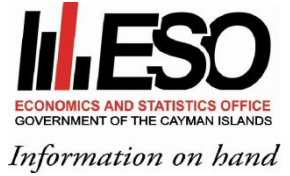




THE CAYMAN ISLANDS' QUARTERLY TRADE STATISTICS BULLETIN: APRIL TO JUNE 2024



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

Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

Overview

The total value of merchandise imports increased by 7.4 percent to \$404.86 million for the quarter ended June 2024, compared to \$376.97 million recorded in 2023. This performance was driven by the 11.4 percent growth in the value of imported petroleum-related goods and the 6.7 percent growth in the value of imported non-petroleum-related goods (see Table 2).

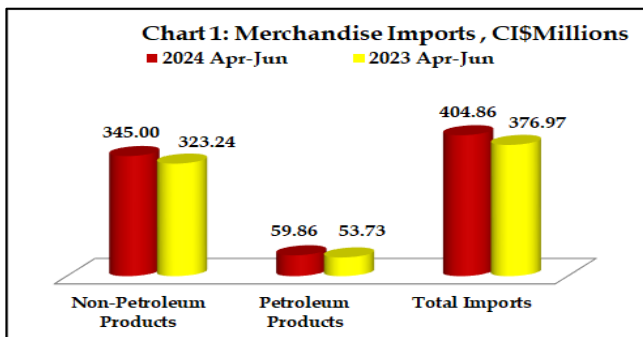
Imports of *machinery and transport equipment, food and live animals, manufactured goods classified chiefly by material and miscellaneous manufactured articles* grew by 7.4 percent, 7.8 percent, 10.2 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively. Additionally, the importation of *chemicals and related products, n.e.s., commodities and transactions not elsewhere, beverages & tobacco and animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes*, increased by 6.8 percent, 14.0 percent, 1.7 percent and 24.2 percent, respectively (see Table 2). However, imports of *crude materials, inedible, except fuels*, declined by 8.3 percent for the April-June 2024 period.

In terms of imports by source country, the growth in imports occurred mainly from the *U.S.A, Jamaica and Cuba*. In contrast, goods imported from *Germany, Switzerland, U.K. and Japan* were lower for the review period (see Table 4).

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

	2024	2023	Change
	QTR 2	QTR 2	
	CIS000		%
Total Imports	404,860.6	376,966.8	7.4%
Capital goods	41,059.6	38,183.3	7.5%
Intermediate goods	104,698.6	96,221.2	8.8%
Consumption goods	173,498.9	165,448.7	4.9%
Motor Spirit	58,491.3	52,434.4	11.6%
Passenger Motor Vehicles	17,477.1	15,101.9	15.7%
Goods not elsewhere specified	9,635.1	9,577.4	0.6%

Analysis of imports by Broad Economic Categories (BEC) showed growth in all major sub-categories. Specifically, there were increases in the value of imported *intermediate goods* and *consumption goods* by 8.8 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively (see Table 1 above). Also, the value of imported *motor spirit* increased by 11.6 percent, while *capital goods* imports was higher by 7.5 percent. Imports of *passenger motor vehicles* and *goods not elsewhere specified* grew by 15.7 and 0.6 percent, respectively, for the second quarter of 2024.



Imports by SITC Category

Machinery and transport equipment imports

increased by 7.4 percent, largely on account of the increased importation of *road vehicles* (17.2%), *electrical machinery apparatus and appliances n.e.s.* (9.2%), and *power generating machinery and equipment* by 23.1 percent. Additionally, there were increases in the imports of *metalworking machinery* (527.7%) and *telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus* by 9.1 percent. In contrast, *general industrial machinery and equipment* and *office machines* declined by 19.4 percent, and 9.2 percent, respectively, over the corresponding period in 2023 (see Tables 2 and 8).

Food and live animals recorded growth of 7.8 percent (\$5.19 million) from the increases in most sub-categories, especially *meat and meat preparations* (19.5%), *vegetables and fruit* (12.9%) and *dairy products and bird's eggs* (11.2%). Additionally, imports of *fish* grew by 10.7 percent for the review quarter. However, imports of *miscellaneous edible products and preparations, cereals and cereal preparations and live animals* recorded declines of 7.2 percent, 0.5 percent, and 18.3 percent, respectively, for the review period.

