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THE CAYMAN ISLANDS' BALANCE OF PAYMENTS & INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION REPORT 2017

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The Economics and Statistics Office
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The ESO wishes to express its appreciation to all the suppliers of the data in the public and private sectors especially the BOP survey respondents for their invaluable assistance in facilitating the provision of the required data. The Cayman Islands Monetary Authority provided key information on financial services, particularly on the banking sector. The cooperation and timely submission of the information improves the reliability and validity of the BOP statistics. The ESO therefore continues to encourage all businesses to participate in future surveys.

Comments on this report are welcome and may be sent to infostats@gov.ky.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANA	Annual National Accounts
BOP	Balance of Payments
BPM5	Balance of Payment Manual 5 th Edition
BPM6	Balance of Payments Manual 6 th Edition
c.i.f	Cost, insurance and freight
CARTAC	Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre
CIMA	Cayman Islands Monetary Authority
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DOT	Department of Tourism
ESO	Economics and Statistics Office
f.o.b.	Free on board
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
IIP	International Investment Position
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LFS	Labour Force Survey
n.i.e	Not included elsewhere
n.e.c	Not elsewhere classified
SNA	System of National Accounts
R	Revised
P	Preliminary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- (i) This report presents the Balance of Payments (Section 1) and the International Investment Position (IIP) preliminary estimates for the year 2017 (Section 2), with some references to revised estimates for 2013 to 2016.
- (ii) The estimates in this report are based on the results of the Annual BOP Survey conducted by the ESO between March and June 2018 augmented by administrative data mostly from the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority (CIMA).

Balance of Payments

- (iii) The Balance of Payments (BOP) is the system of accounts that record all economic and financial transactions between residents of the Cayman Islands and the rest of the world. It is comprised of three (3) accounts:
 - **the Current Account** which captures transactions in trade on goods and services, primary income and secondary income (transfers);
 - **the Capital Account** which records all capital transfers such as grants used for physical capital expenditures; and
 - **the Financial Account** which comprises all types of investment.
- (iv) In 2017, the country's BOP was comprised of a **Current Account** deficit amounting to \$831.6 million, a Financial Account surplus (net lending) of \$261.2 million and unobserved flows amounting to \$1,094.1 million.
- (v) The Current Account deficit in 2017 resulted from the following balances:

(i)	Balance of trade in goods	: -\$314.3 million
(ii)	Balance of trade in services	: \$1,765.4 million
(iii)	Balance of primary income	: -\$1,714.7 million
(iv)	Balance of secondary income	: -\$568.0 million
- (vi) The largest contributors to the trade in services balance are financial services excluding insurance services (\$934.5 million); travel services (\$504.8 million) and other business services including legal and accounting (\$408.7 million).
- (vii) For 2017, the Current Account balance of \$831.6 million (equivalent to 19.4% of GDP) reflects a deterioration of \$221.8 million from the revised deficit of \$609.9 million (14.9% of GDP) estimated for 2016. This performance was driven by deteriorations in the goods, primary income, and secondary income sub-accounts, albeit these were partially offset by improvement in the services account.

- (viii) The **Capital Account** which records the transfer of funds largely towards the purchase of fixed assets remained relatively stable and showed a deficit of \$1.3 million in 2017.
- (ix) The **Financial Account** surplus (net lending) of \$261.2 million resulted from net acquisition of financial assets estimated at \$3,120.0 million which was larger than the net incurrence of financial liabilities estimated at \$2,858.8 million.

International Investment Position

- (x) The IIP shows the value and composition of outstanding **foreign assets and liabilities** of residents at the end of the year. (The latter also represents the total investments of non-residents in the Cayman Islands).
- (xi) By end of 2017, the total investments in **financial assets** abroad by residents (mainly financial corporations) amounted to \$128.4 billion. These were made up of direct investments (\$20.4 billion); portfolio investment (\$32.7 billion); financial derivatives (\$4.6 billion); currencies, loans, deposits and other investments (\$70.6 billion); and reserve assets (\$0.1 billion).
- (xii) At end 2017, the total investments of non-residents in local financial assets (which are reported as **foreign liabilities** of residents or inward investments) were estimated at \$116.8 billion. These were in the form of direct investment (\$36.4 billion); portfolio investment (\$18.3 billion); currencies, loans, deposits and other investment (\$62.0 billion).
- (xiii) The difference between foreign financial assets and liabilities or the **net IIP** in 2017 amounted to \$11.7 billion. This is comprised of net assets in other investment (including currency and deposits, loans and accounts receivable/payable) amounting to \$8.5 billion; financial derivatives (\$4.6 billion), reserve assets (\$0.1 billion) and portfolio investment (\$14.5 billion). On the other hand, net liabilities were recorded in direct investment (\$16.0 billion).
- (xiv) The net foreign assets (IIP) in 2017 is higher relative to the \$6.9 billion estimated for 2016 as residents' net incurrence of financial liabilities increased at a faster pace than the net acquisition of financial assets.

1. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

1.1 Introduction

The international accounts comprising of the Balance of Payments (BOP) and the International Investment Position (IIP) provide useful information for assessing the country's economic relations with the rest of the world.

The Balance of Payments (BOP) is the system of accounts that record all economic and financial transactions between residents of the Cayman Islands and the rest of the world. It is comprised of three (3) accounts:

- (i) the Current Account which captures transactions in trade on goods and services, primary income and secondary income (transfers);
- (ii) the Financial Account which comprises all types of investment; and
- (iii) the Capital Account which records all capital transfers such as grants used for physical capital expenditures.

A negative balance or a deficit in any of the above accounts indicates that the total inflows to residents from non-residents are less than their outflows (payments and lending) to non-residents.

The sum of the balances on the Current and Capital Account represents the Net Lending (surplus) or Net Borrowing (deficit) by the economy with the rest of the world. Conceptually this should be equal to the net balance of the Financial Account. This means that the Financial Account measures how the net lending or net borrowing from non-residents is financed.

As defined in Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6) issued by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) "the residence of each institution is the economic territory with which it has the strongest connection, expressed as its centre of predominant economic interest." Accordingly, residents include (1) individuals who reside or intend to reside in the Cayman Islands for one year or more; (2) business enterprises and non-profit organisations engaged in significant amount of production of goods or services; and (3) general government including operations of the home territory such as consulates and other enclaves of foreign governments.

An overview of the key uses of the BOP along with the compilation approach is found in Appendix 1

Estimates in this Report are based on both survey and non-survey data collated as closely as is feasible in a format consistent with the BPM6. The BOP survey was conducted by the ESO between March and May 2018, albeit the collection of returns

was extended to September 2018 to accommodate the request of some respondents. A significant amount of data, particularly on the banking and insurance corporations, was sourced from CIMA.

The series for 2013 to 2016 was revised. This was done primarily for the following reasons:

- to reconcile the BOP with the SNA estimates, particularly the services component. In 2018, the ESO compiled the first Supply and Use Table (SUT) for the Cayman Islands. During the balancing exercise of the SUT, it was revealed that some estimates for the services component were either over or understated. Thus in order to harmonize the BOP and National Accounts, some of the services component of the BOP were revised.
- Additionally, revisions were made based on new data, correction of errors based on respondents' revisions, compilation errors either in the processing of the data or incorrect interpretation of data on the survey forms; and
- The replacement of previous years' estimates with actual data.

1.2 BOP Summary

Table 1 shows the summary of the Balance of Payments for the years 2013 to 2017, comprising of current, capital and financial accounts transactions. Details of the BOP accounts are presented in Table 2, and further explained in the rest of this section.

Table 1: Cayman Islands Balance of Payments

In CISMillion					
	2013 ^R	2014 ^R	2015 ^R	2016 ^R	2017 ^P
1. Current Account	-608.8	-697.9	-539.6	-609.9	-831.6
Goods	-268.3	-376.1	-322.3	-236.5	-314.3
Exports	472.2	393.9	413.7	528.8	490.0
Imports	740.5	770.0	736.0	765.3	804.3
Services (Net)	1,391.3	1,590.8	1,581.2	1,627.4	1,765.4
Primary Income (Net)	-1,466.4	-1,608.7	-1,596.0	-1,632.2	-1,714.7
Secondary Income (Net)	-265.4	-303.9	-202.6	-368.6	-568.0
2. Capital Account	-0.5	-0.5	-1.7	-1.3	-1.3
3. Financial Account	-199.6	-191.9	224.6	280.4	261.2
4. Unobserved Flows	409.8	506.5	766.0	891.5	1,094.1

1.2.1 Current Account

In 2017, the Current Account balance of the Cayman Islands is estimated to have deteriorated by 36.7 percent to post a deficit of \$831.6 million, a worsening of the deficit compared to the \$609.9 million recorded in 2016. This deficit is equivalent to 19.4 percent of GDP, which is 4.5 percent higher than the Current Account to GDP ratio of 14.9 percent recorded for 2016. This outturn was driven by deteriorations of the primary income from portfolio investments and the secondary income account reflecting larger insurance payments and remittance outflows. The flows were partially offset by higher receipts from travel, financial and other business services.

The Current Account deficit of \$831.6 million in 2017 is comprised of the following balances:

- | | | |
|-------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) | Balance of trade in goods | : -\$314.3 million |
| (ii) | Balance of trade in services | : \$1,765.4 million |
| (iii) | Balance of primary income | : -\$1,714.7 million |
| (iv) | Balance of secondary income | : -\$568.0 million |

Balance of trade in goods: In 2017, the trade in goods sub-account worsened by \$77.8 million to reach \$314.3 million. This was driven by the decrease in the receipts for exported goods, which includes merchandise goods and net exports of goods under merchanting, along with the increased payments for imported merchandise goods.

Balance of trade in services: The services sub-account reflected a surplus for 2017 of \$1,765.4 million, which was \$137.9 million higher than the surplus for 2016. This reflected larger receipts from non-residents outpacing the payments made to non-residents. The net flows from financial services had a larger surplus for 2017 than the surplus recorded in 2016. There were also increased net inflows for travel and other business services (mainly legal and accounting services). The improvement for travel services reflected an increase in tourism receipts to the Cayman Islands resulting from the higher cruise and stayover visitors. However, there were deficits on transportation, telecommunications and other services for 2017.

The (8) services comprising the Current Account balance and their corresponding balances in 2017 are as follows:

- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------|
| (i) | Financial services | : \$934.5 million |
| (ii) | Travel services | : \$504.8 million |
| (iii) | Other business services (mainly legal and accounting) | : \$408.7 million |
| (iv) | Insurance and pension services | : \$62.6 million |
| (v) | Government goods and services, n.i.e | : -\$1.4 million |
| (vi) | Telecommunication, computer and information services | : -\$17.9 million |

(vii) Transportation services	:-\$58.4 million
(viii) Other services	:-\$67.5 million

Balance of primary income. The primary income sub-account recorded an inflow of funds of \$1,896.3 million while payments of \$3,611.0 million were made to non-residents. This resulted in a deficit (net outflow) of \$1,714.7 million, compared to the net outflow of \$1,632.2 million for 2016. The outturn in 2017 resulted from increased interest payments for portfolio and other investments to non-residents.

The primary income deficit of \$1,714.7 million is comprised of balances from the following income transactions:

(i) Direct investment	:-\$1,081.1 million
(ii) Portfolio investment	:-\$427.5 million
(iii) Other investments	:-\$185.9 million
(iv) Compensation of employees	:-\$21.2 million

Balance of secondary income: The deficit on the secondary income (formerly current transfers) account grew by 54.1 percent to \$568.0 million. This outturn reflected a significant increase in non-life insurance claims outflows from the Cayman Islands for 2017. There was also a 9.2 percent growth in worker's remittance outflows for the review year.

The balance of \$568.0 million was comprised of the following:

(i) Workers' remittances	:-\$296.2 million
(ii) Other current transfers	:-\$271.6 million
(iii) General government transfers	:-\$0.2 million

1.2.2 Financial Account Summary

In 2017, the financial account surplus (net lending) amounted to \$261.2 million resulting from:

(i) Net acquisition of financial assets	:-\$3,120.0 million
(ii) Net incurrence of financial liabilities	:-\$2,858.8 million

The surplus was smaller than the net lending position of \$280.4 million recorded for 2016 as the net acquisition in financial assets was larger than the corresponding net incurrence in financial liabilities for the review year.

