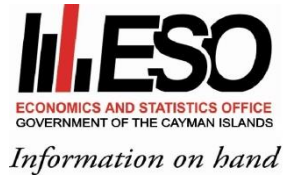




# THE CAYMAN ISLANDS' QUARTERLY TRADE STATISTICS BULLETIN: JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2019



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

## Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

### Overview

The total value of merchandise imports grew by 28.8 percent to \$329.18 million for the quarter ended September 2019 compared to \$255.55 million recorded in the September 2018 quarter. This performance was driven by a 32.4 percent growth in the value of imported non-petroleum goods, along with a 5.7 percent increase in imports of petroleum and petroleum-related goods (see Table 2).

Growth was recorded for most SITC categories, mainly *machinery and transport equipment, miscellaneous manufactured articles and chemicals and related products n.e.s*, which grew by 18.0 percent, 7.1 percent and 13.1 percent, respectively. Additionally, *crude materials, inedible, except fuels* rose by 24.0, while *commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere* grew by \$55.82 million. However, there were reductions in the imports of *manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials and food and live animals* by 3.1 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively, over the corresponding quarter of 2018 (Table 1).

In terms of imports by source country, imports from most of our major trading partners increased especially the USA, Mexico, Japan, Switzerland, U.K. and Canada, while goods imported from Panama and South Korea contracted for the review quarter (see Table 4).

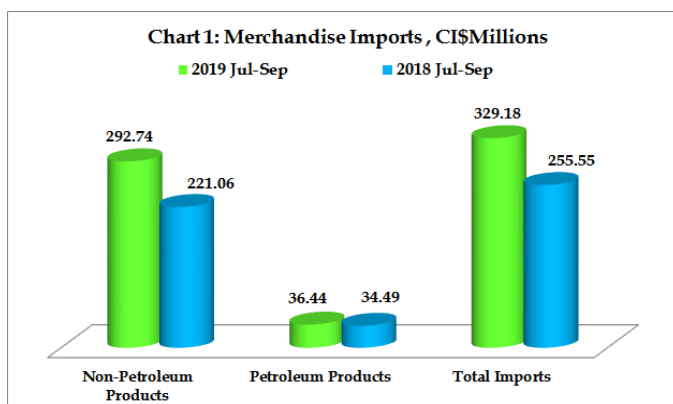
Table1. Merchandise Imports by Broad Economic Classification (BEC) (Rev 4)

	2019	2018	Change
	QTR 3	QTR 3	
	CIS000		%
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>329,179.8</b>	<b>255,552.3</b>	<b>28.8%</b>
Capital goods	30,514.1	23,271.1	31.1%
Intermediate goods	134,058.3	75,833.4	76.8%
Consumption goods	116,932.0	109,002.9	7.3%
Motor Spirit	34,828.7	33,366.1	4.4%
Passenger Motor Vehicles	9,378.4	10,324.9	-9.2%
Goods not elsewhere specified	3,468.3	3,753.8	-7.6%

Analysis of imports by Broad Economic Classification showed that growth was recorded in most sub-categories. There were substantial increases in the imports of *intermediate, capital and consumption goods*, by 76.8 percent, 31.1 percent, and 7.3 percent, respectively (see Table 1 above). Imports of *motor spirit* grew by 4.4 percent for the quarter. However, imports of *passenger motor vehicles* and *goods not elsewhere specified* fell by 9.2 percent and 7.6 percent, respectively, for the third quarter of 2019.

### Imports by SITC Category

Imports of *commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere* grew by \$55.82 million



relative to the corresponding quarter in 2018. This significant growth reflected the larger importation of non-monetary gold bullion by \$56.3 million. However, imports of *special commodities and transactions not classified according to kind* declined by 21.7 percent relative to the corresponding quarter in 2018.

**Machinery and transport equipment** grew by 18.0 percent, mainly on account of increased importation of *electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s.*, by 31.6 percent, *road vehicles* by 14.5 percent and *other transport equipment* by 79.8 percent. However, there was a reduction in *telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus* by 13.6 percent (see Tables 2 and 7).