Imports of **manufactured goods classified chiefly by material** grew by 10.2 percent to settle at \$48.35 million for the second quarter of 2024. This reflected the increased purchases of *manufactures of metals, n.e.s.* (12.7%), *non-ferrous metals* (196.7%), and *non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.* by 9.9 percent. Also, *rubber manufactures* imports grew by 40.3 percent for the period. In contrast, these increases were partially offset by the reduction in imports of *iron and steel* by 35.7 percent and *leather and leather manufacturers, which declined* by 17.6 percent in the review quarter of 2024.

Miscellaneous manufactured articles increased by 4.2 percent due mostly to larger importation of *articles of apparel and clothing accessories, furniture and parts thereof, and photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks* by 11.6 percent, 21.3 percent and 19.1 percent, respectively (see

Tables 2 and 8). However, there were partially offsetting reductions in the imports of *miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s., footwear and travel goods, handbags and similar containers* by 7.2 percent, 25.7 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively.

Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. rose 6.8 percent during the second quarter of 2024. This primarily reflected the increased imports of *medicinal and pharmaceutical products* (24.8%), *dyeing tanning and colouring materials* (14.6%), and *plastics in non-primary forms* by 9.7 percent. In contrast, there were reductions of 11.2 percent in the imports of *essential oils*, as well as lower purchases of *chemicals materials and products, n.e.s.* and *plastics in primary forms* by 11.3 and 37.8 percent, respectively.

Imports of **commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere** increased by 14.0 percent relative to 2023. This growth reflected a rise in imports of *non-monetary gold* by 463.6 percent (\$1.4 million) for the June 2024 quarter.

Beverages and Tobacco imports increased by 1.7 percent (\$0.28 million) due to growth in the imports of *beverages* (3.9%), with larger imports of alcoholic *beverages* such as *distilled spirits, wines, beer* and *whisky*. Additionally, there was growth in non-alcoholic beverages such as mineral and aerated waters without sugar. In contrast, imports of *tobacco and tobacco manufactures* fell by 20.5 percent due mostly to lower imports of *cigarettes containing tobacco*.

Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes grew 24.2 percent due to increases in *fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated* by 22.8 percent and *animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed* by 21.4 percent.

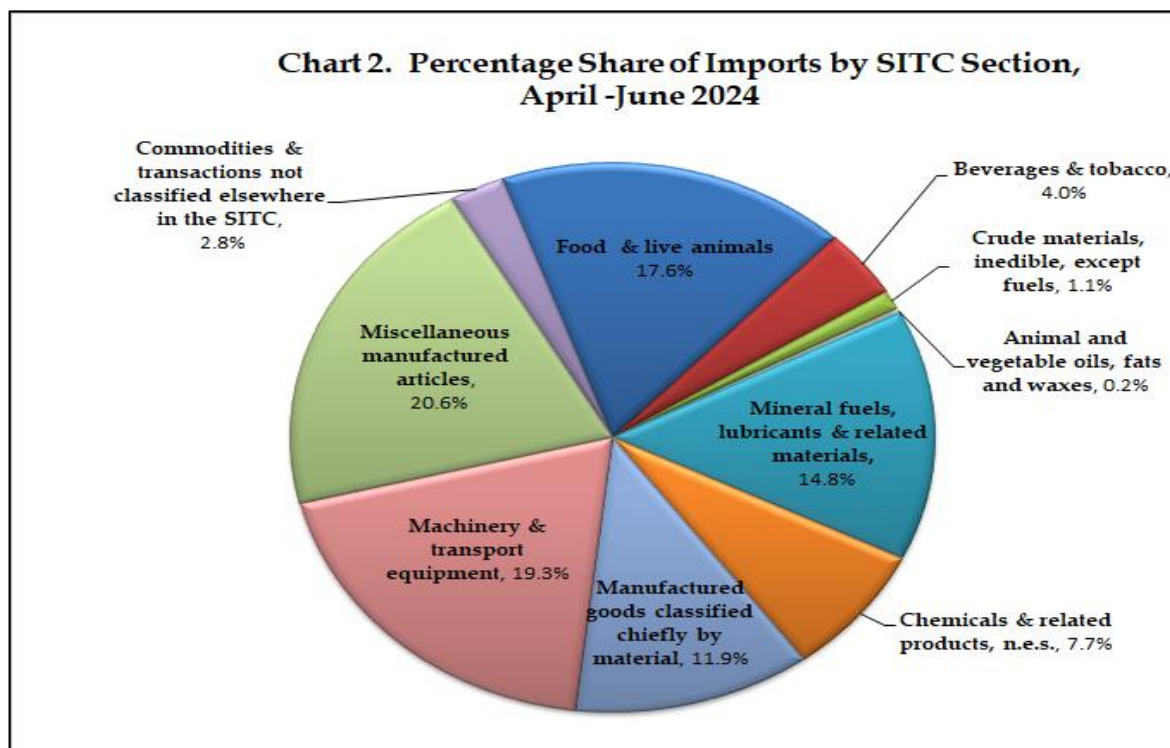
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials reached \$59.86 million, an increase of 11.4 percent over the previous corresponding quarter. This outturn was driven by the increased average price of all major categories of fuel imported. There was also growth in the