Table 2: The Cayman Islands Balance of Payments

CURRENT ACCOUNT	2013 ^R	2014 ^R	2015 ^R	2016 ^R	2017 ^P	Growth Rate (%) 2017/ 2016
Receipts (CIS Million)						
Exports of goods and services and income receipts (credits)	4,933.3	4,948.3	5,244.1	5,243.6	5,793.5	10.5
Export of goods and services	2,648.8	2,777.5	2,882.4	3,092.5	3,280.6	6.1
Goods	472.2	393.9	413.7	528.8	490.0	(7.3)
Goods (includes merchandise goods and net exports of goods under merchandising)	472.2	393.9	386.7	505.4	490.0	(3.1)
Non-monetary gold	-	-	27.0	23.4	0.1	(99.7)
Services	2,176.6	2,383.6	2,468.7	2,563.6	2,790.6	8.9
Travel	520.5	596.8	570.0	589.9	660.6	12.0
Transportation	52.9	73.8	69.3	69.4	74.1	6.9
Insurance services	247.3	158.3	253.9	269.1	298.0	10.7
Financial services	908.8	1,073.8	1,028.1	1,070.3	1,119.0	4.6
Telecommunications, computer and information services	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.8	15.4	98.9
Other business services (incl. legal and accounting)	437.2	463.8	531.3	549.1	614.4	11.9
Government goods and services n.i.e	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	6.2
Other services	1.8	9.2	7.8	7.2	8.1	12.3
Primary income receipts	1,989.6	1,966.9	2,008.1	1,789.7	1,896.3	6.0
Investment income	1,985.8	1,964.5	2,004.5	1,786.2	1,892.5	6.0
Direct investment income	78.5	71.7	24.6	29.9	84.0	181.1
Portfolio investment income	1,215.4	1,091.3	1,257.8	1,086.6	1,089.2	0.2
Other investment income	691.8	801.5	722.2	669.7	719.3	7.4
Compensation of employees	3.8	2.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	7.4
Other Primary Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary income (current transfer) receipts	294.9	204.0	353.6	361.5	616.7	70.6
General government	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	(0.0)
Worker's remittances	8.6	7.7	7.2	7.8	9.2	18.9
Other current transfers	285.7	195.3	345.6	353.0	606.7	71.9
CAPITAL ACCOUNT*						
Gross acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital transfers	-	0.7	0.0	-	0.0	-

Table 2(Cont'd): The Cayman Islands Balance of Payments

CURRENT ACCOUNT	2013 ^R	2014 ^R	2015 ^R	2016 ^R	2017 ^P	Growth Rate (%) 2017/2016
Payments (CIS Millions)						
Imports of goods and services and income payments (debits)	5,542.1	5,646.2	5,783.7	5,853.5	6,625.2	13.2
Import of goods and services	1,525.8	1,562.7	1,623.4	1,701.6	1,829.5	7.5
Goods	740.5	770.0	736.0	765.3	804.3	5.1
Merchandise goods	740.3	768.4	710.4	743.9	799.8	7.5
Non-monetary gold	0.2	1.6	25.6	21.4	4.5	(79.0)
Services	785.3	792.7	887.4	936.2	1,025.2	9.5
Travel	167.8	154.7	158.4	161.3	155.8	(3.4)
Transportation	117.7	117.5	116.3	116.9	132.5	13.4
Insurance services	126.4	157.6	189.6	143.5	235.3	64.0
Financial services	110.7	100.3	149.8	177.8	184.5	3.8
Telecommunications, computer and information services	48.0	40.3	35.0	54.7	33.3	(39.0)
Other business services (incl. legal and accounting)	167.4	164.4	166.5	195.5	205.7	5.2
Government goods and services n.i.e	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.4	372.3
Other services	46.7	57.8	71.6	86.1	75.6	(12.3)
Primary income payments	3,456.0	3,575.6	3,604.0	3,421.8	3,611.0	5.5
Investment income	3,434.7	3,550.5	3,581.0	3,392.1	3,586.0	5.7
Direct investment income	1,070.2	859.7	1,241.2	1,619.0	1,164.1	(28.1)
Portfolio investment income	1,711.2	1,912.8	1,579.3	1,041.4	1,516.6	45.6
Other investment income	653.3	778.0	760.5	731.7	905.3	23.7
Compensation of employees	21.3	25.2	23.1	29.7	25.0	(15.9)
Other Primary Income	-	-	-	-	-	
Secondary income (current transfer) payments	560.3	507.9	556.2	730.1	1,184.7	62.3
General government	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	(12.1)
Worker's remittances	245.0	252.4	237.9	279.7	305.4	9.2
Other current transfers	314.6	254.9	317.5	449.5	878.3	95.4
In CIS Million						
CAPITAL ACCOUNT*	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	(2.5)
Gross acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital transfers	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	(2.5)

Table 2(Cont'd): The Cayman Islands Balance of Payments

CURRENT ACCOUNT	2013 ^R	2014 ^R	2015 ^R	2016 ^R	2017 ^P	Growth Rate (%) 2017/ 2016
NET (CISMillions)						
Current Account Balances	(608.8)	(697.9)	(539.6)	(609.9)	(831.6)	36.4
Goods and services	1123.0	1214.7	1259.0	1390.9	1451.1	4.3
Goods	(268.3)	(376.1)	(322.3)	(236.5)	(314.3)	32.9
Services	1391.3	1590.8	1581.2	1627.4	1765.4	8.5
Travel	352.7	442.1	411.6	428.7	504.8	17.8
Transportation	(64.8)	(43.7)	(47.0)	(47.6)	(58.4)	22.8
Insurance services	120.9	0.6	64.3	125.6	62.6	(50.2)
Financial services	798.2	973.5	878.3	892.6	934.5	4.7
Telecommunications, computer and information services	(40.7)	(33.2)	(27.6)	(46.9)	(17.9)	(61.8)
Other business services (incl. legal and accounting)	269.7	299.4	364.8	353.6	408.7	15.6
Government goods and services n.i.e	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	(1.4)	(456.9)
Other services	(44.9)	(48.6)	(63.8)	(79.0)	(67.5)	(14.5)
Primary income	(1466.4)	(1608.7)	(1596.0)	(1632.2)	(1714.7)	5.1
Investment income	(1449.0)	(1586.0)	(1576.5)	(1606.0)	(1693.5)	5.5
Direct investment income	(991.7)	(788.1)	(1216.6)	(1589.1)	(1080.1)	(32.0)
Portfolio investment income	(495.8)	(821.5)	(321.5)	45.2	(427.5)	(1046.3)
Other investment income	38.5	23.6	(38.3)	(62.0)	(185.9)	199.6
Compensation of employees	(17.5)	(22.8)	(19.5)	(26.2)	(21.2)	(19.0)
Other Primary Income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Secondary income (current transfer)	(265.4)	(303.9)	(202.6)	(368.6)	(568.0)	54.1
General government	(0.1)	0.4	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(41.0)
Worker's remittances	(236.4)	(244.7)	(230.6)	(271.9)	(296.2)	8.9
Other current transfers	(28.9)	(59.6)	28.1	(96.5)	(271.6)	181.6
CAPITAL ACCOUNT*	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(4.0)
Gross acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Capital transfers	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(4.0)
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) from current and capital account transactions	(609.4)	(698.4)	(541.4)	(611)	(833)	36.3
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	(199.6)	(191.9)	224.6	280.4	261.2	(6.8)
Net acquisition of financial assets (net increase in assets / financial outflow (+))	3,495.2	13,257.5	6,873.6	(11,589.5)	3,120.0	(126.9)
Direct investment assets	2,975.7	2,589.1	202.3	(34.3)	(336.7)	882.9
Portfolio investment assets	(2,544.6)	2,928.0	8,672.9	1,253.4	2,503.1	99.7
Other investment assets	3,140.8	4,859.2	(3,608.5)	(12,554.9)	2,554.9	(120.3)
Financial derivatives	(81.6)	2,889.8	1,595.5	(250.8)	(1,617.0)	544.9
Reserve assets	4.9	(8.5)	11.4	(3.1)	15.7	(607.9)
Net incurrence of liabilities excluding financial derivatives (net increase in liabilities / financial inflow (+))	3,694.8	13,449.4	6,648.9	(11,869.9)	2,858.8	(124.1)
Direct investment liabilities	1,161.8	7,726.1	3,817.7	2,236.9	3,007.9	34.5
Portfolio investment liabilities	7,104.1	(1,599.1)	(3,496.2)	(3,542.3)	(1,546.5)	(56.3)
Other investment liabilities	(4,570.5)	7,298.7	6,340.8	(10,543.4)	1,381.1	(113.1)
Financial derivatives	(0.6)	23.7	(13.4)	(21.1)	16.4	(177.7)
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) from financial account	(199.6)	(191.9)	224.6	280.4	261.2	(6.8)
Unobserved Flows	409.8	506.5	766.0	891.5	1,094.1	22.7

* **Notes:** Net borrowing means foreign residents are net suppliers of funds to Cayman residents. Net lending or net borrowing can be computed from Current and Capital Account transactions or from Financial Account transactions. Unobserved flows (statistical discrepancy) are equal to the difference between the sum of the Current and Capital Accounts and the Financial Account.

Table 3: Balance of Payments Summary

In C\$ Million					
	2013 ^R	2014 ^R	2015 ^R	2016 ^R	2017 ^P
Current account balance	-608.8	-697.9	-539.6	-609.9	-831.6
Credits	4,933.3	4,948.3	5,244.1	5,243.6	5,793.5
Debits	5,542.1	5,646.2	5,783.7	5,853.5	6,625.2
Goods and services	1,123.0	1,214.7	1,259.0	1,390.9	1,451.1
Credit	2,648.8	2,777.5	2,882.4	3,092.5	3,280.6
Debit	1,525.8	1,562.7	1,623.4	1,701.6	1,829.5
Goods	-268.3	-376.1	-322.3	-236.5	-314.3
Exports (credit)	472.2	393.9	413.7	528.8	490.0
Imports (Debit)	740.5	770.0	736.0	765.3	804.3
Services	1,391.3	1,590.8	1,581.2	1,627.4	1,765.4
Credit	2,176.6	2,383.6	2,468.7	2,563.6	2,790.6
Debit	785.3	792.7	887.4	936.2	1,025.2
Primary income	-1,466.4	-1,608.7	-1,596.0	-1,632.2	-1,714.7
Credit	1,989.6	1,966.9	2,008.1	1,789.7	1,896.3
Debit	3,456.0	3,575.6	3,604.0	3,421.8	3,611.0
Secondary income	-265.4	-303.9	-202.6	-368.6	-568.0
Credit	294.9	204.0	353.6	361.5	616.7
Debit	560.3	507.9	556.2	730.1	1,184.7
Capital account	-0.5	-0.5	-1.7	-1.3	-1.3
Credit	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debit	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.3
Net lending (+)/ net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital account)	-609.4	-698.4	-541.4	-611.2	-832.9
Financial account					
Net lending (+)/ net borrowing (-) (balance	-199.6	-191.9	224.6	280.4	261.2
Direct investment	1,813.9	-5,137.0	-3,615.4	-2,271.1	-3,344.5
Net acquisition of financial assets	2,975.7	2,589.1	202.3	-34.3	-336.7
Net incurrence of liabilities	1,161.8	7,726.1	3,817.7	2,236.9	3,007.9
Portfolio investment	-9,648.8	4,527.1	12,169.1	4,795.7	4,049.6
Net acquisition of financial assets	-2,544.6	2,928.0	8,672.9	1,253.4	2,503.1
Net incurrence of liabilities	7,104.1	-1,599.1	-3,496.2	-3,542.3	-1,546.5
Financial Derivatives	-81.0	2,866.1	1,608.9	-229.7	-1,633.4
Net acquisition of financial assets	-81.6	2,889.8	1,595.5	-250.8	-1,617.0
Net incurrence of liabilities	-0.6	23.7	-13.4	-21.1	16.4
Other Investments	7,711.3	-2,439.5	-9,949.3	-2,011.5	1,173.8
Net acquisition of financial assets	3,140.8	4,859.2	-3,608.5	-12,554.9	2,554.9
Net incurrence of liabilities	-4,570.5	7,298.7	6,340.8	-10,543.4	1,381.1
Reserve assets	4.9	-8.5	11.4	-3.1	15.7
Net errors and omissions/ unobserved flows	409.8	506.5	766.0	891.5	1,094.1

1.3 Current Account Balances

1.3.1. Balance of Trade in Goods

Table 2 shows that the goods deficit widened by 32.9 percent to \$314.3 million in 2017. This outturn was driven by the decrease in the receipts for goods sold and an increase in imports.