**Miscellaneous manufactured articles** imports increased by 7.1 percent (\$3.76 million), which reflected increased *miscellaneous manufactured articles* by 10.5 percent, *professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus* by 19.7 percent. Also contributing to the growth was the 8.6 percent increase in imports of *photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies n.e.s.* In contrast, *furniture and parts thereof* fell by 3.5 percent during the September quarter.

**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.** increased by 13.1 percent over the corresponding quarter of 2018. This reflected growth in several items such as *dyeing tanning and colouring materials* (92.3%) and *chemical materials and products, n.e.s.* (42.1%). Imports of *essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials* recorded growth of 10.0 percent. However, imports of *plastics in non-primary form* declined by 23.1 percent for the review quarter.

**Beverages and Tobacco** recorded an overall growth of 13.6 percent due to the increased importation of *beverages* by 18.0 percent. Imports of *Tobacco and Tobacco manufactures* shrunk by 7.1 percent, which was driven by a decline in the imports of cigarettes for the quarter.

**Crude materials, inedible, (except fuel)** imports grew by 24.0 percent, which primarily reflected

increased imports of *textile fibres* and *crude fertilizers* by \$0.67 million and crude fertilizers by 30.6 percent, respectively. In contrast, there was a 5.6 percent reduction in imports of *cork and wood* for the review quarter.

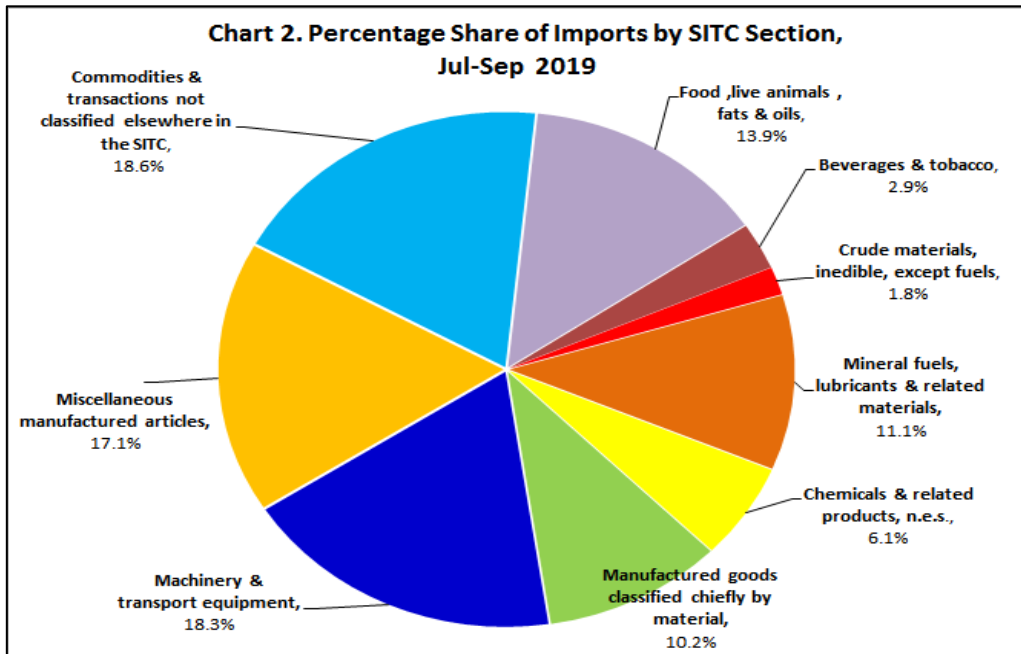
**Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes** recorded an increase of 10.8 percent due to the rise in the importation of *refined or fractioned fixed vegetable fats and oils* by 10.7 percent.