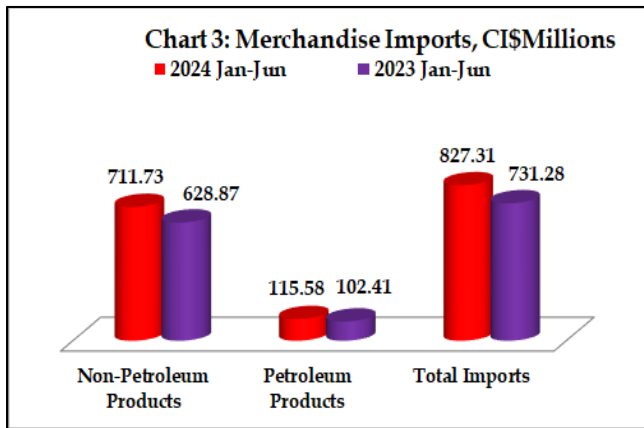
quantities purchased of all major imported petroleum products, except diesel fuel.

In contrast, **crude materials, and inedible (except fuel)** imports decreased by 8.3 percent, which reflected an 83.5 percent and 94.4 percent decrease in the importation of *cork and wood* and *textile fibres*, respectively.

Table 2. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)(Rev 4), C1\$Millions			
Section	April-June		%
	2024	2023	Change
Food and live animals	71.42	66.23	7.8%
Beverages and tobacco	16.37	16.09	1.7%
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	4.58	5.00	-8.3%
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.87	0.70	24.2%
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	31.00	29.03	6.8%
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	48.35	43.87	10.2%
Machinery and transport equipment	77.96	72.58	7.4%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	83.22	79.89	4.2%
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	11.24	9.86	14.0%
Non-Petroleum Products	345.00	323.24	6.7%
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials*	59.86	53.73	11.4%
Total	404.86	376.97	7.4%

* Also referred to as petroleum and related oils





In the first six months of 2024, the value of imported non-petroleum products totalled \$711.73 million, increasing 13.2 percent compared to \$628.87 million for the corresponding period of 2023.

Machinery and transport equipment imports grew by 19.2 percent (\$27.28 million), largely due to the increased importation of *electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s.* (37.3%), *road vehicles* (18.4%), *power-generating machinery and equipment* (67.9%) and *telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment* by 14.0 percent. In contrast, there was lower imports of *general industrial machinery and equipment n.e.s.* (7.8%) and *office machines and automatic data-processing machines* decreased by 1.7 percent (see Tables 2 and 8).

Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere increased 96.6 percent. This overall growth reflected higher imports of *special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind* (96.1% or \$16.85 million) as well as the increased importation of *non-monetary gold* by 233.6 percent.

Food and live animals' imports increased for the first six months of 2024 by 11.2 percent through larger imports of *meat and meat preparations* (25.1%), *vegetables and fruit* (12.3%), *cereals and cereal preparations* (13.2%), and *dairy products and bird eggs* (12.9%). However, there was also a decline in the imports of *miscellaneous and edible products and preparations* by 7.3 percent.

Imports of **manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials** increased by 14.0 percent to \$96.22 million reflecting the higher value of imported *manufactures of metals, n.e.s.* (12.5%), *cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)* (26.0%) and *non-ferrous metals* (88.6%). Also, imports of *non-metallic mineral manufactures* grew by 8.3 percent for the calendar year to June 2024. In contrast, imports of *iron and steel* declined by 0.7 percent for the year to date.

Miscellaneous manufactured articles grew by 5.2 percent to \$160.29 million as a result of the increased imports of *furniture and parts thereof* (35.4%), *articles of apparel and clothing accessories* (12.0%), and *photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks* by 17.6 percent. Additionally, imports of *professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.* increased by 5.3 percent. In contrast, there were reductions in the imports of *miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.* and *footwear* by 8.3 percent and 24.5 percent, respectively.

Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. increased by 7.0 percent, primarily due to the larger purchases of *plastics in non-primary forms* (33.2%), *medicinal and pharmaceutical products* (11.2%), *dyeing, tanning and colouring materials* (9.1%) and *inorganic chemicals* by 65.6 percent. Contrary to the above increases, there were reductions in imports of *chemical materials and products, n.e.s.* (12.5%), *essential oils* (3.7%) and *plastics in primary forms* by 22.3 percent.

Beverages and tobacco imports for January to June 2024 rose by 0.5 percent. This reflected a 10.7 percent growth in imports of *tobacco and tobacco manufactures*, mainly *cigarettes*, which was offset by a 0.4 percent decrease in *beverage* imports. The reduction in the importation of beverages reflected the decreased importation of alcoholic beverages like *spirits, wines* and *rum*. However, there was growth in the imports of all major types of *water* and *beer*.

Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes imports grew by 6.1 percent for the calendar year to date. This was primarily due to the 5.4 percent growth in the imports of *fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractioned*, as well as *processed animal or vegetable fats and oils* by 4.3 percent.

The total value of imported **mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials** increased by 12.9 percent to \$115.58 million for the calendar year to June 2024. This growth was due to the increase in the average price of all major types of mineral fuel imported.

However, **crude materials, inedible, except fuels**, decreased by 8.3 percent for the year to date. This reflected the smaller importation of *cork and wood imports* by 86.6 percent and *textile fibres* by 95.4 percent for the period.

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

Section	January-June		%
	2024	2023	Change
Food and live animals	145.13	130.51	11.2%
Beverages and tobacco	31.01	30.86	0.5%
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	8.74	10.10	-13.5%
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	1.67	1.57	6.1%
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	62.06	58.00	7.0%
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	96.22	84.44	14.0%
Machinery and transport equipment	169.41	142.13	19.2%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	160.29	152.34	5.2%
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	37.20	18.92	96.6%
Non-Petroleum Products	711.73	628.87	13.2%
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials*	115.58	102.41	12.9%
Total	827.31	731.28	13.1%

* Also referred to as petroleum and related oils

Imports by Country of Origin

Table 4. Imports by Country of Origin, CUS\$ Million			
April-June			
Country	2024	2023	% chg
United States	312.92	305.31	2.5%
Jamaica	16.81	16.59	1.3%
Japan	3.53	3.65	-3.3%
United Kingdom	7.19	7.72	-6.9%
South Korea	1.13	1.14	-1.3%
Cuba	0.86	0.78	10.6%
Canada	2.66	2.65	0.3%
Switzerland	3.93	4.69	-16.3%
Germany	2.37	3.42	-30.7%
Panama	2.25	2.31	-2.7%
Mexico	2.78	2.85	-2.3%
Others	48.44	25.85	87.4%
TOTAL IMPORTS	404.86	376.97	7.4%

For the quarter ending June 2024, the overall growth in the value of goods imported was driven by the 2.5 percent (\$7.61 million) increase in imports from the **United States of America (U.S.A.)**, Cayman's leading trading partner (see Table 4). Total imports from the USA were valued at \$312.92 million, compared to \$305.31 million for the same period in 2023. This outturn was driven by increases in the importation of road vehicles, articles of apparel and clothing accessories, manufactures of metals, and meat and meat preparations.

Cayman's imports from **Jamaica** increased from \$16.59 million to \$16.81 million, mainly due to larger imports of electrical machinery, crude fertilizers, transport equipment and general industrial machinery and equipment from this territory.

Imports from **Cuba** grew by 10.6 percent for the review quarter. This increase primarily reflected the larger importation of crude fertilizers as well as articles of clothing and special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind for the review quarter.

In contrast, imports from the **United Kingdom (U.K.)** and **Switzerland** declined by 6.9 percent and 16.3 percent, respectively. The reduced importation from the **U.K.** reflected smaller purchases of professional, scientific and controlling instruments, as well as machinery specialized for particular industries and tobacco and tobacco manufactures. Imports from **Switzerland** decreased due to lower importation of photographic apparatus, miscellaneous manufactured articles, and professional, scientific and controlling instruments.

Table 5. Imports by Country of Origin, CI\$Million January-June			
Country	2024	2023	% <i>chg</i>
United States	650.05	583.54	11.4%
Jamaica	31.62	34.81	-9.2%
Japan	8.40	8.71	-3.6%
United Kingdom	14.37	15.80	-9.1%
South Korea	3.37	2.27	48.5%
Cuba	2.24	1.31	71.0%
Canada	5.63	4.52	24.6%
Switzerland	8.02	9.07	-11.6%
Germany	7.97	5.96	33.7%
Panama	4.49	4.96	-9.5%
Mexico	5.96	5.33	11.8%
Others	85.19	55.00	54.9%
TOTAL IMPORTS	827.31	731.28	13.1%

For the first six months of 2024, the growth in imports was driven by the \$66.51 million (11.4%) increase in imports from the **U.S.A.** This outturn primarily reflected growth in imports of electric machinery, road vehicles, manufactures of metals as well as special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind from that territory.