The value of merchandise goods exported together with the net export of goods sold under merchanting in 2017 decreased by 7.3 percent to \$490.0 million. This was largely a result of the decline in the net exports of goods sold under merchanting which was partially offset by a marginal increase in merchandise goods exports.

In 2017, the total value of goods imported (f.o.b) into the Cayman Islands increased by 5.1 percent to reach \$804.3 million. The expansion was largely driven by the increase in the value of imported petroleum products which outweighed the increase in the value of non-petroleum imports (mainly manufactured and miscellaneous manufactured goods as well as food imports).

1.3.2 Balance of Trade in Services

The trade in services surplus of \$1,765.4 million was 8.5 percent higher than that for 2016. Export of services was \$226.9 million (or 8.9%) higher than the receipts received in 2016, which is primarily attributed to increases in all major services especially travel, financial, insurance and pension, and other business services (mainly legal and accounting).

Payments for services increased by 9.5 percent, from \$936.2 million in 2016 to \$1,025.2 million in 2017. This was largely on account of increased payments for insurance, transport, financial services and other business services (mainly legal and accounting). Partially offsetting this was the reduced outflows for travel, telecommunications, and other business services (see Table 2).

The trade in services comprises the following balances:

Travel. Net foreign earnings from travel are estimated to have grown by 17.8 percent to \$504.8 million arising from the increase in visitors.

Travel receipts comprise earnings from visitors for both business and personal purposes¹. Net earnings from personal travel amounted to \$478.5 million in 2017, reflecting an increase of 18.0 percent.

¹ Travel receipts for personal purpose includes health and education purposes

Payments for international travel by residents fell by 3.4 percent to \$155.8 million in 2017. This stemmed from the decreases in payments for other personal travel services including for health purposes. However, there were increases in residents' payment for education-related services by 17.2 percent in 2017.

Insurance. There was a net surplus of \$62.6 million for 2017, which represented a significant decline over the surplus of \$125.6 million recorded in 2016. This was due primarily to increases in payments by residents largely for reinsurance services.

Financial services (excluding insurance). The net surplus for financial services continued on an upward trend, growing by \$41.9 million (or 4.7%) to \$934.5 million in 2017.

Receipts from financial services for 2017 grew by 4.6 percent to settle at \$1,119.0 million compared to \$1,070.3 million recorded in 2016. This increase was due to larger receipts for both explicitly charged financial services as well as financial intermediary services indirectly measured (FISIM) by resident banks.

Payments for financial services to non-residents increased by \$6.8 million (or 3.8%) to record total payments of \$184.5 million in 2017.

Transportation. The net outflow for transportation services in 2017 fell by \$10.8 million (or 22.8%) to \$58.4 million, notwithstanding an 11.0 percent improvement in air passenger receipts. This outturn was largely caused by increased payments for freight transport services by residents as imports of goods increased.

Telecommunications, computer and information services. The deficit for the telecommunications, computer and information services fell by 61.8 percent and stood at \$17.9 million. This outturn resulted from the reduced payments for other computer services. In contrast, there was an increase in receipts from other computer and telecommunications services.

Other business services. The net receipts for other business services (mainly legal and accounting services) improved by 15.6 percent to \$408.7 million in 2017. This performance was related to the larger receipts for the provision of legal services which grew by 14.4 percent, and a growth in the receipts for business and management consultancy services by 19.6 percent. Payments for other business services had a marginal increase by 5.2 percent to settle at \$205.7 million.

Government goods and services not included elsewhere (n.i.e). The deficit from government services amounted to \$1.4 million in 2017, a deterioration over the surplus of \$0.4 million recorded in the previous year. This performance is attributed to the

higher payments of \$1.9 million, which outpaced the marginal increase in receipts of \$0.01 million.

1.3.3 Balance of Primary Income Transactions

The primary income sub-account is comprised of compensation of employees, investment income and other primary income. In 2017, total primary inflows stood at \$1,896.3 million, representing an increase of 6.0 percent while outflows declined by 5.5 percent to settle at \$3,611.0 million. With payments continuing to be larger than receipts on the primary income account, there was a net outflow of \$1,714.7 million recorded for 2017.

Compensation of employees again recorded a small deficit, amounting to \$21.2 million for 2017. This represented a 19.0 percent reduction from the deficit of \$26.2 million in 2016. Compensation of employees represents the net payments to non-resident workers.

Investment income. This recorded a deficit of \$1,693.5 million in 2017, a 5.5 percent increase compared to the balance for 2016. This outturn reflected the net outflow from portfolio and other investments, which increased while the net outflow from direct investments declined.

The direct investment income deficit contracted by 32.0 percent to \$1,080.1 million in 2017 from a deficit of \$1,589.1 million in 2016. This reflected a significant reduction in direct investment payments, which fell by 28.1 percent to \$1,164.1 million. The significant outflows were due to the increase in undistributed profits (reinvested earnings) of resident deposit-taking corporations. Receipts increased by \$54.1 million in 2017.

Portfolio investment income moved from a net inflow of \$45.2 million in 2016 to a net outflow of \$427.5 million in 2017. This reversal was due to the increased interest payments on long term debt instruments held by non-residents. These payments significantly outweighed the receipts on both debt and money market instruments by residents on instruments held abroad.

Other investment income balance deteriorated by \$123.9 million to a larger deficit of \$185.9 million in 2017. This performance represented increased interest payments by the deposit-taking corporations to non-residents which amounted to \$186.4 million in 2017, outweighing the net receipts from other sectors of \$44.0 million.

1.3.4 Balance of Secondary Income Transactions (Current Transfers)

The secondary income account records personal transfers, and other current transfers by the government, financial corporations, households and non-profit institutions

serving households. The net payment in the secondary income account increased by \$199.4 million (54.1%) to reach a net payment of \$568.0 million in 2017.

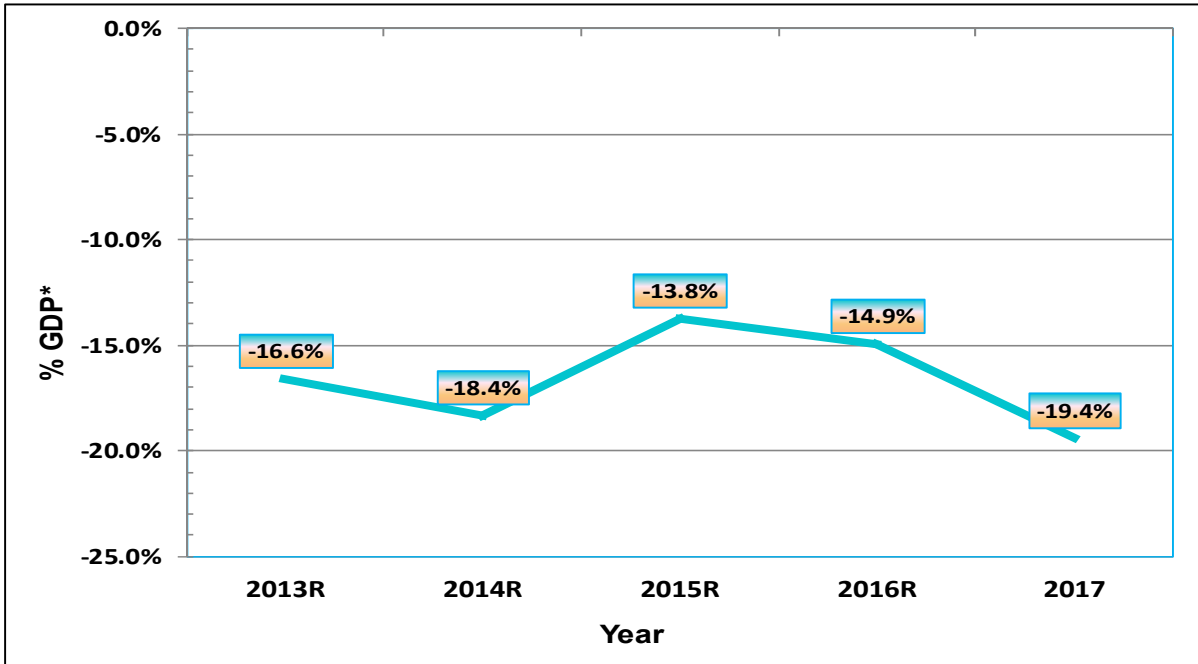
In terms of personal transfers (which largely comprise of workers remittances), \$305.4 million was remitted abroad in 2017, a 9.2 percent increase, while receipts from abroad rose by 18.9 percent to \$9.2 million.

General government transfer payments had a reduction of 12.1 percent (\$0.12 million) in 2017, whereas receipts were largely unchanged.

Other current transfers recorded a deficit of \$271.6 million compared to the deficit of \$96.5 million in 2016. The outturn reflected an increase in net non-life insurance claims of \$303.4 million to non-residents from resident insurance institutions.

1.3.5 Current Account Tables and Charts

Chart 1: Current Account Balance (% of GDP)



* GDP at current (purchasers) prices

Chart 2: Current Account Receipts (% Share to Total Receipts)