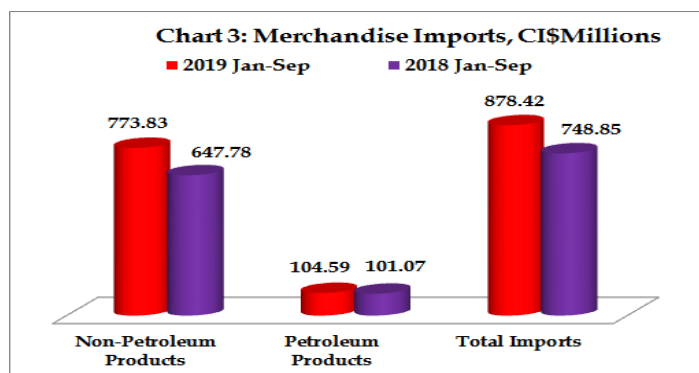
In contrast, **manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials** recorded a decline of 3.1 percent to settle at \$33.46 million for the third quarter of 2019. This reflected reductions in the imports of *non-ferrous metals* and *iron and steel* by 77.3 percent and 30.2 percent, respectively. These decreases were more than sufficient to offset the growth in imports of *manufactures of metals, n.e.s.* (14.5%) and *cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)* (44.7%).

**Food and live animals** (which includes animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes) recorded an overall decline of 1.5 percent due to a reduction in the imports of *miscellaneous edible products and preparations* by 41.7 percent. The overall reduction was recorded notwithstanding increases in imports of *vegetables and fruit* of 16.8 percent, and *meat and meat preparations* by 13.4 percent. Imports of *fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates* and *coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof* had notable increases of 22.9 percent and 24.9 percent, respectively.

**Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials** reached \$36.44 million, an increase of 5.7 percent over the corresponding quarter of 2018. This growth reflected the increase in the volume of fuel imported, notwithstanding the fall in average prices on the international market during the period.

Table 2. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)(Rev 4), CI\$Millions			
Section	Jul-Sep		%
	2019	2018	Change
Food and live animals	45.40	46.08	-1.5%
Beverages and tobacco	9.70	8.53	13.6%
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	5.80	4.67	24.0%
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.40	0.36	10.8%
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	19.95	17.64	13.1%
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	33.46	34.52	-3.1%
Machinery and transport equipment	60.33	51.14	18.0%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	56.44	52.68	7.1%
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	61.26	5.44	1027.1%
<b>Non-Petroleum Products</b>	<b>292.74</b>	<b>221.06</b>	<b>32.43%</b>
<b>Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials*</b>	<b>36.44</b>	<b>34.49</b>	<b>5.65%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>329.18</b>	<b>255.55</b>	<b>28.81%</b>





In the first nine months of 2019, the value of imported non-petroleum products grew by 19.5 percent bringing the year to date total to \$773.83 million compared to \$647.78 million for the corresponding period of 2018.

**Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere** grew by 224.2 percent. This increase primarily reflected the increased imports of *non-monetary gold (excluding gold ores and concentrates)* by \$53.08 million. Partially offsetting this increase was the reduction in imports of *special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind* by 42.7 percent for the calendar year to September.

**Machinery and transport equipment** imports grew by 21.3 percent (or \$32.13 million), largely on account of increased importation of *electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s.*, by 47.3 percent, *road vehicles* by 13.8 percent and *other transport equipment* by 88.2 percent (see Tables 3 and 7).

**Miscellaneous manufactured articles** grew by 11.7 percent to \$168.90 million as a result of increases in the imports of *furniture and parts thereof* and *miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.* by 31.2 percent and 8.3 percent, respectively. There was also growth recorded in the importation of *photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.* by 13.7 percent.

**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials** grew by 11.4 percent to \$99.66 million as a result of increases in imported *non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.*, *iron and steel* and *cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)* of 25.7 percent, 19.3 percent, and 55.3 percent,

respectively. However, these increases were partially offset by the reduction in imports of *non-ferrous metals* imports by 61.4 percent.

**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s** increased by 9.8 percent, with *dyeing, tanning and colouring materials* increasing by 53.4 percent and *essential oils* growing by 10.7 percent. Partially offsetting these increases was a 8.3 percent reduction in imports of *plastics in non-primary form*.