Imports from **Germany** increased by \$2.01 million (33.7%). This reflected higher imports of power-generating machinery and equipment, electrical machinery, medicinal and pharmaceutical products and general industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

Goods originating from the **Canada** posted an increase as their exports to the Cayman Islands grew by 24.6 percent for the calendar year to June. This reflected the increase in furniture and parts, medicinal and pharmaceutical products and electrical machinery (see Table 5).

Imports from **South Korea** were larger by \$1.10 million (48.5%), primarily driven by the increased importation of road vehicles and manufactures of metals.

In contrast, there were lower imports for the year to date from **Jamaica** (9.2%) and the **U.K.** (9.1%), with the reduction from Jamaica primarily reflecting smaller imports of manufactures of metals and furniture and parts. The reduced imports from the **U.K.** reflected lower purchases of road vehicles, professional scientific and controlling instruments and miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.

Imports from **Switzerland** fell 11.6 percent due to watches and miscellaneous manufactured articles.

Imports by Broad Economic Categories (BEC)

Table 6. Merchandise Imports by Broad Economic Classification (BEC) (Rev 4)
CI\$000, April- June

Broad Economic Categories	2024 Qtr 2	2023 Qtr 2	2024/2023 %Chg
1.1 Food and beverages	84,521.87	78,798.73	7.3%
11. Primary	20,942.73	19,662.28	6.5%
111. Mainly for industry	1,458.83	1,659.06	-12.1%
112. Mainly for household consumption	19,483.90	18,003.22	8.2%
12. Processed	63,579.13	59,136.45	7.5%
121. Mainly for industry	4,580.59	3,953.09	15.9%
122. Mainly for household consumption	58,998.55	55,183.37	6.9%
2. Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified	75,432.66	66,668.94	13.1%
21. Primary	3,991.20	4,286.87	-6.9%
22. Processed	71,441.47	62,382.07	14.5%
3. Fuels and lubricants	59,561.66	53,311.17	11.7%
31. Primary	-	-	-
32. Processed	59,561.66	53,311.17	11.7%
321. Motor spirit	58,491.31	52,434.43	11.6%
322. Other	1,070.35	876.74	22.1%
4. Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories	51,495.70	50,476.36	2.0%
41. Capital goods (except transport equipment)	37,776.55	35,792.63	5.5%
42. Parts and accessories	13,719.15	14,683.73	-6.6%
5. Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof	32,266.17	28,707.82	12.4%
51. Passenger motor cars	17,477.12	15,101.87	15.7%
52. Other	6,352.03	5,226.33	21.5%
521. Industrial	3,283.04	2,390.70	37.3%
522. Non-industrial	3,068.99	2,835.63	8.2%
53. Parts and accessories	8,437.02	8,379.62	0.7%
6. Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	91,947.47	89,426.45	2.8%
61. Durable	24,407.76	20,288.09	20.3%
62. Semi-durable	41,524.48	41,888.82	-0.9%
63. Non-durable	26,015.22	27,249.54	-4.5%
7. Goods not elsewhere specified	9,635.10	9,577.36	0.6%
TOTAL	404,860.62	376,966.84	7.4%

In terms of imports classified by Broad Economic Categories (BEC), there was growth recorded in all major categories of the BEC classification for the June 2024 quarter.

Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified increased by 13.1 percent, and was primarily driven by the higher importation of *processed industrial supplies* by 14.5 percent. In contrast, *primary industrial supplies* declined by 6.9 percent for the quarter.

Food and beverages imports grew by 7.3,

from the increase in both *processed* (75%) and *primary* food (6.5%) imports for the quarter. These increases were driven by the larger household consumption of *primary* food by 8.2 percent, and a 6.9 percent growth in imports of *processed* food for household consumption.

The 11.7 percent growth in the importation of **fuels and lubricants** primarily reflected the 11.6 percent increase in imports of *motor spirit*.

Imports of **transport equipment and parts and accessories thereof** grew by \$3.56 million

(12.4%) from the 15.7 percent increase in *passenger motor vehicles*, as well as the 37.3 percent and 8.2 percent growth in imports of *industrial* and *non-industrial transport equipment*, respectively.

The value of imported **consumer goods not elsewhere specified** for April to June 2024 rose 2.8 percent due to the increased importation of *durable goods* by 20.3 percent. However, there were reductions in the imports of *semi-durable* and *non-durable* goods by 0.9 and 4.5 percent, respectively, for the review quarter.

Capital goods (except transport equipment) imports grew by 2.0 percent to \$51.50 million on account of the growth in imports of *capital goods* by 5.5 percent. However, imports of *parts and accessories* declined by 6.6 percent for the June 2024 quarter.

Goods not elsewhere specified increased by 0.6 percent for the quarter.

Table 7. Merchandise Imports by Broad Economic Classification (BEC) (Rev 4)			
CIS 000's, January- June			
Broad Economic Categories	2024 Jan-Jun	2023 Jan-Jun	%Chg
1.1 Food and beverages	169,604.27	155,585.80	9.0%
11. Primary	44,124.81	39,819.94	10.8%
111. Mainly for industry	3,018.98	3,266.23	-7.6%
112. Mainly for household consumption	41,105.83	36,553.72	12.5%
12. Processed	125,479.46	115,765.86	8.4%
121. Mainly for industry	10,465.95	8,321.53	25.8%
122. Mainly for household consumption	115,013.51	107,444.32	7.0%
2. Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified	148,936.25	131,849.09	13.0%
21. Primary	7,493.48	8,193.51	-8.5%
22. Processed	141,442.77	123,655.58	14.4%
3. Fuels and lubricants	115,285.75	101,594.42	13.5%
31. Primary	-	-	-
32. Processed	115,285.75	101,594.42	13.5%
321. Motor spirit	112,597.33	100,072.73	12.5%
322. Other	2,688.43	1,521.69	76.7%
4. Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof	102,225.36	93,962.33	8.8%
41. Capital goods (except transport equipment)	73,498.50	68,739.62	6.9%
42. Parts and accessories	28,726.87	25,222.71	13.9%
5. Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof	73,383.23	61,654.74	19.0%
51. Passenger motor cars	37,661.76	30,790.95	22.3%
52. Other	16,162.71	13,576.48	19.0%
521. Industrial	8,103.65	6,727.27	20.5%
522. Non-industrial	8,059.06	6,849.21	17.7%
53. Parts and accessories	19,558.76	17,287.30	13.1%
6. Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	182,194.66	168,113.95	8.4%
61. Durable	51,156.74	43,540.60	17.5%
62. Semi-durable	73,474.05	72,676.87	1.1%
63. Non-durable	57,563.87	51,896.48	10.9%
7. Goods not elsewhere specified	35,678.63	18,520.41	92.6%
TOTAL	827,308.15	731,280.74	13.1%

January to June 2024

In terms of the calendar year to June 2024, the importation of **industrial supplies not elsewhere specified** increased by 13.0 percent and was due largely to a 14.4 percent growth in *processed industrial supplies*. In contrast, *primary industrial supplies* declined by 8.5 percent for the year to date.

Food and beverages imports grew by 9.0 percent. This performance reflected a 12.5 percent increase in *primary* food and beverages mainly for household consumption and an 8.4 percent rise in *processed* food and beverages.

Consumer goods not elsewhere specified increased by 8.4 percent to \$182.19 million on account of the growth in imports of *durable goods* (17.5%) and *non-durable goods* (10.9%). *Semi-durable* consumer goods imports grew by 1.1 percent.

The 19.0 percent increase in **transport equipment, parts and accessories thereof** was driven by the growth in *passenger motor cars* by 22.3 percent. Also, the growth in imports of *other transport equipment* reflected larger imports of *industrial* (20.5%) and *non-industrial* (17.7%) equipment.

Capital goods (except transport equipment) and parts imports for January to June 2024 grew by 8.8 percent to \$102.23 million. This outturn reflected a 6.9 percent increase in the imports of *capital goods (except transport equipment)* and a 13.9 percent rise in *parts and accessories* of capital goods.

Fuels and lubricants recorded an increase of 13.5 percent, which was driven primarily by the higher importation in the value of *motor spirit* by 12.5 percent for the period under review.

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

	2024 Qtr 2	2023 Qtr 2	2024/23 %Chg
<u>Food and Live Animals</u>			
Live animals other than animals of division 03	160.60	196.62	-18.3%
Meat and meat preparations	14,260.50	11,933.65	19.5%
Dairy products and birds' eggs	7,393.81	6,647.11	11.2%
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	4,875.80	4,403.13	10.7%
Cereals and cereal preparations	7,022.88	7,061.36	-0.5%
Vegetables and fruit	17,144.19	15,182.22	12.9%
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	1,296.89	1,018.79	27.3%
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	2,718.08	2,333.95	16.5%
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	2,768.25	2,609.81	6.1%
Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	13,775.83	14,847.00	-7.2%
<u>Beverages & Tobacco</u>			
Beverages	15,216.13	14,640.44	3.9%
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1,150.68	1,447.26	-20.5%
<u>Crude Materials, inedible, except fuels</u>			
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	-	0.05	-100.0%
Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	66.52	66.04	0.7%

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

	2024 Qtr 2	2023 Qtr 2	2024/23 %Chg
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	120.33	39.93	201.4%
Cork and wood	199.45	1,207.67	-83.5%
Pulp and waste paper	3.33	0.08	3851.8%
Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	18.81	335.08	-94.4%
Crude fertilizers, other than those of Division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	2,721.21	2,178.80	24.9%
Metalliferous ores and metal scraps	7.35	108.49	-93.2%
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1,445.90	1,061.67	36.2%
<i><u>Mineral Fuels, lubricants & related materials</u></i>			-
Coal, coke and briquettes	57.16	49.21	16.2%
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	59,057.12	53,108.36	11.2%
Gas, natural and manufactured	749.50	569.47	31.6%
<i><u>Animal & Vegetable oils, fats and waxes</u></i>			-
Animal oils and fats	48.84	30.51	60.1%
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	696.24	567.19	22.8%
Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable origin; inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils, n.e.s.	121.04	99.68	21.4%
<i><u>Chemicals & related products, n.e.s</u></i>			
Organic chemicals	441.82	211.24	109.2%
Inorganic chemicals	635.34	361.37	75.8%
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	4,647.54	4,054.05	14.6%
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	10,472.53	8,393.47	24.8%
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	8,587.99	9,672.97	-11.2%
Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	54.06	108.86	-50.3%
Plastics in primary forms	180.90	290.61	-37.8%
Plastics in non-primary forms	3,714.69	3,387.25	9.7%
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	2,260.32	2,547.17	-11.3%
<i><u>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials</u></i>			
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	49.22	59.70	-17.6%
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1,962.13	1,398.93	40.3%
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	5,840.55	5,570.18	4.9%
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	5,500.43	5,007.35	9.8%
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	2,539.85	2,417.78	5.0%

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

	2024 Qtr 2	2023 Qtr 2	2024/23 %Chg
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	7,782.91	7,078.66	9.9%
Iron and steel	2,855.26	4,441.27	-35.7%
Non-ferrous metals	2,649.88	893.12	196.7%
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	19,167.42	17,001.08	12.7%
<i>Machinery & transport equipment</i>			
Power-generating machinery and equipment	5,411.06	4,397.06	23.1%
Machinery specialized for particular industries	3,535.19	3,670.20	-3.7%
Metalworking machinery	1,057.36	168.46	527.7%
General industrial machinery and equipment, and machine parts, n.e.s.	10,123.98	12,558.45	-19.4%
Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	4,056.04	4,469.05	-9.2%
Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	8,978.08	8,229.26	9.1%
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	16,377.27	14,995.14	9.2%
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	26,142.84	22,302.26	17.2%
Other transport equipment	2,276.07	1,790.53	27.1%
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>			
Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	1,837.42	1,794.81	2.4%
Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	9,042.56	7,456.58	21.3%
Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	854.88	893.23	-4.3%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	25,397.40	22,753.53	11.6%
Footwear	956.02	1,286.46	-25.7%
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	6,369.08	6,129.05	3.9%
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	9,259.04	7,771.34	19.1%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	29,506.04	31,800.77	-7.2%
<i>Commodities & transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</i>			
Postal Packages not classified according to kind	285.20	284.57	0.2%
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	9,139.03	9,260.09	-1.3%
Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	120.15	16.35	634.9%
Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	1,696.62	301.03	463.6%
All Commodities	404,860.62	376,966.84	7.4%

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

	January-June		Chg %
	2024	2023	
<u>Food and live animals</u>			
Live animals other than animals of division 03	224.4	312.8	-28.2%
Meat and meat preparations	28,145.6	22,502.5	25.1%
Dairy products and birds' eggs	15,433.2	13,671.9	12.9%
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	10,088.6	8,866.9	13.8%
Cereals and cereal preparations	15,319.7	13,532.7	13.2%
Vegetables and fruit	34,829.9	31,027.0	12.3%
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	2,394.0	1,741.8	37.4%
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	6,111.5	4,716.9	29.6%
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	5,120.7	4,506.5	13.6%
Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	27,464.3	29,626.1	-7.3%
<u>Beverages & tobacco</u>			
Beverages	28,273.8	28,390.5	-0.4%
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	2,738.5	2,473.5	10.7%
<u>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</u>			
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0.0	0.1	-100.0%
Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	133.1	122.2	8.9%
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	127.5	56.6	125.1%
Cork and wood	369.6	2,766.9	-86.6%
Pulp and waste paper	3.3	8.7	-61.7%
Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	24.8	541.5	-95.4%
Crude fertilizers, other than those of Division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	5,279.0	4,297.5	22.8%
Metalliferous ores and metal scraps	7.3	120.9	-93.9%
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	2,795.9	2,187.9	27.8%
<u>Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials</u>			
Coal, coke and briquettes	115.2	120.0	-4.0%
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	113,629.8	101,279.3	12.2%
Gas, natural and manufactured	1,834.9	1,010.1	81.7%
Electric current	0.0	0.0	-

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

	January-June		Chg %
	2024	2023	
<u><i>Animal & Vegetable oils, fats and waxes</i></u>			
Animal oils and fats	84.3	66.3	27.3%
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	1,366.9	1,297.4	5.4%
Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable origin; inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils, n.e.s.	219.3	210.3	4.3%
<u><i>Chemicals & related products, n.e.s</i></u>			
Organic chemicals	542.8	399.5	35.9%
Inorganic chemicals	1,232.2	743.9	65.6%
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	8,706.5	7,976.6	9.1%
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	19,550.6	17,583.0	11.2%
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	17,229.0	17,890.2	-3.7%
Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	147.7	195.7	-24.5%
Plastics in primary forms	454.4	584.6	-22.3%
Plastics in non-primary forms	9,175.3	6,886.1	33.2%
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	5,025.1	5,743.9	-12.5%
<u><i>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</i></u>			
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	130.3	122.7	6.2%
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	3,611.0	3,263.7	10.6%
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	11,911.0	9,450.5	26.0%
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	10,601.6	9,971.3	6.3%
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	5,469.7	4,419.5	23.8%
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	16,141.5	14,903.8	8.3%
Iron and steel	7,299.2	7,350.7	-0.7%
Non-ferrous metals	4,254.1	2,256.2	88.6%
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	36,796.9	32,697.0	12.5%
<u><i>Machinery & transport equipment</i></u>			
Power-generating machinery and equipment	11,597.3	6,908.7	67.9%
Machinery specialized for particular industries	6,613.7	6,154.7	7.5%
Metalworking machinery	2,168.9	433.9	399.9%
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	22,246.5	24,136.1	-7.8%
Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	8,480.7	8,625.1	-1.7%
Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	15,632.5	13,707.3	14.0%

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

	January-June		Chg %
	2024	2023	
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts	39,083.4	28,463.7	37.3%
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	56,092.7	47,364.6	18.4%
Other transport equipment	7,492.0	6,334.6	18.3%
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>			
Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	3,776.6	3,215.8	17.4%
Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	22,691.6	16,754.0	35.4%
Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1,498.7	1,612.3	-7.0%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	40,610.1	36,245.9	12.0%
Footwear	1,973.4	2,612.7	-24.5%
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	11,647.1	11,060.2	5.3%
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	18,040.8	15,335.1	17.6%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	60,051.6	65,500.5	-8.3%
<i>Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</i>			
Postal Packages not classified according to kind	584.4	582.7	0.3%
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	34,389.1	17,539.8	96.1%
Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	147.3	177.6	-17.0%
Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	2,075.3	622.1	233.6%
Miscellaneous Items	-	-	-
Total	827,308.2	731,280.7	13.1%

Methodology, Explanatory Notes and Definitions

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

System of Trade

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

Coverage

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

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

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

Valuation

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

Sources

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

Customs Tariff Law (2017 Revision) (CTL)

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

Classification

The task of the ESO, therefore, is mainly to incorporate and check the credibility of the data, and convert them into classification systems that can be useful for analysis. The process of classification is a time-intensive, laborious task as there have been a significant number of goods that are not classified or misclassified. The objective of the classification process has been to minimize the number of such cases; over the years, the number of commodities that are not classified by HS codes has diminished. In addition to the classification by SITC codes, ESO also classifies all imported commodities by Broad Economic Category (BEC) based on international guidelines issued by the United Nations (UN).

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

Limitations

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

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

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Other Publications Produced by the Economics and Statistics Office

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