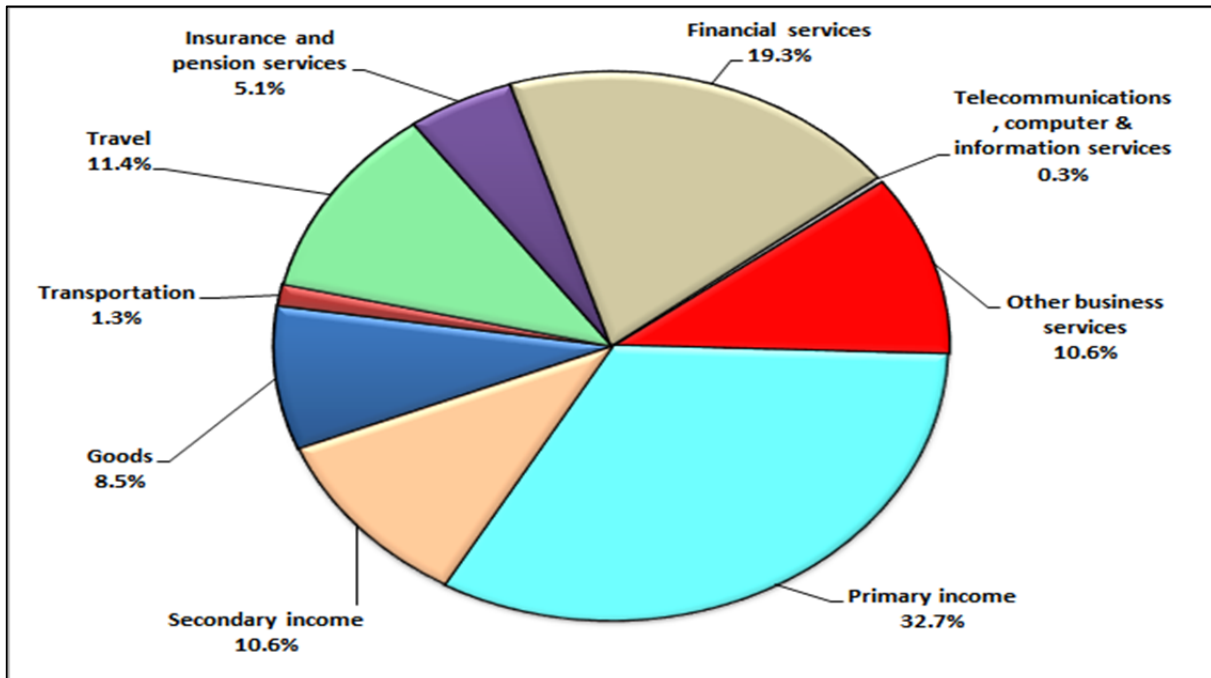


Table 4a: Balance of Payments

CISMillion															
	2013 ^R			2014 ^R			2015 ^R			2016 ^R			2017 ^P		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
1.CURRENT ACCOUNT	4,933.3	5,542.1	(608.8)	4,948.3	5,646.2	(697.9)	5,244.1	5,783.7	(539.6)	5,243.6	5,853.5	(609.9)	5,793.5	6,625.2	(831.6)
A. GOODS AND SERVICES	2,648.8	1,525.8	1,123.0	2,777.5	1,562.7	1,214.7	2,882.4	1,623.4	1,259.0	3,092.5	1,701.6	1,390.9	3,280.6	1,829.5	1,451.1
A1. GOODS	472.2	740.5	(268.3)	393.9	770.0	(376.1)	413.7	736.0	(322.3)	528.8	765.3	(236.5)	490.0	804.3	(314.3)
A2. SERVICES	2,176.6	785.3	1,391.3	2,383.6	792.7	1,590.8	2,468.7	887.4	1,581.2	2,563.6	936.2	1,627.4	2,790.6	1,025.2	1,765.4
1. Transportation	52.9	117.7	(64.8)	73.8	117.5	(43.7)	69.3	116.3	(47.0)	69.4	116.9	(47.6)	74.1	132.5	(58.4)
2. Travel	520.5	167.8	352.7	596.8	154.7	442.1	570.0	158.4	411.6	589.9	161.3	428.7	660.6	155.8	504.8
3. Insurance and pension services	247.3	126.4	120.9	158.3	157.6	0.6	253.9	189.6	64.3	269.1	143.5	125.6	298.0	235.3	62.6
4. Financial services (excluding insurance)	908.8	110.7	798.2	1,073.8	100.3	973.5	1,028.1	149.8	878.3	1,070.3	177.8	892.6	1,119.0	184.5	934.5
5. Telecommunications, computer and	7.3	48.0	(40.7)	7.1	40.3	(33.2)	7.4	35.0	(27.6)	7.8	54.7	(46.9)	15.4	33.3	(17.9)
6. Other business services	437.2	167.4	269.7	463.8	164.4	299.4	531.3	166.5	364.8	549.1	195.5	353.6	614.4	205.7	408.7
7. Government goods and services, nie.	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	2.4	(1.4)
8. Other services	1.8	46.7	(44.9)	9.2	57.8	(48.6)	7.8	71.6	(63.8)	7.2	86.1	(79.0)	8.1	75.6	(67.5)
B. PRIMARY INCOME	1,989.6	3,456.0	(1,466.4)	1,966.9	3,575.6	(1,608.7)	2,008.1	3,604.0	(1,596.0)	1,789.7	3,421.8	(1,632.2)	1,896.3	3,611.0	(1,714.7)
1. Compensation of employees	3.8	21.3	(17.5)	2.4	25.2	(22.8)	3.6	23.1	(19.5)	3.5	29.7	(26.2)	3.7	25.0	(21.2)
2. Investment Income	1,985.8	3,434.7	(1,449.0)	1,964.5	3,550.5	(1,586.0)	2,004.5	3,581.0	(1,576.5)	1,786.2	3,392.1	(1,606.0)	1,892.5	3,586.0	(1,693.5)
2.1 Direct investment	78.5	1,070.2	(991.7)	71.7	859.7	(788.1)	24.6	1,241.2	(1,216.6)	29.9	1,619.0	(1,589.1)	84.0	1,164.1	(1,080.1)
2.2 Portfolio investment	1,215.4	1,711.2	(495.8)	1,091.3	1,912.8	(821.5)	1,257.8	1,579.3	(321.5)	1,086.6	1,041.4	45.2	1,089.2	1,516.6	(427.5)
2.3. Other investments	691.8	653.3	38.5	801.5	778.0	23.6	722.2	760.5	(38.3)	669.7	731.7	(62.0)	719.3	905.3	(185.9)
3. Other primary income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. SECONDARY INCOME	294.9	560.3	(265.4)	204.0	507.9	(303.9)	353.6	556.2	(202.6)	361.5	730.1	(368.6)	616.7	1,184.7	(568.0)
1. General Government	0.7	0.7	(0.1)	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.9	(0.1)	0.7	1.0	(0.3)	0.7	0.9	(0.2)
2. Workers remittances	8.6	245.0	(236.4)	7.7	252.4	(244.7)	7.2	237.9	(230.6)	7.8	279.7	(271.9)	9.2	305.4	(296.2)
3. Other current transfers	285.7	314.6	(28.9)	195.3	254.9	(59.6)	345.6	317.5	28.1	353.0	449.5	(96.5)	606.7	878.3	(271.6)
2.CAPITAL ACCOUNT	-	0.5	(0.5)	0.7	1.2	(0.5)	0.0	1.7	(1.7)	-	1.3	(1.3)	0.0	1.3	(1.3)
1. Gross acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Capital transfers	-	0.5	(0.5)	0.7	1.2	(0.5)	0.0	1.7	(1.7)	-	1.3	(1.3)	0.0	1.3	(1.3)

Table 4b: Balance of Payments

In C\$Million															
	2013 ^R			2014 ^R			2015 ^R			2016 ^R			2017 ^P		
2. FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	Net acquisition of Fin. Asset	Net incurrence of Liability	change	Net acquisition of Fin. Asset	Net incurrence of Liability	change	Net acquisition of Fin. Asset	Net incurrence of Liability	change	Net acquisition of Fin. Asset	Net incurrence of Liability	change	Net acquisition of Fin. Asset	Net incurrence of Liability	change
Direct investment	2,975.7	1,161.8	1,813.9	2,589.1	7,726.1	(5,137.0)	202.3	3,817.7	(3,615.4)	(34.3)	2,236.9	(2,271.1)	(336.7)	3,007.9	(3,344.5)
Portfolio investment	(2,544.6)	7,104.1	(9,648.8)	2,928.0	(1,599.1)	4,527.1	8,672.9	(3,496.2)	12,169.1	1,253.4	(3,542.3)	4,795.7	2,503.1	(1,546.5)	4,049.6
Other investment	3,140.8	(4,570.5)	7,711.3	4,859.2	7,298.7	(2,439.5)	(3,608.5)	6,340.8	(9,949.3)	(12,554.9)	(10,543.4)	(2,011.5)	2,554.9	1,381.1	1,173.8
Financial derivatives	(81.6)	(0.6)	(81.0)	2,889.8	23.7	2,866.1	1,595.5	(13.4)	1,608.9	(250.8)	(21.1)	(229.7)	(1,617.0)	16.4	(1,633.4)
Reserve assets	4.9			(8.5)			11.4			(3.1)			15.7		
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) from financial account	3,495.2	3,694.8	(199.6)	13,257.5	13,449.4	(191.9)	6,873.6	6,648.9	224.6	(11,589.5)	(11,869.9)	280.4	3,120.0	2,858.8	261.2
Unobserved Flows	1,438.1	1,847.9	(409.8)	(8,308.5)	(7,802.0)	(506.5)	(1,629.5)	(883.5)	(766.0)	16,833.2	17,724.7	(891.5)	2,673.6	3,767.6	(1,094.1)

Table 5: Current Account - Analytical Presentation

In CI\$ Million					
	2013 ^R	2014 ^R	2015 ^R	2016 ^R	2017 ^P
A. Current Account	(608.8)	(697.9)	(539.6)	(609.9)	(831.6)
Goods: Exports f.o.b.	472.2	393.9	413.7	528.8	490.0
Goods: Imports f.o.b.	740.5	770.0	736.0	765.3	804.3
<i>Balance on goods</i>	(268.3)	(376.1)	(322.3)	(236.5)	(314.3)
Services: credit	2,176.6	2,383.6	2,468.7	2,563.6	2,790.6
Services: debit	785.3	792.7	887.4	936.2	1,025.2
<i>Balance on services</i>	1,391.3	1,590.8	1,581.2	1,627.4	1,765.4
Primary Income: credit	1,989.6	1,966.9	2,008.1	1,789.7	1,896.3
Primary Income: debit	3,456.0	3,575.6	3,604.0	3,421.8	3,611.0
<i>Balance on primary income</i>	(1,466.4)	(1,608.7)	(1,596.0)	(1,632.2)	(1,714.7)
Secondary Income: credit	294.9	204.0	353.6	361.5	616.7
Secondary Income: debit	560.3	507.9	556.2	730.1	1,184.7
<i>Balance on secondary income</i>	(265.4)	(303.9)	(202.6)	(368.6)	(568.0)

1.4 Capital Account

In 2017, the capital account deficit was stable, amounting to \$1.30 million. This was due to a marginal reduction in capital related transfer outflows by resident households and non-profit institutions to their non-resident counterparts.

1.5 Financial Account

The Financial Account records the transactions that give rise to changes in ownership of financial assets and liabilities between residents of the Cayman Islands and residents of the rest of the world. A positive balance of this account corresponds to a lending position, while a negative balance corresponds to a borrowing position.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the transactions in the financial account resulted in a net lending position of \$261.2 million in 2017, a reduction from the revised net lending position of \$280.4 million in 2016. This outturn was due to the net increase in financial assets which accumulated to \$3.1 billion compared to the decline of \$11.6 billion recorded in 2016. Additionally, net incurrence of financial liabilities saw an increase of \$2.9 billion compared to the reduction of \$11.9 billion for the previous year.

1.4.1 Direct Investments

Transactions in direct investment assets held abroad (net acquisition of financial assets) recorded a net reduction of \$336.7 million in 2017, compared to the net reduction of \$34.3 million in 2016. This occurred as a result of the disinvestment in equity and investment fund shares as well as debt securities to some extent.

Net incurrence of financial liability flows in the Cayman Islands from non-residents grew from \$2.2 billion in 2016 to \$3.0 billion

in 2017. This was driven by the growth in holdings of debt securities by non-residents.

1.4.2 Portfolio investments

Net lending in portfolio investments recorded a net inflow of \$4.1 billion in 2017, a reduction from the \$4.8 billion recorded in 2016. This growth is due to the increase in net purchases by residents of portfolio investment assets abroad, together with a reduction in net portfolio investment liabilities by these non-resident investors.

In particular, the acquisition of portfolio investment was \$2.5 billion, which was larger than the \$1.3 billion investments in 2016. Similar to the composition of 2016, the securities were largely comprised of debt securities.

1.4.3 Other investments

Net other investment transactions which mainly consist of currency and deposits recorded a net financial inflow of \$1.2 billion in 2017. Net transactions resulted in growth in both the Cayman Islands' foreign assets and liabilities by \$2.6 and \$1.4 billion, respectively.

The performance for both assets and liabilities for the review year was dominated by transactions in currency and deposits as well as loans.

2. THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION (IIP)

2.1 Introduction

The International Investment Position (IIP) is a statistical statement that shows at a point in time the value and composition of the stock of Cayman Islands residents' investments abroad, and the liabilities of Cayman Islands' residents to the rest of the world. The IIP shows the financial assets of residents as claims on non-residents and foreign claims on Cayman Islands residents as liabilities.

The difference between foreign assets and liabilities is the net external position in the IIP which may be either positive or negative. In other words, Caymans' net investment position is the difference between what Cayman owns abroad (external assets) and what Cayman owes (external liabilities) to non-residents.

A positive net position means a net claim on the rest of the world while a negative net position represents a net liability to the rest of the world.

This report presents the IIP at the end of 2013 to 2017 and captures the position of the financial assets and liabilities of Cayman Islands' residents. The series includes data on establishments with physical presence in the Cayman Islands only. The series does not include the stock of household foreign assets and liabilities due to lack of source data. The series does not fully cover data on funds due to lack of detailed data. The series is subject to revision, depending on availability of additional and updated data.

2.2 Net International Investment Position Summary

The International Investment Position (IIP) which is the country's net asset or liabilities with the rest of the world, show that Cayman Islands' net external financial assets position increased to \$11.7 billion in comparison to the revised \$6.9 billion recorded in 2016. This was comprised of net financial assets in the form of other investment (including currency and deposits, loans and accounts receivable/payable) amounting to \$8.5 billion, financial derivatives (\$4.6 billion), and reserve assets (\$0.1 billion) and portfolio investment (\$14.5 billion). On the other hand, the Cayman Islands recorded a net liabilities position in direct investment of \$16.0 billion.

The 2017 IIP strengthened over the 2016 position by \$4.8 billion. This was largely driven by the increase in the net asset position in portfolio investment and other investment asset. However there was a decline in direct investment and financial derivatives.

For the same period, the external liabilities fell by \$578.8 million, largely driven by the decline in portfolio and other investment liabilities.

Table 6a Cayman Islands' Net International Investment Position Summary,
(by functional categories)
CI\$Million
As at End of Year

	2013 ^R	2014 ^R	2015 ^R	2016 ^R	2017 ^P	Chg 2017/2016
Net Acquisition of Financial Assets						
<i>By functional categories</i>						
Direct Investment	18,991.2	20,479.2	20,823.4	20,810.4	20,417.7	(392.6)
Portfolio Investment	16,739.5	19,751.0	28,530.3	30,047.5	32,731.5	2,684.0
Financial Derivatives	3,437.6	4,190.3	6,483.6	6,232.9	4,610.8	(1,622.0)
Other Investment	77,852.3	82,768.3	79,225.6	67,014.0	70,559.2	3,545.2
Reserve Assets	96.1	99.4	110.8	107.7	123.3	15.7
Total Assets	117,116.7	127,288.1	135,173.6	124,212.4	128,442.5	4,230.2
Net Incurrence of Liabilities						
<i>By functional categories</i>						
Direct Investment	25,950.2	28,953.1	31,853.5	34,219.5	36,444.1	2,224.6
Portfolio Investment	29,227.7	27,543.8	23,617.7	19,990.6	18,274.0	(1,716.5)
Financial Derivatives	15.5	36.7	25.8	5.3	21.0	15.8
Other Investment	58,932.3	66,881.1	73,658.6	63,137.5	62,034.9	(1,102.6)
Reserve Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	114,125.7	123,414.8	129,155.6	117,352.8	116,774.0	(578.8)
Net (Assets less Liabilities)						
<i>By functional categories</i>						
Net Direct Investment	(6,959.0)	(8,473.9)	(11,030.2)	(13,409.1)	(16,026.4)	(2,617.3)
Net Portfolio Investment	(12,488.2)	(7,792.9)	4,912.6	10,057.0	14,457.5	4,400.5
Financial Derivatives	3,422.2	4,153.5	6,457.9	6,227.6	4,589.8	(1,637.8)
Other Investment	18,920.0	15,887.2	5,567.0	3,876.5	8,524.3	4,647.8
Reserve Assets	96.1	99.4	110.8	107.7	123.3	15.7
IIP (net)	2,991.0	3,873.3	6,018.1	6,859.6	11,668.5	4,808.9
IIP/GDP(%)	81.5%	101.9%	153.4%	168.0%	272.3%	

2.3 Foreign Investment Assets and Liabilities Overview

At the end of 2017, the Cayman Islands' total investments in financial assets abroad amounted to \$128.4 billion, reflecting an increase of \$4.8 billion, over the figure in 2016.

Non-residents' investments (or residents' liabilities) in the Cayman Islands' economy was \$116.8 billion at the end of 2017, down from \$117.4 billion recorded at the end of 2016.

Table 6b: Foreign Assets and Liabilities (by financial instrument)
(CIS\$ Million)
As at End of Year

	2013 ^R	2014 ^R	2015 ^R	2016 ^R	2017 ^P	Chg 2017/2016
Net Acquisition of Financial Assets						
<i>By financial instrument</i>						
Equity and investment fund share/units	20,031.1	22,184.9	22,573.1	22,757.8	23,073.1	315.3
Currency and deposits	30,808.1	36,248.8	37,526.7	33,646.1	37,297.5	3,651.4
Debt securities	15,795.4	18,144.7	26,891.3	28,207.8	30,199.5	1,991.7
Loans	43,837.4	41,515.6	37,976.8	30,183.7	28,042.6	(2,141.1)
Financial Derivatives	3,437.6	4,190.3	6,483.6	6,232.9	4,610.8	(1,622.0)
Other financial assets	3,207.2	5,003.9	3,722.1	3,184.1	5,219.1	2,035.0
Total Assets	117,116.7	127,288.1	135,173.6	124,212.4	128,442.5	2,195.2
Net Incurrence of Liabilities						
<i>By financial instrument</i>						
Equity and investment fund share/units	26,078.0	28,988.6	31,705.2	33,717.3	34,988.7	1,271.4
Currency and deposits	40,073.5	43,635.4	44,531.0	36,523.8	38,371.5	1,847.7
Debt securities	29,101.3	27,508.3	23,773.8	20,500.2	19,736.9	(763.4)
Loans	15,092.5	19,670.4	24,488.8	20,458.3	15,796.1	(4,662.2)
Financial Derivatives	15.5	36.7	25.8	5.3	21.0	15.8
Other financial assets	3,765.0	3,575.4	4,630.9	6,147.9	7,859.9	1,712.0
Total Liabilities	114,125.7	123,414.8	129,155.6	117,352.8	116,774.0	(578.8)
Net (Assets less Liabilities)						
<i>By financial instrument</i>						
Equity and investment fund share/units	(6,046.9)	(6,803.7)	(9,132.1)	(10,959.5)	(11,915.6)	(956.1)
Currency and deposits	(9,265.5)	(7,386.5)	(7,004.3)	(2,877.7)	(1,074.0)	1,803.7
Debt securities	(13,305.9)	(9,363.7)	3,117.5	7,707.5	10,462.6	2,755.1
Loans	28,744.9	21,845.2	13,488.0	9,725.4	12,246.5	2,521.1
Financial Derivatives	3,422.2	4,153.5	6,457.9	6,227.6	4,589.8	(1,637.8)
Other financial assets	(557.8)	1,428.5	(908.9)	(2,963.8)	(2,640.8)	323.0
IIP (net)	2,991.0	3,873.3	6,018.1	6,859.6	11,668.5	4,808.9
IIP/GDP(%)	81.5%	101.9%	153.4%	168.0%	272.3%	

- *1. The series capture data on establishments with physical presence in the Cayman Islands only.
 2. The series does not include the stock of household foreign assets and liabilities, funds, and exempt companies
 3. NPISH- Non-profit institutions serving households

2.4 Investments by Functional Category

Direct Investment. In 2017, residents' holdings of direct investments abroad (assets) stood at \$20.4 billion, a slight drop from the \$20.8 billion recorded in 2016. In contrast, the direct investment liabilities (inward investments) stock stood at \$36.4 billion, registering an increase of \$2.2 billion over the 2016 period. The direct investment is composed of equity investments and claims and liabilities of investors in the Cayman Islands with their foreign affiliates, of which equity investments constituted the largest portion.

Consequently, at the end of 2017, the net direct investments liability stood at \$16.0 billion, compared to \$13.4 billion recorded in 2016. Direct investment constituted 15.9 percent of total foreign assets and 31.2 percent of total foreign liabilities in 2017.

Portfolio Investment. Cayman Islands' net foreign assets position in portfolio investments grew by \$4.4 billion. This growth was largely associated with the increase in portfolio assets along with the decline in the portfolio investment liabilities.

Debt security which comprises 90.6 percent of total portfolio investment assets abroad, increased by \$2.0 billion over the 2016 level. The resident deposit-taking corporations grew their holding of debt securities by \$1.96 billion, while holdings of other sectors increased by \$59.0 million.

Non-residents holdings of portfolio investment liabilities in the Cayman Islands fell by \$1.7 billion and stood at \$18.3 billion at the end of 2017. The liabilities of portfolio investments in equity securities grew by \$1.3 billion to \$35.0 billion, up from the \$33.7 billion recorded in 2016. In contrast, debt securities liabilities fell by \$0.8 billion to \$19.7 billion. This was associated mostly with the fall in debt securities issued by resident deposit-taking corporations.

Other Investment. At the end of 2017, the residents' net foreign assets in the form of other investments stood at \$8.5 billion, up from the \$3.9 billion registered in 2016, largely on account of the increase in foreign assets, while foreign liabilities fell.

Foreign assets in other investments stood at \$70.6 billion, driven primarily by the increase in currency and deposits and accounts receivable.

Currency and deposits held by residents grew by \$3.6 billion to \$37.3 billion. Additionally, other financial assets increased by \$2.0 billion, while loans and other financial derivatives fell by \$2.1 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively.

The Cayman Islands' stock of foreign liabilities in other investments fell by \$1.1 billion, and stood at \$62.0 billion. This was driven by the drop in loan stock which was reduced to \$15.8 billion. On the other hand, the liabilities of currency and deposits and other liabilities grew, amounting to \$38.4 billion and \$7.9 billion at the end of 2017.

Reserve Assets. In 2017, the Cayman Islands' gross foreign reserve assets holdings stood at \$123.3 million, showing an increase of \$15.7 million relative to the \$107.7 million recorded at the end of 2016. Investments in securities continued to dominate the reserve asset stock.

2.5 Investments by Institutional Sector

The economy is broken down into four major institutional sectors, namely, the financial sector, non-financial sector, general government, and households and non-profit institutions serving households. Currently, estimates for the latter sector are not included in the compilation because of a lack of source data.

Table 8: Net IIP by Resident Institutional Sector
 CI\$ Million, As at End of Year

	2013 ^R	2014 ^R	2015 ^R	2016 ^R	2017 ^P	Changes 2017 / 2016	
						CISM	%
IIP (net)	2,991.0	3,873.3	6,018.1	6,859.6	11,668.5	4,808.9	70.1%
General Government (Net IIP)	(304.6)	(293.9)	(282.3)	(292.1)	(264.7)	27.4	-9.4%
Financial Sector (Net IIP)	4,886.3	6,102.5	7,222.0	10,037.0	15,266.5	5,229.5	52.1%
Non-financial Sectors (Net IIP)	(1,590.7)	(1,935.2)	(921.6)	(2,885.3)	(3,333.2)	(447.9)	15.5%

The available data shows that the financial sector continues to play a dominant role in the IIP of the Cayman Islands. As of end 2017, the net IIP of this sector amounted to \$15.3 billion. The non-financial sector and government registered net liabilities amounting to \$3.3 billion and \$0.3 billion, respectively.

Details of the international investment activities of each sector by functional category in 2017 and 2016 are shown in Table 9 and Table 10 respectively.

Table 9:
IIP by Resident Institutional Sector
As at End 2017, CI\$ Million

	Nonfinancial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Total Economy
Total Assets	6,080.4	122,359.7	2.4	128,442.5
<i>By functional category</i>	<i>6,080.4</i>	<i>122,359.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>128,442.5</i>
Direct Investment	1,560.4	18,857.3	-	20,417.7
Portfolio Investment	22.0	32,709.0	0.6	32,731.5
Financial Derivatives	3,752.2	858.6	-	4,610.8
Other Investment	745.9	69,811.4	1.8	70,559.2
Reserve Assets	-	123.3	-	123.3
Total Liabilities	9,413.7	107,093.2	267.2	116,774.0
<i>By functional category</i>	<i>9,413.7</i>	<i>107,093.2</i>	<i>267.2</i>	<i>116,774.0</i>
Direct Investment	7,862.6	28,581.6	-	36,444.1
Portfolio Investment	208.7	17,799.4	265.9	18,274.0
Financial Derivatives	0.5	20.6	-	21.0
Other Investment	1,341.9	60,691.6	1.3	62,034.9
Net International Investment Position*	(3,333.2)	15,266.5	(264.7)	11,668.5

Financial sector. This comprises largely of the deposit-taking corporations, and other financial corporations and pensions and insurance. This sector held a net asset position with the rest of the world amounting to \$15.3 billion at the end of 2017, largely on account of the investments in portfolio investments and other investments assets.

At the end of 2017, the financial sector investments in foreign assets accounted for 95.3 percent of total foreign investments. The foreign assets of this sector stood at \$122.4 billion largely on account of the growth of the investments in other investments and portfolio investments.

The sector's other investments in foreign assets grew by \$3.7 billion to reach \$69.8 billion. These were dominated by currency and deposits (\$32.3 billion) and loans (\$30.1 billion).

Portfolio investments assets grew by \$2.7 billion to \$32.7 billion arising mainly from the increases in both equity and debt securities.

In contrast, holdings of foreign direct investment assets fell by \$407.6 million, resulting primarily from the activities of deposit-taking corporations.

The financial corporations' foreign liabilities in 2017 fell by \$608.1 million to \$107.1 billion. Other investments continue to account for the largest share (56.7%) of total foreign liabilities. Loans and currency and deposits were the largest contributors to this category, with loans amounting to \$14.4 billion and currency of \$38.4 billion.

For the same period, portfolio investments liabilities fell to \$17.8 billion, largely due to the decline of \$1.8 billion in debt securities liabilities. For the same period, direct investments liabilities reached \$28.6 billion, up from \$26.5 billion recorded in 2016.

The non-financial sector. This includes corporations whose principal activity is the production of market goods or non-financial services such as legal, accounting, wholesale and retail trade, construction, transport etc. This sector is estimated to have a net investment liability position of \$3.3 billion at the end of 2017. The sector's foreign assets stood at \$6.1 billion, slightly down from the \$6.5 billion recorded in 2016. Most of the investments were in financial derivatives (\$3.8 billion) and direct investments (\$1.6 billion).

In 2016, the sector's foreign liabilities stood at \$9.4 billion with \$7.8 billion in direct investment while other investments contributed \$1.3 billion. The direct investment liabilities were largely in the form of equity and investment funds.

General government. This sector recorded a net investment position of -\$264.7 million, with foreign assets of \$2.4 million largely held in other investments (\$1.8 million) while foreign liabilities stood at \$267.2 million. This liability was largely in the form of debt securities.

**Table 10: IIP by Resident Institutional Sector as at End 2016,
CIS\$ Million**

	Nonfinancial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Total Economy
Total Assets	6,472.1	117,738.3	2.0	124,212.4
<i>By functional category</i>	<i>6,472.1</i>	<i>117,738.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>124,212.4</i>
Direct Investment	1,545.5	19,264.9	-	20,810.4
Portfolio Investment	25.5	30,021.4	0.6	30,047.5
Financial Derivatives	4,029.8	2,203.1	-	6,232.9
Other Investment	871.3	66,141.3	1.4	67,014.0
Reserve Assets	-	107.7	-	107.7
Total Liabilities	9,357.4	107,701.4	294.1	117,352.8
<i>By functional category</i>	<i>9,357.4</i>	<i>107,701.4</i>	<i>294.1</i>	<i>117,352.8</i>
Direct Investment	7,688.0	26,531.5	-	34,219.5
Portfolio Investment	187.6	19,509.7	293.2	19,990.6
Financial Derivatives	1.1	4.2	-	5.3
Other Investment	1,480.7	61,655.9	0.9	63,137.5
Net International Investment Position*	(2,885.3)	10,037.0	(292.1)	6,859.6

APPENDIX 1 - BALANCE OF PAYMENTS USES, CONCEPTS & COMPILATION

A1.1 Key Uses

The Balance of Payments (BOP) is a system of accounts that measures the economic transactions of a country's residents against the residents of the rest of the world. Along with the System of National Accounts, this is used universally in evaluating the economic performance of countries and jurisdictions using accepted international standards issued by the International Monetary Fund.

In the context of the Cayman Islands, the main use of the BOP is to comply with the Public Management & Finance Law (2013 Revision) which requires the reporting of the Current Account of the Balance of Payments in the Strategic Policy Statement.

Governments in general, including central banks, use the BOP statistics as key indicators for evaluating the potential and actual macro-economic impact and sustainability of monetary and fiscal policies. In particular, the overall BOP has a direct bearing on the changes in foreign currency reserve balances of the Cayman Islands currency board system, which is mandated by law to support the fixed exchange rate system currently in effect. For instance, a negative Balance of Payments implies a decline in currency reserves which could undermine the fixed exchange rate. Hence, it is incumbent for all central banks and governments to produce and monitor BOP statistics as a pro-active instrument for monitoring the sustainability of their exchange rate system. It is equally important for private sector entities, other analysts and "plain folks" to monitor these statistics since unsustainable balances would impact on their economic environment and well-being.

The other uses of the BOP statistics are to:

- a. Comply with data requirements of foreign investors and creditors. For instance, these are required for inclusion in official borrowing documents (i.e., Offering Memorandum or Private Placement Memorandum). In particular, BOP statistics are key in making an assessment of the sustainability of foreign borrowings and investments in jurisdictions;
- b. Comply with data requirements of international credit rating agencies which provide credit ratings for the Cayman Islands Government and private entities who borrow from the global financial market; and
- c. Provide necessary data for the conduct of economic impact assessments of hurricanes and other disasters, which are required by funding and other

donor agencies. Post-disaster reconstruction work and insurance inflows could have significant impact on the Balance of Payments of Cayman Islands.

A1.2 Revisions

Revisions are unavoidable and have become standard practice of statistical offices all over the world. They are the result of the compromise between timeliness and accuracy since estimates are sometimes based on incomplete data.

Revisions are made to either adopt new estimation or statistical techniques, methodology or to incorporate new survey results.

Data for the current and the preceding two calendar years may be revised to facilitate any new data, new sources or improved estimation techniques.

A1.3 Key Data Sources

The BOP estimates are based on the Annual Balance of Payments Survey which was conducted during the period March to May 2016. All businesses and establishments deemed to have been conducting transactions with non-residents and were included in the ESO Business Register were surveyed. The survey results were supplemented with secondary data provided by various government departments and statutory bodies in addition to data from the Labour Force Survey. The Cayman Islands Monetary Authority (CIMA) provided aggregate data on the banking industry.

A1.4 Data Quality and Accuracy

ESO continues to exert its effort in addressing gaps in the statistical coverage of the BOP statistics. However, given the nature of the BOP which covers numerous transactions between residents and non-residents, a wide variety of sources are utilized. Consequently, various types of errors are encountered which affect the quality of the BOP statistics.

Data for the financial account are derived from the differences between the opening and closing balances of the financial assets and liabilities. Hence, it includes other changes such as foreign exchange, volume and other changes which may be a contributing factor to the huge errors and omissions.

Errors due to coverage are encountered. These errors occur due to incomplete listing or inadequate coverage of the population of residents engaging in international transactions. For example, the purchases and investments by household's especially electronic transactions over the internet are difficult to capture and are currently not estimated.

Errors also occur as a result of the inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and also because of the misinterpretation of the questionnaire.

Non-response errors contribute significantly to the quality of the BOP statistics. Respondents may refuse to complete the questionnaire, or may refuse to answer a question, or may be generally unable to respond or they may submit the questionnaire late.

A1.5 Accounts

In order for BOP statistics to be properly utilized and be easily adapted for various purposes such as for policy formulation, analytical studies, country comparisons and international aggregation, it must be arranged in a logical structure. The standard components of the BOP statement consist of three main groups of accounts namely: the Current Account, Capital Account and Financial Account.

The sum of the balances of the Current and Capital Accounts is the net lending (surplus) or net borrowing (deficit) by the country with the rest of the world. Conceptually, this should be equal to the net balance of the Financial Account.

A1.5A the Current Account

The Cayman Islands' BOP Current Account comprises of the following categories:

Goods

Recorded in this section are the imports and exports of merchandise goods. Goods include most moveable goods that change ownership between Caymanian residents and non-residents. Goods are subdivided into general merchandise, and goods procured in ports by carriers, and goods under merchanting (goods purchased and sold without physically entering the country (merchanting)).

Services

This category comprises services provided between Caymanian residents and non-residents and is broken down into various components such as transportation, telecommunication, computer and information services, charges for the use of intellectual property, financial services, travel, insurance and pension services, other business services and government goods and services n.i.e.

Primary Income

This account covers income earned by Cayman residents from non-residents and vice-versa. It includes investment income which is income receipts from the provision of financial capital and income payments for financial capital received from abroad. It also includes compensation of employees.

Secondary Income

Secondary Income formerly known as Current Transfers represents the provision of resources between residents and non-residents with no quid pro quo in economic value.

Secondary income (e.g. grants in the form of cash and kind and worker remittances) consist of all transfers that directly affect the level of disposable income and consumption.

A1.5B Capital Account

This comprises capital transfers and acquisition and disposal of non-produced non-financial assets such as trademarks, patents, copyright, among other items. Capital transfer entries are required for gifts or grants for which there is no quid pro quo to offset transfer of ownership of fixed assets or transfer of funds linked to fixed assets (to finance capital works).

A1.5C Financial Account

Recorded in this section are transactions that involve changes in ownership of financial assets and liabilities. Data for the financial account are derived from the differences between the opening and closing balances of the financial assets and liabilities. Thus it does not account for the other changes. This may be a contributing factor to the errors and omissions. The following categories are adopted for the Cayman Islands:

- **Direct investment:** this category reflects the lasting interest of a resident entity in one economy – the direct investor and the direct investment enterprise. By convention, a criterion for identifying lasting interest is that a resident investor should have a minimum of 10% of the ordinary shares or voting power or the equivalent in the direct investment enterprise.
- **Portfolio investment:** this covers transactions in equity securities which are not included in direct investments, and debt securities. Debt securities are subdivided into bonds and notes and money market instruments.
- **Financial derivatives:** these are financial instruments that are linked to another financial instrument, indicator, or commodity through which specific risks can be traded in financial markets in their own right.
- **Other investment:** this category is a residual which comprises all financial transactions that are not covered in the other accounts of the Financial Account. These are broken down by instruments such as trade credits, currency and deposits and other assets and liabilities.

- Reserves assets:** are defined in the BPM6 as “external assets that are readily available to and controlled by the monetary authorities for direct financing of payments imbalances, in the event that they occur and for market interventions to influence exchange rate of the domestic economy, if deemed necessary”. Reserve assets encompass monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), reserve position in the International Monetary Fund, foreign exchange assets and other claims. (SDRs and reserve position with the IMF are not relevant for the Cayman Islands since it is not a member of the IMF).

A1.5D Unobserved Flows (Statistical Discrepancy)

In principle, under the double entry system the net sum of the credit and debit entries must be zero. However, data for the BOP estimates are derived from many different sources which may result in inconsistencies and under coverage. Some transactions are not measured accurately (errors), while others are not measured at all (omissions). Additionally, there may also be timing differences in recording the transaction in the BOP. It therefore is necessary to include a balancing item termed “unobserved flows” which is also known as “errors and omission” or “statistical discrepancy”.

A1.6 BOP Compilation

A1.6A General Approach

The Balance of Payments statistics are a vital source of information for economic policy formulation, decision making and analysis. The BOP provides detailed information on the dynamics of the external sector of an economy. It provides information which can be used to assess the effect of the country’s international economic transactions on the domestic economy.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) developed a Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5), of which the fifth edition was issued in 1993; it later developed the 6th edition which started to be implemented in 2010. The purpose of the manual is to standardise the concepts and definitions and classificatory schemes used in the compilation of the BOP statistics by countries. Consequently, this largely facilitates the needs of both the domestic and external analysts and allows for comparative analysis across the regional and international communities.

In previous years, the Current Account was compiled largely based on the BPM5 manual, with some variations. In 2010, ESO has attempted to implement the BPM6 manual. There are a few variations with regards to the treatment and presentation of some items.

ESO has attempted to implement the recommendations of the BPM6 wherever possible. However in some cases, the recommendations of the BPM6 were not adopted for several reasons. One such case is the treatment of the offshore sectors, largely the

entities “without physical presence” in the Cayman Islands. According to BPM6 and SNA, these institutions should be treated as residents. However, given the statutory framework of these entities and the unavailability of comprehensive data, these companies were treated as non-residents in the BOP of the Cayman Islands. Additionally, these companies are seen as “pass-through” companies and the income which they earned are deemed to be unrelated or have no significant impact on the Caymanian economy. Hence, including them as residents of the Cayman Island would have significant implications for the country’s macroeconomic analysis as they would misrepresent the economic activities within the territory.

Gradually the recommendations of the BPM6 will be implemented with the expansion of the BOP survey and it is hoped that in subsequent years, the business surveys will become the norm in the Cayman Islands, thus resulting in more detailed and accurate data.

Other reasons why some of the BPM6 recommendations were not followed are limitations of data sources or difficulties in implementing the recommended treatment.

A1.6B Coverage and Survey Instrument

The ESO’s business register was utilized in identifying the businesses operating in the Cayman Islands and were conducting transactions with non-residents. Approximately 1,027 establishments were surveyed.

Annual survey forms were designed primarily for the purpose of capturing the information required for the BOP compilation. A total of 16 different survey forms were designed for the Annual Balance of Payments Survey of Establishments. Each establishment was provided with the type of form according to its major economic activity.

The questionnaire consisted of four sections. The first section focused on the characteristics of the establishment, while the other sections dealt with accounting information relating to income, expenditure and financial assets and liabilities. The questionnaires requested data for the calendar years 2012 and 2013.

A1.6C Survey Methodology

As much as was feasible, the total population of establishments engaged in external transactions were surveyed. This was done to facilitate benchmark estimates in the subsequent years.

A1.6D Data Compilation – Current Account

After the completed forms were returned, the data was entered into Excel spreadsheets. Worksheets were created to capture all the data supplied which were then linked to the BOP worksheets. In general, adjustments and imputations to the data were done based on employment, assets and other techniques.

The BOP Accounts are categorized into transactions of goods, services, income and current transfers, and financial assets and liabilities. All transactions described below make up the detailed entries of the BOP database at the ESO compiled as of this publication date. As internationally accepted, the definitions and concepts employed are those recommended in the Balance of Payments Manual 6 (BPM6) published by the International Monetary Fund.

GOODS

This category includes on the credit side receipts by Caymanian residents for all exports of merchandise to non-residents, and on the debit side payments by Caymanian residents to non-residents for all imports of merchandise.

General merchandise

General merchandise are goods for which ownership changes have occurred. Exports are credited while imports are debited. The merchandise trade data are derived from Cayman Islands Custom documents which are compiled and published in the ESO Foreign Trade Statistics Report.

For BOP purposes, both imports and exports are to be valued at free on board (f.o.b.). However, imports as reported in the Foreign Trade Statistics Report are valued at cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f). Accordingly, the import data has to be disaggregated into cost, insurance and freight and recorded in the appropriate section of the BOP. Based on the available Customs trade data, a ratio for freight and insurance was developed.

Goods procured in ports by carriers

Seaports. On the credit side, this covers payments by non-resident shipping lines either directly or through their agents to residents for fuel, stores and supplies. This estimate was obtained from the financial statement of the Port Authority and the BOP survey form.

The debit side should cover payments by domestic shipping lines in foreign ports for fuel, stores and other supplies. Presently there are no domestic ships in the Cayman Islands since most of the shipping lines operate through shipping agents.

Airports. On the credit side, this covers payments by foreign airlines directly or through their agents to residents for fuel, stores and supplies. On the debit side, this covers payments by domestic airlines in foreign ports for fuel, stores and other supplies. Both the credit and debit entries were based on the BOP survey of the domestic airlines, shipping companies, and fuel companies.

SERVICES

Transportation

Transportation services cover receipts and payments arising from the transportation of goods and travellers, as well as the supporting services related to travel.

Transportation receipts cover passenger revenues of resident domestic carriers (largely airlines) from fares purchased by foreign travellers, and freight revenues earned from non-residents. It also includes port expenditures in Cayman Islands by non-residents air and shipping companies.

Conversely, Caymanian transportation payments cover passenger fares paid to non-resident carriers (chiefly air) by Caymanian residents. Payments also cover the transportation by non-residents carriers of imports into Cayman Islands; the charter of foreign vessels; and port expenditures incurred abroad by Cayman Airways.

Sea transport - Freight. The credit entry for freight represents receipts by Caymanian shipping lines for transportation of cargo on behalf of non-residents. However, such entry is not applicable for Cayman since there are no domestic shipping lines, although there are domestic agents doing business for non-resident shipping lines.

The debit entry for freight represents payments by Caymanian residents to non-resident shipping and freight companies either directly or through their agents for transportation of goods, which is freight on imports. This estimate was derived by assuming that 10% of import value is due to freight charges.

Other sea transport. The credit entry for this item represents receipts by the Port Authority from non-resident shipping lines for use of miscellaneous port services. This includes port dues, pilotage and tug, and other receipts. These estimates are based on the BOP Survey Form submitted by the Port Authority, and their administrative records. Also included on the credit side are commissions paid to residents by non-resident shipping and freight lines either directly or through their agents. Data are derived from the ANA survey results. The credit entry should also include receipts for routine repair and maintenance services provided to foreign shipping lines. No entry was made for this transaction since this data is usually obtained from the surveying of

the various shipping lines or shipping agents. This activity is also assumed to be relatively small.

The debit entry should record payments by domestic shipping and freight companies for use of port services abroad and commission paid to non-residents by domestic shipping and freight lines. This does not exist in the Cayman Islands, since there are no domestic shipping lines or freight lines.

Air transport - passenger fares. The credit entry for passenger fares represents receipts by the domestic airline for purchases of travel ticket by non-residents. This are captured directly from domestic airline companies. The passenger transport credit is estimated based on the data derived from the BOP survey of the domestic airline.

The debit entry for passenger fares represents payments by Caymanian residents to non-resident airlines or through their agents for purchase of travel tickets. An estimate was derived, largely using a combination of data sources. The total number of passenger arrivals and departures was obtained from the Immigration Department. The passenger debit was then calculated as a product of the average airfare of foreign airlines from the ESO CPI database and the number of residents who travelled on foreign airlines.

Air transport - freight. The credit entry for freight represents receipts by Caymanian airlines for transportation of cargo on behalf of foreigners. Data obtained from the BOP survey of the domestic airline.

The debit entry for freight covers payments by Caymanian residents to non-resident airlines either directly or through their agents for transportation of goods, that is air freight. An estimate was derived by applying the domestic airline revenue structure of total freight to total passenger revenues (12%) to the debit entry of air transportation.

Other air transport receipts. This represents receipts by the Airport Authority from non-resident airlines for use of miscellaneous airport services. This data was captured from the BOP Survey Form submitted by Airport Authority. This also includes services of foreign airlines, commissions paid to residents by non-resident airlines either directly or through their agents. The commission was estimated as 12.5 percent of passenger fares (largely based on international practice).

The debit entry covers payments by domestic airlines to foreign airports for services provided, and also commission paid by domestic airlines to foreign agents. This data was sourced from the BOP survey form of the domestic airline.

Travel

The estimates for the travel services debit are derived from the Labour force survey, World tourism Organisation database and Cayman Islands Household Budget survey 2015. The credit entries are obtained from business survey data, the Department of Tourism are obtained from the Economics Section of the ESO.

Travel should cover purchases of goods and services by the following:

- Persons travelling in another country for less than one year;
- Persons travelling in another country for one year or more for educational or medical purposes;
- Seasonal workers working in another country; and
- Crews of airplanes, ships, trucks or trains stopping off or laying over in another country.

Purchases of goods and services are largely expenditures on food, lodging, recreation, gifts and incidentals and transportation purchased in the country of travel.

Travel excludes passenger fares for international travel (this is included in transportation). Excluded also are spending by diplomats on posting in host countries. Such personnel remain residents of their homeland and their expenditure is included in government services.

Travel is subdivided into travel for business purposes and travel for personal reason.

Business travel. This covers the expenditures of travellers visiting another economy for business purposes such as sales, marketing etc.; It also covers travel on official business by employees of government and international organizations, and seasonal workers. Business travel also includes spending on goods for personal use as well as for accommodation, food, recreation and local transport.

Other business travel. The credit entry represents expenditure by visitors to the Cayman Islands on sales promotions, short-term consultancies or conducting business on behalf of a non- resident principal. A ratio of business travel visitors to total travel visitors was derived based on the past exit surveys of the DOT.

The debit side includes expenditure overseas by Caymanian residents visiting other countries to attend meetings and conferences, to do sales promotions, and short-term consultancies. Data obtained from the Government accounts and some statutory bodies and establishments were used. This was supplemented with data derived from the BOP survey.

Personal travel - health-related expenditure. On the credit side this covers expenditure by visitors to the Cayman Islands seeking medical attention. Currently, this is not a

substantial activity in the country and this normally occurs only in cases of emergencies.

The debit side captures all expenditures abroad by Cayman residents seeking medical attention overseas. This data is captured from the domestic insurance companies, government accounts and from the HBS.

Personal travel - education-related expenditure. The credit side covers expenditure by visitors to the Cayman Islands for educational purposes, largely students from the offshore medical school. This was calculated as a product of the number of student permits issued during the reporting period (data sourced from the Immigration Department) and the estimated living expenditure. Also included are the student permit fees. Tuition fees paid by the students are excluded since they are paid abroad.

The debit side reports overseas expenditure including tuition fees paid by Caymanian residents travelling overseas to study. The key data sources are government accounts.

Other expenditure on personal travel. The credit side captures expenditure by visitors on leisure and business in the Cayman Islands. This entry is derived from estimates of the Economics Section of the ESO.

The debit side captures the expenditure overseas by Caymanian residents travelling abroad for leisure or to visit family and friends. This data is derived from the LFS.

Other Services

Other services cover a broad and complex variety of transactions on intangible products.

Communication services. These include:

- Postal and courier services: the pick-up, transport and delivery of letters, newspapers, periodicals, brochures, parcels and packages by the post office and express courier services and
- Telecommunication services: services such as telephone, telex, telegram, cable, broadcasting, satellite, electronic mail, facsimile services, business network services and teleconferencing.

The credit entry captures receipts of resident companies for postal and communication services provided to non-resident companies.

The debit entry covers payments by resident companies to non-resident companies for any of the above services.

The data used are derived from the ANA survey, the government accounts and from discussion with telecommunications providers.

It must be noted that courier services such as FedEx, DHL etc. are treated as residents offering services through franchises (it has been assumed that these courier companies are operating as franchise operations in the Cayman Islands), so the courier services provided to residents are non-BOP transactions.

Insurance Services. Insurance services cover the provision of various types of insurance by non-residents to residents and vice versa. All types of insurance and reinsurance are included, such as freight insurance on goods, reinsurance and other forms of direct insurance (marine, general, fire and accident) and life insurance. The insurance component measures the value of insurance services provided by resident insurance companies to foreign residents (the credit item) and the value of insurance services purchased by residents from foreign resident insurers (the debit item). Also included are commissions and fees earned or paid for the provision of insurance services.

Insurance is classified into general insurance and life insurance based on the degree of certainty that a claim will be made. With life insurance there is a certainty that a claim will be paid out and there is often a substantial lag between the payment of life insurance premiums and the payment of claims, whereas with general insurance there is no certainty that a claim will be paid and the lag between the payment of premiums and receipt of claims is often shorter.

Insurance is treated as two components: the first, called the service component, is the part of the premium that pays the insurance company for the service it provides, and the second, called the transfer component, is the part that the insurance company keeps and then transfers back to the policyholder when a claim is made. The service component is recorded in the Current Account under goods and services - insurance services, while the transfer component is recorded either in the current transfers (general insurance) or the capital and Financial Account (life insurance). In the Cayman Islands BOP, insurance is calculated by multiplying the total amount of insurance premiums exported or imported by the four-year average domestic service charge ratio. The average domestic service charge ratio is the ratio of the domestic insurance service charges to total domestic premiums, where the service charge is calculated as premiums minus claims.

Insurance estimates only includes class A Insurance and does not cover Captive insurance, since the available data was aggregated, and limited to just the premiums and assets.

Estimates of insurance services are based on data derived from the BOP survey which are supplemented by data obtained from the ANA survey and financial statements of the pension funds.

Freight insurance. This covers insurance coverage on cargo being transported.

On the credit side, this represents freight insurance on exports paid to domestic insurance companies for transportation of cargo on behalf of non-residents less the claims paid. Data for the period was not available.

Freight insurance debit entries are obtained by adjusting imports from c.i.f values to f.o.b.

Reinsurance services. The credit entry covers reinsurance recoveries received from abroad by domestic companies, while the debit entry covers reinsurance premiums paid abroad.

Auxiliary services: insurance. This comprises services that are closely related to insurance and pension fund operations. Included are insurance brokering services, insurance and pension consultancy services, evaluation and adjustment services, actuarial services, regulatory and monitoring services on indemnities and recovery services, and commissions. Data obtained from CIMA annual aggregated insurance returns and ANA survey results.

Financial Services

This covers financial intermediary and auxiliary services (except those of insurance companies and pension funds) between residents and non-residents.

The credit side covers receipts by resident companies (authorized dealers, deposit houses, asset managers, securities dealers) from non-residents for issuing letters of credit, bankers' acceptances, lines of credit, foreign exchange transactions, commissions and other fees related to transactions in the financial industry.

The debit side covers payments by residents to non-resident companies (authorized dealers, deposit houses, asset managers, securities dealers, securities dealers) for letters of credit, bankers' acceptances, lines of credit, foreign exchange transactions, commissions and other fees related to transactions in the financial industry.

Data for the inflows in this section is obtained from CIMA and the ANA survey forms.

Computer and Information Services

The credit side covers receipts from non-residents for provision of services including database development, data processing, hardware consultancy, software implementation, maintenance and repair of computers by residents.

The debit side covers payments by residents for database development, data processing, hardware consultancy, software implementation, maintenance and repair of computers, provided by non-residents.

The debit and credit entries were compiled base on the data obtained from the BOP survey.

Royalties and Licence Fees

This should cover the use of intellectual property rights. It consists of international payments and receipts of franchising fees and the royalties paid for the use of registered trademarks. Also included are payments and receipts for the authorized use of intangible, non-produced, non-financial assets and propriety rights such as patents, copyrights and industrial processes and designs used under agreement and of manuscripts, etc. The outflows are debited under the Capital Account against acquisition and disposition of non-produced, non-financial assets.

The credit side would include any receipt by residents from non-residents for franchising fees and royalties paid for use of registered trade-marks. It also includes receipts by the Government for registering any agreements or licences on behalf of non-residents. Estimates for royalties and licence fees are obtained from the BOP survey and the government accounts.

Other Business Services

This comprises of merchant and trade-related services and covers commissions on goods and services (excluding commission on insurance and financial services), transactions between resident merchants, commodity brokers, dealers and commission agents and non-residents. The data used was obtained was from the BOP survey results.

Operational leasing services. This category relates to rental or charters of ships, aircrafts and other transportation equipment without crew, between residents and non-residents.

The credit side would include any receipts by residents for rental of ships, aircrafts, cranes and other equipment without crew or operators to non-residents. Data for this is not currently available.

The debit side would be made up of payments made by residents for rental of ships, aircrafts, and other equipment without crew or operator from non-residents. This data was sourced from the domestic airline budget statement and the financial statement of the direct investment enterprise.

Miscellaneous business. This category should cover all receipts and payments made between residents and non-residents for business services such as legal, accounting, consulting, advertising, and technical services.

The credit side comprises receipts from non-residents to resident lawyers, accounting firms, business management and consultancy firms for the provision of professional accounting, auditing, legal services and other professional and technical services.

Data for both the credit and debit entry are based on the BOP survey for business services and the government accounts.

The debit side covers payments by residents for education such as services as internet and correspondence courses provided by non-residents.

Health Services

This comprises services provided by doctors, nurses, paramedical and related personnel either remotely or on-site between residents and non-residents. On the credit side, there is no data available of such flows in the Cayman Islands.

On the debit side, payments to non-resident medical professionals at Cayman Islands' hospitals are entered. Data obtained from the BOP survey was used for this purpose.

Government Goods and Services Not Included Elsewhere

This comprises transactions for consulates, embassies and other government services.

On the credit side, this includes the licence fees charged by Government to the offshore sector (without physical presence). The data was obtained from government accounts. It should also include personal expenditure, rent, food, clothing and other living expenses of consular staff and their family in the Cayman Islands. Also included is an estimate for the visa fees paid by non-residents to the Caymanian consular offices.

On the debit side, this captures payments to non-residents by Caymanian consular offices overseas. Expenditure by the Cayman Islands tourism promotion offices and their overseas staff and the Consulate office in Jamaica and Honduras are included here, but salaries to Caymanian officials and staff are excluded. Expenditure by staff was estimated to be 40% of staff salaries. Data for this estimate were obtained from DOT and Immigration departments.

INCOME

Compensation of Employees

This covers the earnings (payments) of seasonal non-resident workers paid by resident employers (earned by residents from non-resident employment). Some examples include income paid to non-resident seasonal workers at hotels and salaries of resident employees of consular offices.

The credit side covers gross salaries including allowances received by Cayman residents working as seasonal workers overseas; no data for this was obtained.

The debit side should include the gross wages/salaries and allowances paid to non-residents working at hotels or on construction projects for short periods in the Cayman Islands. Data was obtained from the BOP survey.

Investment Income

This covers receipts derived from a resident's ownership of foreign financial assets and payments derived from residents' liabilities to non-residents. The detailed breakdown of investments income account mirrors the breakdown of the Financial Account.

(i) Direct investment income

This includes income on equity and income on debt. Income on equity comprises (i) distributed income and (ii) reinvested earnings. For both the receipts and payments entries, the data was obtained from the BOP survey and the aggregated data on the financial sector (banking) compiled by the Monetary Authority (CIMA).

Debit and credit estimates are obtained from the consolidated profits and income statements of the financial industry (banks and insurance) submitted by CIMA, the BOP survey results and available financial statements of the establishments.

(ii) Portfolio investment income

Portfolio investment covers external claims in equity and debt securities, not included in direct investment and reserve assets.

Portfolio investment income comprises investment income on shares, bonds, notes, money market instruments and is broken down into income on equity-dividends, and income on debt- interest.

The ESO calculated the estimates on portfolio investment receipts and payments based on the data derived from the BOP survey and from the aggregated data compiled by the Monetary Authority (CIMA).

(iii) Other investments

This should cover imputed income from equity in life insurance reserves and in pension funds, interest on loans including mortgages and on deposits.

On the credit side, this includes interest received by the respective sectors on loans extended to non-residents and deposits held with non-residents. It also includes other income received by the financial auxiliary companies and income attributed to the insurance policyholders.

On the debit side, this includes interest paid on loans received from non-residents and non-resident deposits held, and payment on deposits and borrowing by financial auxiliary companies

Data for these are obtained from the government accounts, CIMA, and BOP survey results.

CURRENT TRANSFERS

These consist of all transfers that directly affect the level of disposable income and consumption of residents. They are classified into two main categories: general government and other sectors.

General Government

General government inflows (credits) are generally received in three forms: budget aid, project aid and grants provided by multilateral institutions. General government outflows include annual or other regular contributions paid to international organizations, and donations to other governments. Currently, for the debit entry, only estimates for the international contributions are made. Data on these were obtained from the government accounts.

Other Sectors

(i) Personal Transfers

Workers' remittances. On the credit side, this captures the remittances in cash and kind sent to relatives and other residents in the Cayman Islands by relatives or non-resident overseas.

On the debit side, this includes the remittances in cash and kind sent out by residents to support family overseas or other non-residents.

Data on remittances are obtained from CIMA.

(ii) **Other transfers.**

The credit side should include gifts in cash and kind received by charities in the Cayman Islands; however, this data was not available. Also included in this category are the net premiums for direct insurance services reported by resident insurance companies received from non-residents, and the claims received by residents on direct insurance policies held with non-resident insurance companies.

The debit side should include donations in cash and kind as charity to non-residents. Also included would be inheritances of non-residents from residents, and net premiums and claims paid to non-resident insurance companies by residents for direct insurance services.

Data sources for the estimates are the BOP survey results and CIMA.

A1.6E Data Compilation – Capital Account

CAPITAL TRANSFERS

Refers to transfer of ownership of a fixed asset as a gift, debt forgiveness, a cash transfer as a gift for investment e.g. for the acquisition of a non-produced fixed asset, and is classified in the BOP in two main categories i) Capital Transfers and ii) Acquisition and Disposition of Non-produced Non-Financial Assets

A.1.6F Data Compilation – Financial Account

The Financial Account includes five large groups of financial resources namely: direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, and other investment and reserve assets. In the BOP manual, the IMF revised the accounting convention for the Financial Account. In BPM6, the concept of “Net acquisition of financial assets (NAFA)” and “Net incurrence of liabilities (NIL)” in the case of transactions in financial assets and liabilities are used. Thus, the convention of debit and credit is not used in this Financial Report.

The Financial Account shows the residents’ net assets in and liabilities to the rest of the world. This account reflects how the deficit in the Current Account is financed or how the surplus is used.

DIRECT INVESTMENT

Direct investment is comprised of equity capital, reinvested earnings and other capital investments. Equity capital comprises shares (units) of direct investment enterprises and other capital investments. Information on direct investment is derived from the BOP survey data and aggregated banking sector data compiled by CIMA.

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT

Portfolio investment consists of cross-border transactions involving debt or equity securities, excluding those included in direct investment or reserve assets. Information on Cayman Islands' residents' net purchases of foreign-issued equity and long-term debt securities and foreign residents' net purchases of Cayman Islands' equity and long-term debt securities are based on data collected from the BOP survey and aggregated data compiled by the CIMA.

OTHER INVESTMENT

Other investment is a residual category that includes Financial Account transactions other than those included in direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, and reserve assets. Included in other investments are currency and deposits, loans, insurance technical reserves, and trade credit and advances.

Information on other investments on (claims and liabilities for deposits, loans, and insurance technical reserves) are obtained from the BOP survey data and the aggregated data compiled CIMA.

RESERVE ASSETS

As defined in the BOP manual "Reserve assets are those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by the monetary authority for meeting balance of payments financing needs, for intervention in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate, and for other related purposes (such as maintaining confidence in the currency and the economy and serving as a basis for foreign borrowing)". ESO derived these from data on the positions (changes of stocks between the beginning and end period) from CIMA.

APPENDIX 2: INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION USES, CONCEPTS AND COMPILATION

A2.1 Key Uses

The IIP is a statistical statement which shows the value and composition of the stock of residents' foreign assets holdings and foreign liabilities at a particular point in time. Along with the Balance of Payments, and System of National Accounts, this is used universally in evaluating economies using accepted international standards issued by the International Monetary Fund.

Governments in general, rely on the IIP statistics to assess its country's financial condition, and its economic integration with other countries. The IIP statistics can be a vital source of information for economic policy formulation, decision making, and analysis. The IIP provides detailed information on the dynamics of the external sector of an economy and is useful in analyzing the vulnerability of the economy and the institutional sectors to changes in the global world.

For the above-mentioned reasons, IIP statistics are among the data requirements of foreign investors and creditors. For instance, these are required for inclusion in official borrowing documents (i.e., Offering Memorandum or Private Placement Memorandum). In particular, IIP statistics are crucial in making an assessment of the sustainability of foreign borrowings and investments in economies.

A2.2 Revisions

The 2012 to 2015 BOP and IIP were revised to incorporate new and revised source data, any changes in classifications and estimation methods and the revisions are reflected in this publication.

A2.3 Key Data Sources

The 2012 to 2016 IIP estimates are based on the Annual Balance of Payments Survey. All businesses and establishments deemed to have been conducting transactions with non-residents and were included in the ESO Business Register were surveyed. The survey results were supplemented with secondary data provided by various government departments and statutory bodies including the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority.

A2.4 Data Quality and Accuracy

ESO continues to exert its effort in addressing gaps in the statistical coverage of the external accounts statistics. However, given the nature of the BOP and IIP which covers numerous transactions between residents and non-residents, a wide variety of sources are utilized. Consequently, various types of errors are encountered which affect the quality of the IIP statistics.

Errors due to coverage are encountered. These errors occur due to incomplete listing or inadequate coverage of the population of residents engaging in international transactions. For example, the purchases and investments by households, especially electronic transactions over the internet, are difficult to capture and are currently not estimated.

Errors also occur as a result of the inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and misinterpretation of the questionnaire. Non-response errors contribute significantly to the quality of the BOP and IIP statistics. Respondents may refuse to answer a question, or the entire questionnaire, or are generally unable to respond or they may submit the questionnaire late.

A2.5 Coverage and Survey Instrument

The ESO Business Register was utilized in identifying the businesses operating in the Cayman Islands and were conducting transactions with non-residents. Approximately 1,200 establishments were surveyed.

Annual survey forms were designed primarily for the purpose of capturing the information required for the BOP compilation. A total of 16 different survey forms were designed for the Annual Balance of Payments Survey of Establishments. Each establishment was provided with the type of form according to its major economic activity.

The questionnaire consisted of four sections. The first section focused on the characteristics of the establishment, while the other sections dealt with accounting information relating to income, expenditure, and financial assets and liabilities.

A2.6 Data Compilation

The BPM6 recommends that data in the IIP should be at market value. However, there are instances where the investments and liabilities reported are based on the official book value of the establishments. No adjustments have been made to convert from book value to market value.

Estimates have not been made for the foreign assets and liabilities of households, largely due to lack of available data source.

The data for the IIP is extracted from the BOP survey forms mainly from the assets and liabilities section. This was supplemented with information from available financial statements and data submitted by CIMA on the banking corporations and monetary authority reserves.

In 2015, the BOP forms were designed to capture the other changes in the financial assets and liabilities, which are required in showing the integrated international investment position statement and the transactions in the financial account.

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