**Food and live animals** (which includes animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes) recorded a growth for the first nine months of 2019 of 3.1 percent through larger imports of *vegetables and fruit* (11.3%), *meat and meat preparations* (13.1%), and *cereal and cereal preparations* (15.4%). However, *miscellaneous edible products*, which contains unclassified food items, declined by 26.6 percent for the review period.

**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels** grew by 16.7 percent for the period under review. This reflected the increased importation of *crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.* (39.1%) and *textile fibres* (341.5%) and *cork and wood* (6.2%) for the calendar year to September 2019.

**Beverages and tobacco** imports reflected an overall increase of 19.3 percent for the calendar year to September 2019. This reflected the larger importation of table wines, beers as well as non-alcoholic beverages such as aerated and mineral waters for the period. However, the purchases of *tobacco and tobacco manufactures* contracted by 25.2 percent to record \$3.80 million worth of imports for the nine month period ending September.

**Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes** recorded an increase of 15.1 percent due to the rise in the importation of *refined or fractioned fixed vegetable fats and oils* by 19.1 percent.

The total value of imported **mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials** (petroleum and petroleum related products) grew by 3.5 percent to record total petroleum imports \$104.59 million for the calendar year to September. This occurred as a

result of growth in the volumes of petroleum products imported as there was a reduction in average price of mineral fuel imported for the review period.

<b>Table 3. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)(Rev 4), C\$Millions, January- September</b>			
<b>Section</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Food and live animals	142.21	137.89	3.1%
Beverages and tobacco	34.84	29.20	19.3%
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	14.76	12.64	16.7%
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	1.24	1.08	15.1%
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	59.22	53.93	9.8%
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	99.66	89.43	11.4%
Machinery and transport equipment	182.87	150.74	21.3%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	168.90	151.24	11.7%
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	70.14	21.63	224.2%
<b>Non-Petroleum Products</b>	<b>773.83</b>	<b>647.78</b>	<b>19.5%</b>
<b>Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials*</b>	<b>104.59</b>	<b>101.07</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>878.42</b>	<b>748.85</b>	<b>17.3%</b>
<b>* Also referred to as petroleum and related oils</b>			

## Imports by Country of Origin

For the quarter ending September 2019, the overall increase in the value of goods imported was driven by the 36.0 percent or \$76.99 million growth in imports from the **USA**, Cayman's leading trading partner (see Table 4). Total imports from the USA was valued at \$290.57 million, compared to \$213.58 million for the corresponding period in 2018. This outturn was driven by an increase in the importation of non-monetary gold, electrical machinery and food items such as vegetables and vegetables from that country.

Imports from **Mexico** surged by 61.8 percent for the third quarter of 2019. This reflected increased importation of building materials such as cement, ceramic tiles, various glass windows and doors. There was also an increase in road vehicles from this territory.

Cayman's imports from **Switzerland** grew to \$2.90 million, mainly due to higher imports of watches

and clocks as well as tobacco and tobacco manufactures from that territory.

For the first nine months of 2019, the growth in imports was driven by a 18.3 percent increase in imports from the **USA**. Goods originating from **Mexico** continued to post strong growth as their exports to the Cayman Islands increased by 88.3 percent (See Table 5).

Imports from the **UK** increased by \$2.31 million (28.2%) for the period. This was primarily driven by the importation of textile fibres and passenger motor vehicles.

Imports from **Japan** which grew by \$2.67 million (29.5%). This reflected larger imports of goods such as passenger motor vehicles, as well as other miscellaneous manufactured articles for the calendar year to September.

In contrast, goods exported from **Panama** (42.8%), **South Korea** (27.1%) and **Cuba** (31.9%) to the Cayman Islands all contracted for the year to date.

<b>TABLE 4. Imports by Country of Origin, C\$Million, July - September</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>% change</b>
United States	213.58	290.57	36.0%
Jamaica	8.43	8.60	2.0%
Japan	2.46	3.68	49.7%
United Kingdom	2.70	3.59	32.9%
South Korea	1.54	0.77	-50.0%
Cuba	0.22	0.17	-20.1%
Canada	0.95	1.68	75.9%
Switzerland	1.66	2.90	74.0%
Germany	1.09	1.18	8.6%
Panama	0.77	0.52	-33.0%
Mexico	2.18	3.52	61.8%
Others	19.97	12.01	-39.9%
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>255.55</b>	<b>329.18</b>	<b>28.8%</b>

<b>TABLE 5. Imports by Country of Origin, C\$Million, January - September</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>% change</b>
United States	638.62	755.29	18.3%
Jamaica	22.77	24.56	7.9%
Japan	9.06	11.73	29.5%
United Kingdom	8.18	10.49	28.2%
South Korea	4.31	3.14	-27.1%
Cuba	0.79	0.54	-31.9%
Canada	3.86	5.38	39.3%
Switzerland	4.86	6.12	26.0%
Germany	3.60	4.78	32.6%
Panama	2.65	1.52	-42.8%
Mexico	5.70	10.73	88.3%
Others	44.45	44.14	-0.7%
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>748.85</b>	<b>878.42</b>	<b>17.3%</b>

## Imports by Broad Economic Categories (BEC)

For the September 2019 quarter, analysis of imports by Broad Economic Categories (BEC) or final use shows that all major categories except *goods not elsewhere specified* recorded growth (see Table 6a).

**Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified** recorded an increase of 98.4 percent which was primarily driven by the larger importation of processed industrial supplies by 100.7 percent. This was primarily due to the increased imports of non-monetary gold for the quarter ending September 2019.

**Consumer goods not elsewhere specified** grew by 11.2 percent to \$63.16 million with the increases reflected in all *durable* (1.8%) and *non-durable* (5.5%) goods. However, there was growth in *semi-durable* goods of 24.8 percent during the period.

The 23.4 percent growth in **Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof** was driven by the increase in *other industrial* (260.7%) and *other non-industrial* transport equipment (76.2%). There was also a 13.5 percent growth in imports of *parts and accessories* of transport equipment for the quarter. However, there was a 9.2 percent contraction in imports of passenger motor vehicles.

**Capital goods** imports for July to September 2019 was 16.3 percent higher than the corresponding quarter in 2018 due to the larger imports of *capital goods (except transport equipment)* and *parts and accessories* of capital goods of 20.2 percent and 7.6 percent, respectively.

**Food and Beverages** imports grew by 0.8 percent primarily from the larger imports of primary food and beverage mainly for household consumption which increased by 9.7 percent. In contrast, processed food for household consumption contracted 4.5 percent. However, processed food mainly for industrial use grew by 38.5 percent.

For January to September 2019, reflected a similar pattern to the June quarter as all major categories recorded growth (see Table 6b below).

**Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified** recorded an increase of 44.7 percent, which was primarily driven by the increased importation of processed industrial supplies such as building materials by 45.4 percent.

**Capital goods** imports for the calendar year to September 2019 was \$112.68 million, which was 22.7 percent larger than the corresponding period in 2018. This was due to the increased imports of both *capital goods (except transport equipment)* by 19.6 percent, as well as *parts and accessories of capital goods* which increased by 30.8 percent.

**Consumer goods not elsewhere specified** grew by 9.8 percent to \$186.81 million on account of the 15.0 percent and 10.8 percent increase in *semi-durable* and *durable* goods for the first nine months of 2019. Imports of *non-durable* consumer goods rose marginally by 2.0 percent for the period under review.

The 21.4 percent growth in **transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof** reflected the 67.3 percent increase in non-industrial transport equipment to \$15.43 million for January to September 2019. Passenger motor vehicles was the 3.6 percent larger than the corresponding nine months of 2018.

**Food and Beverages** grew by 7.0 percent primarily from the increase in processed food for household consumption by 7.8 percent. Primary food and beverage rose by 3.4 percent due to the expansion in the imports of primary food mainly for industrial consumption for the first nine months of 2019.

**Table 6a. Merchandise Imports by Broad Economic Classification (BEC) (Rev 4)**

CI\$ 000

Broad Economic Categories	Jul-Sep		%Chg
	2019	2018	
<b>1.1 Food and beverages</b>	<b>52,697.30</b>	<b>52,261.27</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>11. Primary</b>	<b>14,584.67</b>	<b>13,163.28</b>	<b>10.8%</b>
111. Mainly for industry	1,166.97	930.68	25.4%
112. Mainly for household consumption	13,417.70	12,232.60	9.7%
<b>12. Processed</b>	<b>38,112.62</b>	<b>39,097.99</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>
121. Mainly for industry	2,541.29	1,834.37	38.5%
122. Mainly for household consumption	35,571.33	37,263.62	-4.5%
<b>2. Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>111,587.46</b>	<b>56,233.75</b>	<b>98.4%</b>
21. Primary	3,715.22	2,498.98	48.7%
22. Processed	107,872.25	53,734.76	100.7%
<b>3. Fuels and lubricants</b>	<b>36,335.56</b>	<b>34,494.09</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
31. Primary	75.22	-	-
32. Processed	36,260.34	34,494.09	5.1%
321. Motor spirit	34,828.67	33,366.15	4.4%
322. Other	1,431.67	1,127.94	26.9%
<b>4. Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof</b>	<b>37,192.98</b>	<b>31,968.29</b>	<b>16.3%</b>
41. Capital goods (except transport equipment)	26,692.00	22,211.54	20.2%
42. Parts and accessories	10,500.99	9,756.75	7.6%
<b>5. Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof</b>	<b>24,736.42</b>	<b>20,047.22</b>	<b>23.4%</b>
51. Passenger motor cars	9,378.39	10,324.88	-9.2%
<b>52. Other</b>	<b>8,603.32</b>	<b>3,772.45</b>	<b>128.1%</b>
521. Industrial	3,822.11	1,059.61	260.7%
522. Non-industrial	4,781.21	2,712.84	76.2%
53. Parts and accessories	6,754.71	5,949.90	13.5%
<b>6. Consumer goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>63,161.76</b>	<b>56,793.84</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
61. Durable	19,938.67	19,584.85	1.8%
62. Semi-durable	25,629.71	20,536.45	24.8%
63. Non-durable	17,593.38	16,672.54	5.5%
<b>7. Goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>3,468.27</b>	<b>3,753.83</b>	<b>-7.6%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>329,179.76</b>	<b>255,552.28</b>	<b>28.8%</b>



**Table 6b. Merchandise Imports by Broad Economic Classification (BEC) (Rev 4)**

CIS 000's, January-September

Broad Economic Categories	2019	2018	%Chg
<b>1.1 Food and beverages</b>	<b>170,237.93</b>	<b>159,082.09</b>	<b>7.0%</b>
<b>11. Primary</b>	<b>45,872.42</b>	<b>44,345.48</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
111. Mainly for industry	3,811.65	3,011.28	26.6%
112. Mainly for household consumption	42,060.77	41,334.20	1.8%
<b>12. Processed</b>	<b>124,365.51</b>	<b>114,736.61</b>	<b>8.4%</b>
121. Mainly for industry	7,033.44	5,891.62	19.4%
122. Mainly for household consumption	117,332.07	108,844.99	7.8%
<b>2. Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>216,406.02</b>	<b>149,547.72</b>	<b>44.7%</b>
21. Primary	9,147.06	7,049.32	29.8%
22. Processed	207,258.96	142,498.40	45.4%
<b>3. Fuels and lubricants</b>	<b>104,389.22</b>	<b>100,635.88</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
31. Primary	77.69	-	-
32. Processed	104,311.52	100,635.88	3.7%
321. Motor spirit	100,953.15	97,802.08	3.2%
322. Other	3,358.37	2,833.80	18.5%
<b>4. Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof</b>	<b>112,684.17</b>	<b>91,846.42</b>	<b>22.7%</b>
41. Capital goods (except transport equipment)	79,222.68	66,254.75	19.6%
42. Parts and accessories	33,461.49	25,591.67	30.8%
<b>5. Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof</b>	<b>76,029.74</b>	<b>62,649.67</b>	<b>21.4%</b>
51. