12.3
Investment Revenue	18.4	8.5	4.8	9.1	90.4
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	2.9	3.0	4.6	9.5	105.1
Transfers n.e.c.	2.5	7.3	0.7	2.5	245.1

Source: Cayman Islands Treasury Department

**Taxes on goods and services:** Revenue collected from this category amounted to \$611.4 million, a 9.6 percent increase relative to the amount collected in 2021 (see Table 5.3). Except for stamp duties, all categories contributed positively to this increase. Financial services remain the main driver of growth in this category, accounting for 48.4 percent of the total taxes collected from goods and services. As a share of tax revenue, taxes on goods and services increased to 64.0 percent from 61.2 percent in 2021, representing a higher share of total revenue (from 58.0% to 59.9%).

**Table 5.3: Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2022/21
<b>Millions of Cayman Islands Dollars</b>					
Financial Services Licences	273.8	264.8	281.8	296.0	5.0
ICTA Licences & Royalties	8.6	7.9	8.4	9.1	8.5
Work Permit and Residency Fees	99.0	86.8	107.4	119.9	11.6
Other Stamp Duties	13.4	12.1	18.9	16.8	(11.3)
Traders' Licences	5.7	6.2	6.2	7.2	15.2
Other Domestic Taxes	110.6	82.7	135.0	162.5	20.4
<i>Of which:</i>					
Tourist Accommodation Charges	36.5	10.3	1.0	19.8	1859.0
Motor Vehicle Charges	11.4	10.6	12.5	10.4	(17.0)
<b>Taxes on Goods &amp; Services</b>	<b>511.0</b>	<b>460.5</b>	<b>557.7</b>	<b>611.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>

Source: Cayman Islands Treasury Department

Financial services licences generated revenues totalling \$296.0 million, an increase of 5.0 percent from the \$281.8 million collected in 2021 (see Table 5.4). Notwithstanding the higher collection, there was a mixed performance across the ten financial services categories. The categories increasing were partnership fees, mutual fund administrators, money services licences and companies' fees.

Work permit and residency fees, ICTA licences, royalties, and other domestic taxes exceeded their respective revenues in 2021 (Table 5.3). Work permit and residency fees totalled \$119.9 million, up 11.6 percent. This was consistent with an increase in the number of works permits issued for the year. ICTA licences, royalties, and other domestic taxes increased 8.5 and 20.4 percent, to \$9.1 million and \$162.5 million, respectively. Notably, with the easing of COVID-19 restrictions, revenue from tourist accommodation charges increased from \$1.0 million in 2021 to \$19.8 million in 2022.

Taxes collected from other stamp duties for 2022 totalled \$16.8 million, reflecting an 11.3 percent fall relative to the 2021 outturn.

**Table 5.4: Financial Services Licences**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2022/21
	Millions of Cayman Islands Dollars				
<b>Financial Services Licences</b>	<b>273.8</b>	<b>264.8</b>	<b>281.8</b>	<b>296.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Bank and Trust Licences	28.5	27.5	26.6	26.0	(2.4)
Insurance Licences	8.7	8.7	9.4	8.8	(6.5)
Other Company Fees - Exempt	104.4	100.1	109.5	112.1	2.4
Other Company Fees - Foreign	8.4	7.6	9.0	10.3	14.1
Other Company Fees - Non-Resident	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	(7.3)
Other Company Fees - Resident	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.9	(5.7)
Partnership Fees	60.4	62.1	63.4	73.1	15.2
Mutual Fund Administrators	43.1	44.6	49.6	51.9	4.7
Money Services Licences	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.0
Security Investment Business Licences	15.3	9.4	9.2	9.0	(2.3)

Source: Cayman Islands Treasury Department

**Taxes on Property:** Property revenue decreased to \$103.6 million compared to the \$108.3 million collected in 2021 (Table 5.2). The main contributor to the decline was stamp duty on land transfers which fell by 12.1 percent. The decrease in stamp duty on land transfers outweighed increases in infrastructure fund fees, land holding companies' share transfer charges and timeshare ownership charges.

**Taxes on international trade and transactions:** Revenue from international trade and transactions increased by 13.2 percent to \$233.6 million (see Table 5.5). This increase resulted from higher import duties totalling \$226.2 million (up by 9.8%) and 'other levies', which increased to \$7.5 million from \$0.3 million in 2021. The share of international trade in tax revenue increased to 24.4 percent from 22.7 percent in 2021.

Import duties totalled \$226.2 million, an increase of \$20.1 million relative to the previous year. Duties from alcoholic beverages (up 19.5% to \$23.3 million), motor vehicles (up 1.4% to \$21.9 million), tobacco products (up 6.6% to \$8.2 million) and other import duties (up 12.3% to \$159.8 million) were the main contributors. Duties on gasoline/diesel were the only sub-category to register a reduction in the period, down to \$12.8 million (or by 14.0%).

**Table 5.5: Taxes on International Trade and transactions**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2022/21
<b>Millions of Cayman Islands Dollars</b>					
<b>Import Duties</b>	<b>193.1</b>	<b>173.4</b>	<b>206.0</b>	<b>226.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Gasoline/Diesel	16.0	13.7	14.9	12.8	(14.0)
Alcoholic Beverages	23.8	21.1	19.5	23.3	19.5
Motor Vehicles	18.0	15.3	21.6	21.9	1.4
Tobacco Products	8.5	8.3	7.7	8.2	6.6
Other Import Duties	126.8	115.0	142.3	159.8	12.3
<b>Other Levies</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2219.2</b>
Cruise Ship Departure Charges	11.0	3.3	0.0	4.4	-
Environmental Protection Fund Fees	6.8	2.1	0.3	3.1	851.1
<b>Taxes on International Trade and Transactions</b>	<b>210.9</b>	<b>178.7</b>	<b>206.4</b>	<b>233.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>

Source: Cayman Islands Treasury Department

Revenue from other levies increased to \$7.5 million from \$0.3 million in 2021. This increase was boosted by reopening the Islands' borders to international travel. Specifically, an additional \$4.4 million was collected from cruise ship departure fees and \$3.1 million was collected from environmental protection fund fees relative to the \$0.3 million collected in 2021.

**Other taxes:** Proceeds from liquidated entities declined sharply during the year from a spike in 2021. This resulted in other taxes declining from \$38.7 million in 2021 to \$6.8 million in 2022 (Table 5.2).

**Other revenue (non-coercive revenue):** This category recorded total collections of \$65.8 million, an increase of \$15.8 million, or 31.6 percent (Table 5.2). Sale of goods and services increased to \$44.8 million from \$39.9 million in 2021. Likewise, revenue from investments, 'fines penalties and forfeits' and 'transfers not elsewhere classified' increased to \$9.1 million (up by 90.4%), \$9.5 million (up by 105.1%) and \$2.5 million (up by 245.1%), respectively. The increase in investment revenue was due primarily to higher interest receipts on securities, deposits and cash.

### 5.3 Expenditure

Central government expenditure totalled \$1,018.8 million in 2022, reflecting a 5.5 percent or \$59.5 million reduction in spending (Table 5.1). Expenditure as a proportion of GDP fell to 17.8 percent in 2022 from 21.5 percent in 2021. Expenses totalled \$968.1 million, while net investment in non-financial assets totalled \$50.7 million.

**Expense (current expenditure):** The operational expenses of the central government declined by 1.1 percent to \$968.1 million, reflecting lower spending on social benefits and ‘other’ expenses (see Table 5.6).

Social benefits<sup>13</sup> (transfer payments) declined by 38.1 percent to \$86.6 million. This was largely due to the removal of the tourism assistant stipend which was paid throughout 2021. Specifically, Sports and Cultural Tourism Assistance expenditure fell from \$64.2 million in 2021 to \$0.5 million in 2022.

Other expense, which comprises the central government’s non-capital spending, which is not classified as any of the other categories, fell significantly to \$8.1 million from \$56.9 million in 2021. The decrease was attributed to the eliminated need for supplies and items to combat COVID-19. Spending on the category declined from \$49.6 million in 2021 to nil in 2022.

**Table 5.6: Expense of the Central Government**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2022/21
	<b>Millions of Cayman Islands Dollars</b>				
<b>Expense</b>	<b>731.4</b>	<b>858.4</b>	<b>979.2</b>	<b>968.1</b>	<b>(1.1)</b>
Compensation of Employees	330.6	353.0	375.5	398.2	6.0
Use of Goods and Services	116.6	134.1	129.2	145.3	12.4
Subsidies	180.0	208.2	215.8	261.0	20.9
Social Benefits	39.5	69.7	140.0	86.6	(38.1)
Consumption of Fixed Capital	36.0	38.7	50.1	53.1	6.1
Interest	22.1	13.3	11.6	15.8	36.2
Other Expense	6.7	41.4	56.9	8.1	(85.7)

Source: Cayman Islands Treasury Department

Compensation of employees (personnel costs) increased by 6.0 percent to \$398.2 million in 2022. This increase was due to higher health insurance premiums payable and a cost of living adjustment for civil servants granted in September 2022.

Use of goods and services (supplies and consumables) increased by 12.4 percent to \$145.3 million (see Table 5.6). This was due mainly to higher spending on services (up by 9.7%), utilities (up by 26.1%) and general insurance (up by 40.9%).

<sup>13</sup> These are current transfers receivable by households intended to provide for needs that arise from social risks associated with sickness, unemployment, retirement, housing, education or family circumstances.



Subsidies (payments to public entities, statutory authorities, government-owned companies and non-governmental organizations) increased by 20.9 percent to \$261.0 million in 2022. Public entities received \$26.6 million in additional subsidies, while non-governmental organizations received an additional \$18.6 million in subsidies. Increased allocations were directed towards the Health Services Authority (HSA), the Cayman Islands National Insurance Company and the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority.

Consumption of fixed capital (depreciation) increased by 6.1 percent to \$53.1 million (Table 5.6). Depreciation of building, road and sidewalk were the main contributors to the increase in this category. Interest payments increased by 36.2 percent to \$15.8 million and were consistent with the rise in the debt stock.

**Investment in non-financial assets (capital expenditure):** The Central government invested \$103.9 million (1.8% of GDP) in non-financial assets for 2022, relative to \$149.2 million (3.0% of GDP) in 2021. Net investment in non-financial assets, which is the total investment in non-financial assets less depreciation, declined by 48.8 percent to \$50.7 million.

**Table 5.7: Investment in Non-Financial Assets of the Central Government**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2022/21
<b>Millions of Cayman Islands Dollars</b>					
<b>Gross Investment in Non-Financial Assets</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>149.2</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>(30.4)</b>
Fixed Assets	62.1	73.2	147.7	103.0	(30.2)
Capital Investment in Ministries and Portfolios	23.5	35.7	75.8	52.6	(30.6)
Capital Investment in Statutory Authorities and Government Owned Companies	23.0	20.8	30.2	22.3	(26.2)
Executive Assets	15.5	16.7	41.7	28.2	(32.5)
Inventories	0.6	1.4	1.6	0.9	(45.3)
<b>Net Investment in Non-Financial Assets</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>(48.8)</b>
Consumption of Fixed Capital	36.0	38.7	50.1	53.1	6.1

Source: Cayman Islands Treasury Department

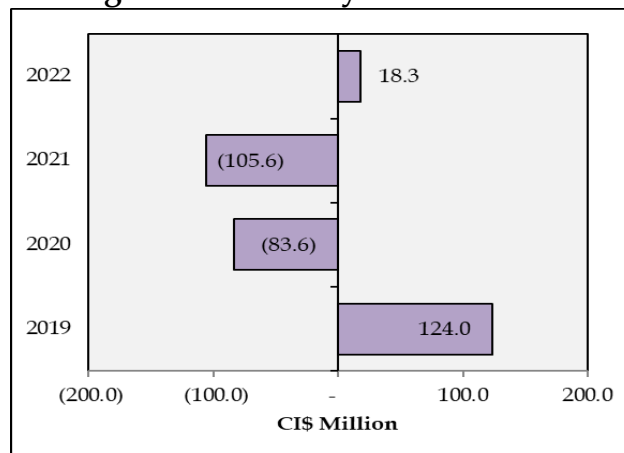
Within fixed assets, capital investment in ministries and portfolios declined by 30.6 percent to \$52.6 million. The Ministry of Financial Services, the Ministry of Human Resources & Immigration and the Ministry of Education, Youth, Sports, Agriculture & Lands all lowered their fixed asset spending in 2022. Capital investment in statutory authorities and government-owned companies declined to \$22.3 million from \$30.2 million. This reduced spending was mainly due to a 59.1 percent reduction in expenditure on the Cayman Turtle Farm Limited. Capital expenditure on executive assets also declined due to lower spending on land

purchases (down by 78.1%) and major road work expansion projects (down by 29.0%). The central government’s inventories declined by 45.3 percent to \$0.9 million.

**5.4 Primary Balance**

The primary balance is defined as net lending excluding interest payments and is a standard indicator of the central government’s capacity to service debt obligations. The central government generated a primary surplus of \$18.3 million after two years of pandemic-related deficits. This surplus represents a 117.3 percent improvement in performance compared with the deficit of \$105.6 million realized in 2021. The primary balance as a percentage of GDP increased to 0.3 percent in the review period from a deficit equivalent to 2.1 percent in 2021.

**Figure 5.2: Primary Fiscal Balance**



Sources: Cayman Islands Treasury Department and ESO

**5.5 Financing and Debt Service Indicators**

Net acquisition of financial assets<sup>14</sup>, which includes the assumed cash balance from overall surplus, increased to \$286.3 million, a 300.1 percent improvement compared to the cash drawdown of \$143.1 million in 2021 (see Table 5.8). Government liabilities increased by \$283.8 million during the year due to a loan disbursement totalling \$329.2 million. The overall liability of the government was reduced by loan repayments \$45.4 million, which was 32.6 percent higher than the payments in 2021.

<sup>14</sup> This is defined as the acquisition of financial assets less the disposal of financial assets. A negative figure implies that the disposal of financial assets is greater than the acquisition of these assets.

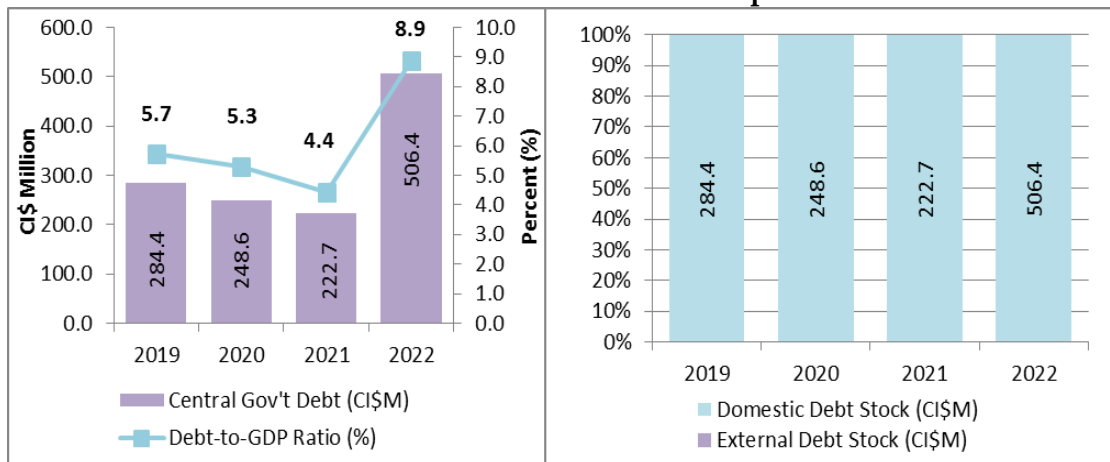
**Table 5.8: Financing of Central Government**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2022/21
<b>Millions of Cayman Islands Dollars</b>					
<b>Financing:</b>					
Net Acquisition of Financial Assets	(185.0)	(132.7)	(143.1)	286.3	300.1
Net Incurrence of Liabilities	(287.0)	(35.8)	(25.9)	283.8	1198.0
Disbursements	0.0	0.0	8.4	329.2	3830.9
Loan Repayment	287.0	35.8	34.2	45.4	32.6

Source: Cayman Islands Treasury Department

The additional borrowing in 2022 resulted in the central government’s outstanding debt increasing to \$506.4 million relative to \$222.7 million at the end of 2021 (see Figure 5.3)<sup>15</sup>. The debt-to-GDP ratio spiked to a high of 8.9 percent relative to 4.4 percent at the end of 2021. At the end of 2022, the outstanding debt comprised purely liabilities owed to domestic commercial banks.

**Figure 5.3: Central Government’s Outstanding Debt, Debt-to-GDP Ratios and Debt Composition**



Source: Cayman Islands Treasury Department, ESO

The central government’s debt service indicators for 2022 worsened relative to 2021. The interest payments-to-revenue ratio increased to 1.6 percent from 1.2 percent in 2021 (see Table 5.9). The debt service-to-GDP and debt service-to-revenue ratios increase to 1.1 percent and 6.0 percent in 2022 from 0.9 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively, in 2021.

<sup>15</sup> Central government’s outstanding debt comprises debt managed directly by the Treasury Department and excludes government-guaranteed debt and other contingent liabilities.

**Table 5.9: Central Government Debt Service Indicators**

Debt Service Indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022
Interest Payments-to-Revenue Ratio	2.6	1.7	1.2	1.6
Debt Service-to-GDP Ratio	6.2	1.0	0.9	1.1
Debt Service-to-Revenue Ratio	35.9	6.2	4.8	6.0

Source: Cayman Islands Treasury Department, Economics and Statistics Office

## 6. Macroeconomic Outlook for 2023

The Islands' economy is projected to grow by 2.7 percent in 2023 as the tourism sector recovers and auxiliary sectors increase capacity to meet the rising demand. Domestic inflation is expected to remain elevated despite moderating from the peak in 2022. Unemployment is expected to remain low as output increases.

### 6.1 Global Outlook<sup>16</sup>

The global economy is projected to expand. Global economic recovery is projected to expand further, with growth of 2.8 percent in 2023. Moderation in the pace of economic growth relative to 2022 in the context of rising interest rates and prolonged geopolitical tensions (see Table 6.1). Output in advanced economies is anticipated to rise by 1.3 percent in 2023, followed by further growth of 1.4 percent in 2024. The US economy is projected to expand by 1.6 percent in 2023 and 1.1 percent in 2024. Growth in these advanced economies should be driven by sustained consumer spending. Notwithstanding, the pace of demand is expected to taper in the latter part of 2023 as tighter monetary policies weigh on consumer's budgets.

**Table 6.1: Macroeconomic Indicators 2019-2024**

	2019	2020	2021	Estimate 2022	Projections 2023 2024	
<b>Real GDP growth (%)</b>						
Cayman Islands	3.9	-5.1	4.0	3.8	2.7	2.1
United States	2.3	-3.4	5.9	2.1	1.6	1.1
World	2.9	-3.1	6.3	3.4	2.8	3.0
Advanced Economies	1.7	-4.5	5.4	2.7	1.3	1.4
<b>Consumer Prices Index (avg. %)</b>						
Cayman Islands	6.0	1.0	3.3	9.5	5.2	2.5
United States	1.8	1.2	4.7	8.0	4.5	2.3
Advanced Economies	1.4	0.7	3.1	7.3	4.7	2.6
<b>Unemployment (%)</b>						
Cayman Islands	3.5	5.2	5.7	2.1	2.5	2.5
United States	3.7	8.1	5.4	3.6	3.8	4.9
Advanced Economies	4.8	6.6	5.6	4.5	4.7	5.0

Sources: International Monetary Fund (April 2022 WEO) for data on the US, World, and Advanced Economies, and the Economics and Statistics Office for the Cayman Islands data.

<sup>16</sup> This global outlook is based on information culled from the International Monetary Fund (April 2022 World Economic Outlook) and other international organizations.

Global inflation is projected to remain elevated, albeit at a moderated pace relative to 2022, as the effect of tighter monetary policy pass-through economies at varying pace. Notably, robust demand and efforts by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to limit crude oil supply are expected to contribute to elevated inflation levels. In the United States, average inflation is projected at 4.5 percent, lower than the 8.0 percent recorded in 2022. Average inflation among advanced economies is expected at 4.7 percent in 2023 and 2.6 percent in 2024.

## 6.2 Domestic Growth

Economic growth in the Cayman Islands is projected to moderate to 2.7 percent in 2023 as economic activity among major trading partners slows. Growth is expected to be driven by residual pent-up demand and recovery in tourism-related activities. Additional growth is expected from financial services as well as auxiliary sectors. All industries are expected to expand for the year, led by hotels and restaurants, along with transport and storage (see Tables 6.1 and 6.2). Notwithstanding the projection for growth, tighter monetary policies and rising interest rates are anticipated to dampen demand in construction and real estate activities towards the latter part of the year.

Global travel demand remained strong in 2022, despite rising interest and mounting uncertainties. This trend is expected to continue into 2023, leading to a strong performance in the tourism and transport sectors. The **hotels and restaurants** sector is expected to expand by 17.4 percent in 2023. The transport sector is expected to improve due to increased air and road travel to accommodate the increased visitor arrivals. **Transport storage and communication** activities are projected to rise 6.8 percent in 2023. **Other Services**, which include some tourism-related activities, is forecasted to expand by 4.7 percent.

The robust appetite for the Islands' financial services is anticipated to support continued growth in finance and insurance services. Notwithstanding, inflationary pressures and tighter monetary policy could partially limit the demand for loans. The sector is projected to grow by 1.0 percent. **Business activities and administrative services**<sup>17</sup>, is anticipated to expand by 1.9 percent for the year.

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<sup>17</sup> This sector is comprised mainly of legal services, accounting and auditing services, business management and consultancy firms, corporate managers and corporate service providers, engineering services, architectural quantity surveying and mapping services, construction-related project management, etc.

The multiplier effect of growth in the tourism-related sectors is expected to support activity in auxiliary sectors. **Electricity and water supply** is projected to expand by 3.8 percent in 2023, while the **wholesale and retail** sector is anticipated to rise by 3.2 percent.

**Table 6.2: Real GDP at (2015 Prices) by Sector (\$ million)\***

	2020	2021	2022E	2023P	% Change
Millions of CI\$					
<b>Primary Sectors</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Agriculture & Fishing	16.9	18.2	17.8	18.3	2.7
Mining & Quarrying	10.9	11.7	12.0	12.1	0.6
<b>Secondary Sectors</b>	<b>217.3</b>	<b>237.4</b>	<b>240.5</b>	<b>241.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Manufacturing	38.0	42.6	43.7	44.1	1.0
Construction	179.3	194.8	196.7	197.8	0.5
<b>Services Sectors</b>	<b>3,841.4</b>	<b>3,934.5</b>	<b>4,078.2</b>	<b>4,181.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Electricity & Water Supply	101.3	103.2	106.3	110.4	3.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repairs & Installation of Machinery	286.5	293.2	307.2	316.9	3.2
Hotels & Restaurants incl. Bars	122.4	105.8	130.3	153.0	17.4
Transport, Storage & Communication	211.6	207.0	230.5	246.2	6.8
Financing & Insurance Services	1,391.0	1,404.7	1,430.4	1,445.2	1.0
Business Activities and Admin	725.2	763.2	778.9	793.9	1.9
Real Estate	368.4	368.8	386.6	387.5	0.2
Health and Social Work	176.5	207.9	213.8	219.4	2.6
Producers of Government Services	356.0	376.1	383.1	393.1	2.6
Other Services	102.4	104.6	111.1	116.2	4.7
<b>Taxes less Subsidies on Products</b>	<b>210.7</b>	<b>268.6</b>	<b>290.0</b>	<b>309.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>GDP constant at purchasers prices</b>	<b>4,297.2</b>	<b>4,470.3</b>	<b>4,638.4</b>	<b>4,763.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Growth (%)	(5.1)	4.0	3.8	2.7	

Source: Economics and Statistics Office

\* 2022 figures are advance estimates based on key indicators; 2023 figures are projections.

### 6.3 Domestic Inflation

The consumer price index (CPI) inflation rate is forecasted at 5.2 percent in 2023, a deceleration relative to the 9.5 percent observed in 2022. Higher prices in the US, Cayman's leading trading partner, is expected to drive inflationary pressures for the year. Additionally, some residual impact of the rise in commodity prices for

2022 and the parts of 2023 should also contribute to inflationary pressures. Higher population levels are also anticipated to sustain high rental costs over the short term. Inflation in the US rose to 4.9 percent for the first half of 2023, while domestic inflation rose to 6.6 percent for the first quarter of the year.

#### **6.4 Domestic Labour Market**

The demand for labour is expected to track the GDP growth forecasts, with increased employment opportunities expected from growth in the tourism sector. The increased demand for labour is expected to be in tandem with the government's policy to prioritize the integration of Caymanians into the labour market. Notwithstanding, the rise in demand is expected to outweigh domestic supply and support low levels of unemployment. Given the projected rise in the labour force and employment, the unemployment rate is forecast at 2.5 percent of the labour force in 2023.



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## 7. Acknowledgement

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The Economics and Statistics Office gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the following local companies and agencies in generating the data sets used in this edition of the Annual Economic Report:

**Caribbean Utilities Company**  
**Cayman Islands Customs Department**  
**Cayman Islands Department of Tourism**  
**Cayman Islands General Registry**  
**Cayman Islands Land and Surveys Department**  
**Cayman Islands Monetary Authority**  
**Cayman Islands Planning Department**  
**Cayman Islands Stock Exchange**  
**Cayman Islands Treasury Department**  
**Cayman Islands Water Authority**  
**Cayman Water Company**  
**Department of Immigration**  
**The Utility Regulation and Competition Office (OfReg)**  
**Maritime Authority of the Cayman Islands**  
**Port Authority of the Cayman Islands**

This document was produced by the Economics Unit of the Economics and Statistics Office (ESO). General support from the staff of the ESO is gratefully acknowledged.

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**8. Statistical Appendix**

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**Table A1: Gross Domestic Product**

Year	Nominal GDP (CI\$M)	Real GDP 2015 Prices (CI\$M)	Mid-Year Population (000s)	Real GDP Per Capita (\$)	Real GDP Growth (%)
1998	2,207.83	3,152.02	38.1	82,730	5.8
1999	2,393.70	3,259.19	39.0	83,569	3.4
2000	2,501.74	3,291.78	40.2	81,885	1.0
2001	2,566.48	3,311.53	41.4	80,085	0.6
2002	2,676.68	3,367.83	42.5	78,992	1.7
2003	2,775.80	3,435.18	43.6	78,836	2.0
2004	2,923.97	3,466.10	44.2	78,419	0.9
2005	3,341.46	3,691.40	48.4	76,269	6.5
2006	3,523.00	3,861.20	52.0	74,254	4.6
2007	3,721.90	3,983.30	54.1	73,628	3.2
2008	3,821.70	3,969.10	56.0	70,877	-0.4
2009	3,568.00	3,683.30	56.5	65,191	-7.2
2010	3,464.00	3,583.30	55.5	64,540	-2.7
2011	3,488.40	3,625.20	55.3	65,583	1.2
2012	3,575.80	3,669.80	56.1	65,352	1.2
2013	3,671.50	3,716.70	56.2	66,052	1.3
2014	3,802.40	3,815.40	56.9	66,946	2.7
2015	3,923.50	3,923.50	59.1	66,439	2.8
2016	4,091.09	4,050.58	61.3	66,045	3.2
2017	4,305.22	4,179.55	63.1	66,221	3.2
2018	4,608.46	4,357.90	64.4	67,648	4.3
2019	4,951.56	4,528.54	68.1	68,357	3.9
2020	4,706.00	4,297.22	65.8	65,321	-5.1
2021	5,023.62	4,470.34	67.7	66,011	4.0
2022 <sup>P</sup>	5,708.73	4,638.4	78.5	59,048	3.8

Source: Economics and Statistics Office

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary

**Table A2: Consumer Price Index and Inflation**  
(September 2016=100)

Year	Index Year-end	Index Average	Average Rate (%)	Inflation
1996	67.5	66.6		2.5
1997	69.4	68.4		2.7
1998	71.1	70.5		3.0
1999	76.7	75.4		7.0
2000	77.8	77.3		2.6
2001	78.4	78.2		1.2
2002	80.7	80.2		2.5
2003	81.2	80.6		0.5
2004	90.3	84.2		4.5
2005	90.3	90.4		7.3
2006	91.8	91.0		0.7
2007	93.3	93.7		2.9
2008	97.0	97.6		4.1
2009	95.7	96.1		-1.5
2010	96.0	96.4		0.3
2011	97.8	97.6		1.3
2012	99.8	98.8		1.2
2013	101.5	100.9		2.2
2014	102.1	102.2		1.2
2015	99.6	99.8		-2.3
2016	100.0	99.1		-0.7
2017	102.4	101.1		2.0
2018	104.2	104.5		3.3
2019	112.9	110.4		5.7
2020	112.2	111.5		1.0
2021	120.8	115.2		3.3
2022	127.9	126.2		9.5

Source: Economics and Statistics Office

**Table A3: Labour Force and Employment**

Year	Labour Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (%)
1996	20,410	19,370	1,040	5.1
1997	21,620	20,725	895	4.1
1998	22,725	21,820	905	4.0
2001	27,971	25,862	2,109	7.5
2002	28,905	27,355	1,550	5.4
2003	29,905	28,827	1,079	3.6
2004	30,257	28,946	1,311	4.3
2005	36,767	35,464	1,303	3.5
2006	35,959	35,016	943	2.6
2007	37,431	36,026	1,405	3.8
2008	38,999	37,450	1,549	4.0
2009	38,269	35,958	2,311	6.0
2010	37,313	34,983	2,330	6.2
2011	37,620	35,267	2,353	6.3
2012	38,811	36,401	2,410	6.2
2013	38,521	36,106	2,415	6.3
2014	39,467	37,643	1,824	4.6
2015	40,870	39,138	1,732	4.2
2016	42,196	40,411	1,785	4.2
2017	42,941	40,856	2,085	4.9
2018	46,178	44,887	1,291	2.8
2019	49,089	47,394	1,695	3.5
2020	43,922	41,644	2,279	5.2
2021	48,688	45,919	2,769	5.7
2022	57,582	56,355	1,227	2.1

Source: Economics and Statistics Office

Note:

No Labour Force Surveys (LFS) were conducted in 1999 and 2000. Data for 2004 are derived from the Spring LFS and not the Fall LFS on account of hurricane Ivan in September 2004. All other years reflect the results of the Fall LFS.

**Table A4: Composition of the Employed Labour Force**

Year	Total	Caymanian	Permanent Resident WRW	Non-Caymanian
1996	19,370	10,705	-	8,665
1997	20,725	10,390	-	10,335
1998	21,820	11,525	-	10,295
2001	25,862	12,479	-	13,383
2002	27,355	12,993	-	14,362
2003	28,827	13,973	-	14,854
2004	28,946	14,775	-	14,171
2005	35,464	18,025	-	17,439
2006	35,016	17,621	-	17,395
2007	36,026	16,520	-	19,506
2008	37,450	16,518	-	20,932
2009	35,958	16,048	-	19,910
2010	34,983	15,794	-	19,189
2011	35,267	15,969	-	19,298
2012	36,401	16,493	-	19,908
2013	36,106	17,518	-	18,588
2014	37,643	18,127	4,537	14,979
2015	39,138	18,366	3,990	16,783
2016	40,411	18,525	4,404	17,482
2017	40,856	19,259	4,158	17,439
2018	44,887	20,751	3,843	20,292
2019	47,394	20,068	4,696	22,630
2020	41,644	19,490	3,441	18,713
2021	45,919	20,148	4,164	21,607
2022	56,355	21,095	3,957	31,302

Source: Economics and Statistics Office

Note:

No Labour Force Surveys were conducted in 1999 and 2000. 2004 results are derived from Spring LFS and not Fall 2004 LFS on account of hurricane Ivan in September 2004.

WRW: with rights to work. PR-WRW data for the years prior to 2014 are included as part of Non-Caymanian data.

\* Estimated from the 2021 Preliminary census report

**Table A5: Composition of the Unemployed Labour Force**

Year	Total	Caymanian	Permanent Residents WRW	Non-Caymanian
1996	1,049	692	-	357
1997	895	579	-	316
1998	907	609	-	298
2001	2,109	1,311	-	798
2002	1,550	1,058	-	492
2003	1,079	857	-	222
2004	1,311	887	-	424
2005	1,303	1,039	-	264
2006	943	682	-	261
2007	1,405	1,029	-	376
2008	1,549	1,169	-	380
2009	2,311	1,680	-	631
2010	2,330	1,713	-	617
2011	2,353	1,732	-	621
2012	2,410	1,925	-	485
2013	2,415	1,818	-	597
2014	1,824	1,562	129	134
2015	1,732	1,209	283	240
2016	1,785	1,406	173	206
2017	2,085	1,515	190	380
2018	1,291	996	188	108
2019	1,695	1,201	177	318
2020	2,279	1,759	99	421
2021	2,769	1,864	276	629
2022	1,227	796	100	331

Source: Economics and Statistics Office

Note:

No Labour Force Surveys were conducted in 1999 and 2000. 2004 results are derived from Spring LFS and not Fall 2004 LFS on account of hurricane Ivan in September 2004.

WRW: with rights to work. PR-WRW data for the years prior to 2014 are included as part of Non-Caymanian data.

\* Estimated from the 2021 Preliminary census report

**Table A6: Work Permits**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>
1995	10,198
1996	9,951
1997	11,314
1998	12,885
1999	...
2000	14,284
2001	13,883
2002	15,779
2003	17,123
2004	20,508
2005	21,763
2006	22,393
2007	26,350
2008	26,516
2009	23,531
2010	20,452
2011	19,852
2012	20,789
2013	19,432
2014	21,076
2015	22,756
2016	24,158
2017	25,305
2018	26,657
2019	27,514
2020	25,085
2021	26,775
2022	33,532

Source: WORC

1995-1999 data from Economics and Statistics Office



**Table A7: Merchandise Trade (CI\$ Million)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Imports</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Trade Balance</b>
1997	423.7	1.8	(421.9)
1998	447.8	1.0	(446.8)
1999	452.2	1.2	(451.0)
2000	575.7	2.0	(573.7)
2001	514.5	2.4	(512.1)
2002	496.1	3.0	(493.1)
2003	546.2	19.7	(526.5)
2004	718.9	11.9	(707.0)
2005	976.3	42.8	(933.5)
2006	873.5	13.9	(859.6)
2007	857.6	17.9	(839.7)
2008	898.7	27.1	(871.6)
2009	779.6	23.0	(756.6)
2010	726.3	20.3	(706.0)
2011	801.6	30.6	(771.0)
2012	800.4	32.4	(768.0)
2013	816.6	42.8	(773.8)
2014	852.9	40.1	(812.8)
2015	821.9	54.0	(767.9)
2016	852.6	48.1	(804.5)
2017	914.8	32.2	(882.5)
2018R	1,042.8	34.4	(772.9)
2019R	1,189.7	41.5	(539.0)
2020R	1,115.0	17.7	(689.6)
2021R	1,276.5	14.3	(684.5)
2022 <sup>P</sup>	1,498.7	31.6	(698.3)

<sup>R</sup> Revised

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary

Source: Cayman Islands Customs Department and Economics and Statistics Office

**Table A8: Imports by Standard International Trade Classification**  
(CI\$ Million)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021R	2021P
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>816.6</b>	<b>852.3</b>	<b>821.4</b>	<b>852.1</b>	<b>914.8</b>	<b>1,042.8</b>	<b>1,189.7</b>	<b>1,115.0</b>	<b>1,76.5</b>	<b>1,498.7</b>
Food and Live Animals	138.9	162.0	166.3	171.0	175.0	188.1	194.9	189.4	196.1	242.6
Beverages and Tobacco	30.0	31.5	30.9	34.4	34.1	41.6	50.3	41.8	49.1	59.3
Inedible Crude Materials	9.9	11.2	12.5	14.5	16.4	17.2	23.3	21.0	25.43	22.2
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	189.3	178.5	106.8	93.2	112.2	133.2	140.9	89.5	128.9	233.6
Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats and Waxes	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.1	3.1
Chemicals and Related Products n.e.s.	38.4	39.8	39.3	43.5	54.8	74.1	80.8	86.7	110.5	108.9
Manufactured Goods (classified chiefly by material)	94.5	91.7	90.7	95.2	110.7	124.4	135.6	135.1	177.6	184.6
Machinery and Transport Equipment	117.3	126.9	147.1	171.2	193.1	214.1	249.8	236.5	286.9	283.2
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	120.9	131.9	114.2	116.4	185.0	224.5	240.0	226.1	264.8	307.1
Commodities and Transactions n.e.s.	77.2	78.2	112.0	111.6	33.1	23.9	72.4	87.3	35.2	54.1

<sup>R</sup> Revised

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary

n.e.s. - not elsewhere specified

Source: Cayman Islands Customs Department and Economics and Statistics Office

**Table A9: Monetary Assets and Liabilities, CI\$ Million**

	Dec-17	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>7,285.9</b>	<b>7,374.5</b>	<b>7,566.2</b>	<b>8,189.8</b>	<b>8,660.2</b>	<b>8,537.0</b>
<b>Net Foreign Assets</b>	<b>4,954.5</b>	<b>5,305.1</b>	<b>5,330.5</b>	<b>5,890.1</b>	<b>6,005.7</b>	<b>5,410.9</b>
Monetary Authority	126.6	135.8	153.8	181.8	191.4	189.0
Commercial Banks	4,827.9	5,169.3	5,176.7	5,708.3	5,814.4	5,221.9
<b>Net Domestic Assets</b>	<b>2,331.3</b>	<b>2,069.4</b>	<b>2,235.7</b>	<b>2,299.7</b>	<b>2,654.4</b>	<b>3,126.2</b>
<b>Domestic credit</b>	<b>3,188.5</b>	<b>3,066.3</b>	<b>3,300.9</b>	<b>3,432.9</b>	<b>3,679.7</b>	<b>4,055.7</b>
Claims on central government	182.8	157.2	230.9	198.6	175.6	407.0
Claims on other public sector	55.5	50.1	45.1	38.7	29.7	20.7
Claims on private sector	2,950.2	2,859.1	3,024.9	3,195.6	3,474.4	3,627.9
<b>Other items net</b>	<b>(857.2)</b>	<b>(996.9)</b>	<b>(1,065.2)</b>	<b>(1,133.2)</b>	<b>(1,025.3)</b>	<b>(929.5)</b>
<b>Broad Liquidity</b>	<b>7,285.9</b>	<b>7,374.5</b>	<b>7,566.2</b>	<b>8,189.8</b>	<b>8,660.2</b>	<b>8,537.0</b>
<b>Broad money (KYD) M2</b>	<b>1,649.8</b>	<b>1,737.6</b>	<b>1,953.2</b>	<b>2,317.1</b>	<b>2,513.2</b>	<b>2,559.0</b>
Currency in circulation	119.5	126.6	140.4	164.4	173.5	171.1
<b>KYD Deposits</b>	<b>1,530.3</b>	<b>1,611.0</b>	<b>1,812.9</b>	<b>2,152.7</b>	<b>2,339.7</b>	<b>2,387.9</b>
Demand deposits	648.0	643.4	775.3	937.4	1,055.6	1,005.5
Time and savings deposits	882.3	967.6	1,037.5	1,215.3	1,284.1	1,382.4
<b>FOREX deposits</b>	<b>5,636.0</b>	<b>5,636.9</b>	<b>5,613.0</b>	<b>5,872.7</b>	<b>6,146.9</b>	<b>5,978.0</b>
of which: US dollars	5,235.4	5,262.0	5,203.1	5,332.6	5,671.6	5,564.9

Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority and Economics & Statistics Office

**Table A10: Domestic Credit to the Private Sector by Retail Banks, CI\$ Million**

	Dec-17	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,950.2</b>	<b>2,859.1</b>	<b>3,024.9</b>	<b>3,195.6</b>	<b>3,474.4</b>	<b>3,627.9</b>
<b>Credit to Businesses</b>	<b>884.1</b>	<b>717.4</b>	<b>937.5</b>	<b>1,035.4</b>	<b>1,166.8</b>	<b>1,160.7</b>
<b>Production &amp; Manufacturing</b>	<b>159.5</b>	<b>215.6</b>	<b>217.0</b>	<b>236.7</b>	<b>207.3</b>	<b>207.5</b>
Agriculture, Fishing and Mining	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.7
Manufacturing	14.1	13.8	8.0	8.9	8.4	8.0
Utilities	23.0	58.5	16.8	16.4	8.2	9.8
Construction	117.7	138.4	187.6	207.0	185.8	184.9
<b>Services</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>144.5</b>
Accommodation, Food, Bar & Entertainment Services	26.4	42.9	60.9	65.6	68.3	78.0
Transportation, Storage & Communications	24.1	23.4	21.5	28.8	28.9	21.7
Education, Recreational & Other Professional Services	34.9	28.9	20.0	22.6	29.0	44.8
<b>Trade and Commerce</b>	<b>578.6</b>	<b>363.3</b>	<b>584.6</b>	<b>652.9</b>	<b>812.4</b>	<b>790.9</b>
Wholesale & Retail Sales Trade	53.2	35.0	57.8	70.2	102.3	112.6
Real Estate Agents, Rental and Leasing Companies	132.0	145.2	262.6	281.5	318.9	315.7
Other Business Activities (General Business Activity)	393.4	183.1	264.2	301.1	391.2	362.7
<b>Other Financial Corporations</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>
<b>Credit to Households</b>	<b>1,992.5</b>	<b>2,063.1</b>	<b>2,068.8</b>	<b>2,139.1</b>	<b>2,293.1</b>	<b>2,448.4</b>
Domestic Property	1,719.8	1,780.9	1,771.8	1,887.8	2,033.1	2,180.9
Motor Vehicles	50.5	61.1	57.3	58.8	58.4	56.0
Education and Technology	6.4	5.8	4.7	4.2	3.3	2.8
Miscellaneous*	215.9	215.3	235.0	188.4	198.3	208.7
<b>NonProfit Organizations</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>18.8</b>

\*Miscellaneous include consolidated debt, insurance, medical and travel

Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority

**Table A11: Financial Services Indicators**

Year	Bank & Trust Licensees	Insurance Licensees	Captive Insurance Premiums (US\$B)	Mutual Funds*	New Company Registrations	Stock Market Cap**. (US\$B)	Stock Listings
2006	291	767	7.1	8,134	12,277	111.5	1,225
2007	281	793	7.5	9,413	14,232	168.3	1,748
2008	278	805	7.7	9,870	11,861	167.7	1,579
2009	266	808	7.5	9,523	7,863	163.0	1,312
2010	246	768	8.7	9,438	8,157	145.7	1,113
2011	234	766	11.8	9,258	9,064	143.8	1,156
2012	222	768	11.8	10,841	8,971	166.5	1,157
2013	213	788	12.6	11,379	9,433	172.6	1,116
2014	198	788	12.1	11,010	11,010	169.3	1,066
2015	184	739	12.8	10,940	11,875	195.3	1,048
2016	159	740	14.6	10,586	11,174	195.6	1,022
2017	148	724	12.4	10,559	13,046	241.4	1,238
2018	133	730	15.4	10,992	16,326	310.2	1,699
2019	125	672	18.0	10,857	12,822	427.0	2,078
2020	110	679	20.9	11,896	11,731	458.8	2,336
2021	101	686	23.1	12,719	16,748	807.2	2,681
2022	94	695	23.0	12,995	11,976	807.0	2,734

Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority, Cayman Islands Stock Exchange, Cayman Islands General Registry

\* Includes a new category called master funds starting in 2012

\*\*Cap = Capitalization

**Table A12: Banks & Trust Licensees**

Year	Class A Banks			Class B Banks			Overall Total
	Bank & Trust	Bank	Total	Bank & Trust	Bank	Total	
2006	16	3	19	112	178	272	291
2007	14	5	19	106	173	262	281
2008	13	5	18	96	179	260	278
2009	12	5	17	95	171	249	266
2010	12	5	17	87	160	229	246
2011	12	3	15	83	152	219	234
2012	12	3	15	78	143	207	222
2013	12	3	15	73	139	198	213
2014	10	3	13	66	130	185	198
2015	9	3	12	61	118	172	184
2016	7	4	11	53	101	148	159
2017	8	3	11	52	94	137	148
2018	8	3	11	46	81	122	133
2019	6	3	9	42	77	116	125
2020	6	3	9	37	66	101	110
2021	8	2	10	29	62	91	101
2022	9	2	11	27	56	83	94

Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority

**Table A13: Insurance Licensees**

	Total Class A (Domestic Insurers)	Class B Captives Excluding SPCs	Class B Captives- SPCs Only	Total Class B,C,D (International Insurers)	Total Insurers
2006	27	623	117	740	767
2007	28	641	124	765	793
2008	28	652	125	777	805
2009	28	650	130	780	808
2010	30	619	119	738	768
2011	27	615	124	739	766
2012	27	608	133	741	768
2013	27	571	148	761	788
2014	28	586	139	760	788
2015	31	539	140	708	739
2016	29	536	147	711	740
2017	28	521	148	696	724
2018	27	525	149	703	730
2019	26	490	128	646	672
2020	27	486	138	652	679
2021	25	486	148	661	686
2022	25	490	152	670	695

Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority

**Table A14: Mutual Funds Domiciled in the Cayman Islands**

Year	Administered Funds	Licensed Funds	Registered Funds	Master Funds	Limited Investor Funds*	Total
2006	548	105	7,481	-		8,134
2007	543	119	8,751	-		9,413
2008	510	129	9,231	-		9,870
2009	448	131	8,944	-		9,523
2010	435	133	8,870	-		9,438
2011	424	120	8,714	-		9,258
2012	408	121	8,421	1,891		10,841
2013	398	111	8,235	2,635		11,379
2014	386	104	7,835	2,685		11,010
2015	380	101	7,654	2,805		10,940
2016	363	90	7,293	2,840		10,586
2017	331	81	7,331	2,816		10,559
2018	317	75	7,654	2,946		10,992
2019	295	64	7,612	2,886		10,857
2020	294	59	7,972	2,988	583	11,896
2021	295	55	8,499	3,198	672	12,719
2022	290	51	8,795	3,224	635	12,995

Source: Cayman Islands Monetary Authority

\* Commenced in Q2 2020



**Table A15: New Companies Registered in the Cayman Islands**

Year	Exempt	Non-Resident	Resident	Foreign	Foundation*	LLC	Total
2006	10,735	569	588	385	-	-	12,277
2007	12,691	533	531	477	-	-	14,232
2008	10,536	293	510	522	-	-	11,861
2009	6,764	220	487	392	-	-	7,863
2010	7,104	230	432	391	-	-	8,157
2011	7,980	156	485	443	-	-	9,064
2012	7,940	69	506	456	-	-	8,971
2013	8,380	48	430	575	-	-	9,433
2014	9,981	29	408	592	-	-	11,010
2015	10,672	40	506	657	-	-	11,875
2016	9,812	29	518	610	-	205	11,174
2017	11,138	25	583	589	-	711	13,046
2018	13,812	15	726	761	84	928	16,326
2019	10,448	25	738	694	55	862	12,822
2020	9,360	13	648	751	43	916	11,731
2021	13,413	15	845	846	164	1,465	16,748
2022	9,059	21	702	856	297	861	11,796

Source: Companies Registrar

\*Commenced in February 2018.

**Table A16: Visitor Arrivals ('000) and Cruise Ship Calls**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Stay-Over</b>	<b>Cruise</b>	<b>Total Arrivals</b>	<b>Cruise Ship Calls</b>
1999	394.7	1,035.5	1,430.2	638
2000	354.1	1,030.9	1,385.0	612
2001	334.1	1,214.8	1,548.9	611
2002	302.8	1,574.8	1,877.6	732
2003	293.5	1,819.0	2,112.5	825
2004	259.9	1,693.3	1,953.2	732
2005	167.8	1,799.0	1,966.8	784
2006	267.3	1,930.1	2,197.4	802
2007	291.5	1,715.7	2,007.2	657
2008	302.9	1,553.1	1,855.9	570
2009	271.9	1,520.4	1,792.3	547
2010	288.3	1,597.8	1,886.1	570
2011	309.1	1,401.5	1,710.6	523
2012	321.6	1,507.4	1,829.0	525
2013	345.4	1,375.9	1,721.3	480
2014	382.8	1,609.6	1,992.4	562
2015	385.4	1,716.8	2,102.2	575
2016	385.5	1,711.8	2,097.3	577
2017	418.4	1,728.4	2,146.8	569
2018	463.0	1,921.1	2,384.1	636
2019	502.1	1,831.0	2,333.8	601
2020	121.8	538.1	660.0	192
2021	17.3	-	17.3	-
2022	284.3	743.0	1,027.3	271

Source: Immigration Department, Port Authority and Department of Tourism

**Table A17: Occupancy Rates and Length of Stay**

Year	Hotel Occupancy Rates (%)	Apt/Condo Occupancy Rates (%)	Hotel Length of Stay (Days)	Apt/Condo Length of Stay (Days)
1999	71.8	46.9	4.7	5.8
2000	62.4	46.8	4.6	7.0
2001	55.3	43.1	4.5	7.3
2002	50.6	40.2	4.8	7.3
2003	51.2	37.7	4.7	7.4
2004	61.7	43.1	4.9	6.8
2005	55.8	46.0	4.9	6.7
2006	59.4	40.7	4.5	6.6
2007	61.7	42.5	4.7	6.7
2008	62.2	44.0	4.5	6.4
2009	59.0	43.9	4.4	6.9
2010	68.2	44.1	4.4	6.8
2011	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2012	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2013	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Cayman Islands Department of Tourism

**Table A18: Total Stay-Over Arrivals by Country of Origin ('000)**

Year	USA	Europe	Canada	Others	Total Arrivals
1995	266.2	37.3	14.1	43.8	361.4
1996	274.7	33.5	16.2	48.8	373.2
1997	278.7	32.7	18.2	51.6	381.2
1998	295.2	34.7	18.4	55.9	404.2
1999	280.3	34.5	18.9	61.0	394.7
2000	281.6	22.6	15.0	34.3	354.1
2001	270.1	20.4	13.6	34.9	334.1
2002	244.9	17.9	13.6	26.2	302.8
2003	232.4	18.2	14.1	28.8	293.5
2004	205.2	15.3	12.1	27.3	259.9
2005	118.8	12.7	10.5	25.8	167.8
2006	217.4	16.7	14.9	18.3	267.3
2007	231.9	20.4	17.4	21.9	291.5
2008	240.5	21.3	18.5	22.6	302.9
2009	215.0	19.1	17.3	20.6	272.0
2010	228.5	19.9	19.5	20.5	288.3
2011	242.9	21.1	24.6	20.4	309.1
2012	253.2	21.4	24.1	23.0	321.7
2013	265.4	27.8	23.6	28.5	345.4
2014	288.0	36.4	24.9	33.5	382.8
2015	291.8	34.3	24.3	35.0	385.4
2016	300.6	29.2	23.3	32.4	385.5
2017	341.0	24.3	24.8	28.4	418.4
2018	385.3	22.8	26.6	28.2	463.3
2019	418.6	24.1	30.1	29.9	502.7
2020	99.1	6.3	11.4	5.0	121.8
2021	9.5	2.7	1.8	3.3	17.3
2022	229.8	16.5	19.9	18.1	184.3

Source: Immigration Department and Department of Tourism

**Table A19: Property Transfers: Number and Value, in CI\$ Million**

Year	Freehold		Leasehold		Total Transfers	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
1995	1,729	191.2	127	3.6	1,856	194.8
1996	2,055	267.2	153	3.3	2,208	270.5
1997	2,151	281.8	125	6.1	2,279	287.9
1998	2,344	317.2	128	2.3	2,472	319.5
1999	2,293	222.5	201	7.4	2,494	229.9
2000	1,868	257.3	143	2.3	2,011	259.6
2001	1,846	172.8	181	0.8	2,027	173.6
2002	1,842	269.9	147	4.1	1,989	274.0
2003	2,357	324.3	205	1.7	2,562	326.0
2004	2,335	339.2	127	1.9	2,462	341.1
2005	2,640	450.8	245	1.4	2,885	452.2
2006 <sup>R</sup>	2,777	691.1	179	4.1	2,956	695.2
2007	2,190	544.7	360	23.3	2,512	551.0
2008	2,289	558.1	323	76.2	2,612	634.3
2009	2,045	397.0	242	19.5	2,287	416.5
2010	1,619	307.2	168	9.2	1,787	316.4
2011	1,708	632.1	178	25.8	1,886	657.9
2012	1,696	418.1	116	11.9	1,812	430.0
2013	1,569	538.8	197	38.7	1,766	577.5
2014	1,718	533.7	159	29.1	1,877	562.8
2015	1,787	592.4	131	19.8	1,918	612.2
2016	1,792	844.3	183	16.0	1,975	860.3
2017	1,875	798.0	194	32.2	2,069	830.2
2018	2,070	855.8	220	287.9	2,290	1,143.7
2019	1,922	816.4	192	45.8	2,114	862.2
2020	1,920	770.6	160	37.2	2,080	807.1
2021	2,983	1,346.5	217	66.8	3,200	1,413.2
2022	2,659	1,238.4	154	29.6	2,813	1,268.0

Source: Cayman Islands Lands and Survey Department

<sup>R</sup> = Revised

Leasehold transfers include lease transfers and subleases.

**Table A20: Number of Project Approvals in Grand Cayman**

Year	Apts/ Condos	Houses	Commercial	Government	Hotel	Industrial	Other	Total
2001	79	309	45	7	3	11	442	896
2002	88	327	83	4	5	17	424	948
2003	129	385	67	12	-	34	504	1,131
2004	111	359	52	6	1	17	427	973
2005	132	532	95	15	4	26	394	1,198
2006	222	336	70	15	1	30	574	1,248
2007	112	437	56	10	1	14	493	1,123
2008	103	424	43	7	-	11	580	1,168
2009	109	426	46	3	-	12	526	1,122
2010	73	327	43	9	-	5	505	962
2011	52	332	36	14	-	9	496	939
2012	38	313	46	7	-	16	570	990
2013	31	244	53	10	3	14	586	971
2014	56	225	30	15	2	6	673	1029
2015	42	225	40	15	1	14	643	990
2016	57	238	39	6	5	13	614	972
2017	83	276	34	14	3	19	727	1156
2018	54	191	17	4	0	5	451	722
2019	75	245	32	10	2	7	377	748
2020	90	258	16	14	0	7	452	837
2021	120	243	30	15	3	14	378	803
2022	113	300	32	2	3	13	394	857

Source: Cayman Islands Planning Department

Table A21: Value of Project Approvals in Grand Cayman, CI\$ Million

Year	Apt/ Condos	Houses	Commercial	Government	Hotel	Industrial	Other	Total
2001	44.5	54.2	18.0	0.8	1.7	5.5	24.4	149.1
2002	82.0	60.6	48.9	0.8	9.7	9.9	24.4	236.3
2003	65.9	80.0	29.0	55.1	-	7.1	29.4	266.5
2004	153.7	67.5	133.2	3.9	45.0	7.3	45.7	456.3
2005	194.9	105.8	103.9	3.7	16.2	20.5	66.1	511.2
2006	294.3	74.8	119.8	7.5	6.0	44.4	74.2	620.9
2007	88.9	131.3	71.7	54.5	55.0	8.4	59.1	468.9
2008	141.5	110.3	125.4	18.5	-	11.1	74.0	480.9
2009	170.0	122.0	29.0	0.1	-	2.6	97.5	421.2
2010	35.9	93.9	92.5	3.6	-	1.0	84.8	311.7
2011	27.5	116.5	25.8	15.1	-	16.6	40.3	241.8
2012	17.3	81.9	11.7	5.2	-	8.1	28.1	152.3
2013	48.2	100.9	118.8	5.1	143.0	5.2	42.5	463.7
2014	132.5	129.9	9.2	3.4	4.6	17.0	119.0	411.6
2015	152.7	115.6	39.7	50.1	0.1	48.5	52.2	458.8
2016	71.5	106.4	152.8	14.2	1.9	20.2	39.8	406.7
2017	220.3	118.4	50.1	4.5	246.8	74.2	84.5	798.7
2018	150.5	104.6	37.4	1.3	-	1.6	456.9	752.3
2019	205.2	109.0	48.9	7.7	187.7	4.4	327.6	890.4
2020	389.1	110.3	74.2	1.6	0.0	26.1	281.8	883.2
2021	180.9	118.0	38.7	3.0	160.4	27.1	448.9	976.9
2022	174.3	171.8	56.4	0.1	77.0	22.9	31.3	533.8

Source: Cayman Islands Planning Department

**Table A22: Number of Project Approvals in the Sister Islands**

Year	Houses	Apt/Condo	Hotel	Government	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total
2000	49	3	-	7	6	7	53	125
2001	41	7	-	5	9	3	46	111
2002	21	2	-	5	2	9	74	113
2003	29	3	-	4	14	2	60	112
2004	36	1	-	11	13	4	75	140
2005	43	4	-	5	9	1	73	135
2006	39	-	1	10	5	10	67	132
2007	35	6	-	9	5	-	49	104
2008	40	5	2	3	5	1	53	109
2009	34	2	-	3	2	-	62	103
2010	27	2	-	8	5	1	71	114
2011	35	-	-	2	2	1	62	102
2012	21	-	-	7	5	1	56	90
2013	29	1	-	3	2	1	56	92
2014	22	-	-	1	6	-	30	59
2015	10	-	-	-	9	-	44	63
2016	12	1	-	2	11	1	35	62
2017	25	1	-	3	2	-	29	60
2018	15	2	-	2	1	-	38	57
2019	18	3	0	2	2	0	22	47
2020	26	2	0	0	3	0	22	53

Source: Cayman Islands Planning Department



**Table A23: Value of Project Approvals in the Sister Islands, CI\$ Million**

Year	Houses	Apt/Condo	Hotel	Government	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total
2000	5.2	3.2	-	1.0	0.5	1.6	1.0	12.4
2001	-	2.8	-	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	8.0
2002	3.2	0.2	-	0.3	0.3	1.2	2.3	7.6
2003	4.1	0.8	-	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	7.4
2004	6.6	0.1	-	0.3	1.9	4.0	0.7	13.7
2005	5.9	1.3	-	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	9.3
2006	6.7	-	5.5	2.7	0.7	1.6	0.8	17.9
2007	6.5	23.9	-	2.1	0.3	-	3.5	36.2
2008	7.8	8.2	6.9	0.1	1.0	-	3.9	27.9
2009	5.8	0.7	-	2.0	1.1	-	3.3	12.8
2010	6.0	0.4	-	9.1	1.3	0.4	1.8	19.0
2011	7.4	-	-	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.8	9.9
2012	4.2	-	-	7.1	1.0	1.5	4.9	18.7
2013	5.9	0.5	-	0.7	0.2	0.0	2.6	9.8
2014	3.8	-	-	0.08	0.6	-	0.93	5.4
2015	3.4	-	-	-	2.1	-	0.7	6.1
2016	3.8	0.3	-	1.3	0.3	2.7	1.7	10.1
2017	4.7	-	-	0.4	0.1	-	1.1	6.2
2018	3.5	0.3	-	1.7	0.2	-	0.8	6.5
2019	3.9	2.9	0	2.1	0.2	0	0.2	9.2

Source: Cayman Islands Planning Department

**Table A24: Building Permits in Grand Cayman**

Category	Number					Value, CI\$ Million				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Apartment/ Condo	119	166	165	194	191	59.8	220.7	190.7	186.9	279.1
Houses	260	350	334	382	306	92.5	127.8	158.3	142.1	145.1
Commercial	93	86	77	98	104	42.1	21.7	137.2	149.5	105.5
Government	16	22	4	20	4	14.0	9.2	1.2	8.8	0.6
Hotel	1	0	0	2	4	0	0.2	-	90	297.0
Industrial	2	5	10	12	7	0	3.0	8.3	7.1	10.0
Other	469	619	435	475	399	38.4	107.8	59.8	132.8	108.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>247.9</b>	<b>490.3</b>	<b>555.6</b>	<b>717.0</b>	<b>946.1</b>

Source: Cayman Islands Planning Department

**Table A25: Water Production and Consumption**

Millions of US Gallons

Year	Production <sup>1</sup>	Consumption
1995	592.9	637.6
1996	631.0	678.1
1997	730.7	779.8
1998	808.9	849.4
1999	874.3	908.8
2000	986.5	1,028.5
2001	1,097.4	1,069.2
2002	1,147.9	1,056.1
2003	1,197.9	1,173.7
2004	1,291.3	1,252.7
2005	1,371.6	1,301.7
2006	1,639.6	1,560.7
2007	1,720.8	1,657.7
2008	1,730.3	1,646.1
2009	1,959.1	1,741.8
2010	1,970.9	1,704.5
2011	1,977.6	1,697.8
2012	2,012.5	1,752.6
2013	1,888.9	1,630.9
2014	2,053.1	1,710.8
2015	1,925.0	1,718.1
2016	2,192.6	1,854.4
2017	2,279.1	1,907.2
2018	2,424.0	2,009.4
2019	2,518.8	2,058.9
2020	2,395.4	1,952.0
2021	2,477.4	1,946.4
2022	2,611.5	2,085.9

Source: Cayman Islands Water Authority, Cayman Water Company

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Non-Potable Water

**Table A26: Electricity Production and Consumption in  
Grand Cayman ('000-megawatt hours)**

Year	Production*	Consumption			
		Residential	Industrial/ Commercial	Public Lighting	Total
1995	297.4	118.1	147.5	3.3	268.9
1996	309.7	124.6	153.8	3.1	281.4
1997	347.8	140.3	168.7	3.3	312.3
1998	381.1	158.9	181.3	3.3	343.5
1999	390.4	168.2	191.5	3.3	363.0
2000	426.5	179.5	203.1	3.4	386.0
2001	449.3	189.7	213.9	3.5	407.0
2002	466.1	200.4	221.0	4.2	425.6
2003	489.7	211.2	228.5	4.5	444.2
2004	433.4	183.1	191.5	4.1	378.7
2005	463.2	200.3	222.4	5.0	427.8
2006	535.7	228.2	258.0	5.3	491.5
2007	546.1	249.4	279.4	5.4	534.2
2008	578.4	251.7	290.3	5.7	547.7
2009	597.4	263.1	290.7	6.0	559.8
2010	593.5	262.5	284.9	6.2	553.8
2011	594.0	258.8	289.0	6.2	554.0
2012	587.1	254.4	287.1	6.3	547.8
2013	595.6	261.0	288.1	6.6	555.7
2014	604.7	266.7	290.7	6.7	564.1
2015	623.7	276.9	298.3	6.7	582.0
2016	650.3	299.1	300.8	6.8	606.7
2017	654.4	312.8	302.1	6.9	621.8
2018	641.8	314.0	308.1	6.5	628.8
2019	678.8	342.1	320.1	5.5	667.7
2020	651.5	356.6	282.5	5.2	644.3
2021	662.0	361.6	293.8	5.0	660.5
2022	680.4	364.1	305.3	4.7	674.1

Source: Caribbean Utilities Company

\*Net generation/production is reported from 2007

**Table A27: Summary of Central Government Operations, CI\$ Million**

Year	Revenue	Expense	Net Operating Balance	Net Investment in Non-Financial Assets	Expenditure	Net Lending (+)/Net Borrowing (-)
2002	314.0	278.0	36.0	17.7	295.7	18.3
2003	326.2	283.7	42.5	21.5	305.2	21.0
2004	336.4	349.2	(13.2)	28.9	378.1	(41.7)
2005	428.5	381.8	46.7	48.5	430.3	(1.8)
2006	500.4	393.5	106.9	39.6	433.1	67.3
2007	513.0	446.1	66.9	105.9	552.0	(39.0)
2008	522.2	502.7*	19.5	150.6	653.3	(131.1)
2009	473.7	535.6	(61.9)	141.7	677.3	(203.6)
2010	517.7	517.3	0.4	76.2	593.5	(75.8)
2011	545.8	525.2	20.6	98.3	623.5	(77.7)
2012	564.6	547.1	17.5	43.4 <sup>R</sup>	590.5 <sup>R</sup>	(25.9) <sup>R</sup>
2013	635.1	553.7	81.4	10.8 <sup>R</sup>	564.5 <sup>R</sup>	70.6 <sup>R</sup>
2014	664.2	551.2	112.9	17.2 <sup>R</sup>	568.5 <sup>R</sup>	95.7 <sup>R</sup>
2015	672.7	545.0	127.7	11.2 <sup>R</sup>	556.2 <sup>R</sup>	116.5 <sup>R</sup>
2016	705.9	585.8	120.1	19.2 <sup>R</sup>	605.0 <sup>R</sup>	101.0 <sup>R</sup>
2017	753.2	586.4	166.7	36.1 <sup>R</sup>	622.5 <sup>R</sup>	130.7 <sup>R</sup>
2018	830.2	652.6	177.5	43.9 <sup>R</sup>	696.6 <sup>R</sup>	133.6 <sup>R</sup>
2019	860.0	731.4	128.6	26.6 <sup>R</sup>	758.1 <sup>R</sup>	101.9 <sup>R</sup>
2020	797.4	858.4 <sup>R</sup>	(61.0) <sup>R</sup>	35.8 <sup>R</sup>	894.2 <sup>R</sup>	(96.9) <sup>R</sup>
2021	961.1	979.2	(18.1)	99.1	1,078.3	(117.2)
2022	1,021.3	968.1	53.2	50.7	1,018.8	2.4

\*Annual depreciation is added to current expenditure but deducted from total expenditure starting 2008

<sup>R</sup> Revised

Source: Cayman Islands Treasury Department

**Table A28: Central Government Debt and Self- Financing Debt, CI\$ Million**

Year	Disbursed Outstanding Debt	Drawings	Exchange (Gain)/ Loss	Amortisation	Interest Payments
2002	132.1	10.9	(0.3)	21.3	3.8
2003	143.9	136.9	-	124.5	5.1
2004	157.6	23.3	-	9.5	7.3
2005	180.9	39.0	-	11.4	9.5
2006	179.7	10.0	-	14.5	8.9
2007	210.5	52.3	(0.2)	16.4	9.6
2008	354.9	166.2	(0.5)	20.7	11.7
2009	513.5	184.3	-	25.9	19.4
2010	592.7	106.7	(0.2)	25.9	27.9
2011	613.4	154.2	0.3	133.9	32.9
2012	586.2	-	(0.2)	25.9	33.8
2013	559.9	10.0	0.1	26.5	31.8
2014	534.0	-	(0.05)	33.9	29.2
2015	511.0	-	(0.12)	22.8	28.0
2016	483.9	-	(0.03)	27.1	27.1
2017	449.1	-	0.11	34.8	25.6
2018	418.7	-	0.023	30.9	24.0
2019	284.4	-	-	287.0	22.1
2020	248.6	-	-	35.8	13.3
2021	222.7	8.4	-	34.2	11.6
2022	506.4	329.1	-	45.4	15.8

Source: Cayman Islands Treasury Department

a/ Self-financing debt refers to the loans raised by the central government on behalf of agencies which are required to reimburse the servicing of these loans.

**Table A29: Fiscal Operations, CI\$ Million**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>860.0</b>	<b>797.4</b>	<b>961.1</b>	<b>1,021.3</b>
<b>Taxes</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>792.5</b>	<b>739.3</b>	<b>911.1</b>	<b>955.4</b>
Taxes on International Trade & Transactions	0.0	210.9	178.7	206.4	233.6
Taxes on Goods & Services	0.0	511.0	460.5	557.7	611.4
Taxes on Property	0.0	67.0	67.3	108.3	103.6
Other Taxes	0.0	3.6	32.9	38.7	6.8
<b>Other Revenue</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>65.8</b>
Sale of Goods & Services	0.0	43.6	39.2	39.9	44.8
Investment Revenue	0.0	18.4	8.5	4.8	9.1
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	0.0	2.9	3.0	4.6	9.5
Transfers n.e.c.	0.0	2.5	7.3	0.7	2.5
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>757.5</b>	<b>892.9</b>	<b>1,076.7</b>	<b>1,018.0</b>
<b>Expense</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>731.4</b>	<b>858.4</b>	<b>979.2</b>	<b>968.1</b>
Compensation of Employees	0.0	330.6	353.0	375.5	398.2
Use of Goods and Services	0.0	116.6	134.1	129.2	145.3
Subsidies	0.0	180.0	208.2	215.8	261.0
Social Benefits	0.0	39.5	69.7	140.0	86.6
Consumption of Fixed Capital	0.0	36.0	38.7	50.1	53.1
Interest	0.0	22.1	13.3	11.6	15.8
Other Expense	0.0	6.7	41.4	56.9	8.1
<b>Gross Investment in Non-Financial Assets</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>147.7</b>	<b>103.0</b>
Fixed Investment	0.0	62.1	73.2	147.7	103.0
Capital Investment in Ministries and Portfolios	0.0	23.5	35.7	75.8	52.6
Capital Investment in Statutory Authorities and Government Owned Companies	0.0	23.0	20.8	30.2	22.3
Executive Assets	0.0	15.5	16.7	41.7	28.2
Inventories					
<b>Net Investment in Non-Financial Assets</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>49.9</b>
<b>Primary Balance (Overall Balance w/o Interest Payments)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>124.6</b>	<b>(82.3)</b>	<b>(104.0)</b>	<b>19.1</b>
<b>Net Operating Balance</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>(61.0)</b>	<b>(18.1)</b>	<b>53.2</b>
<b>Net Lending (+)/Net Borrowing (-)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>(95.5)</b>	<b>(115.6)</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Financing:</b>					
Net Acquisition of Financial Assets	0.0	(184.5)	(131.4)	(141.5)	287.1
Net Incurrence of Liabilities	0.0	(287.0)	(35.8)	(25.9)	283.8
Incurrence (Disbursement)	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	329.2
Reduction (Loan Repayment)	0.0	287.0	35.8	34.2	45.4

Source: Economics &amp; Statistics Office and Treasury Department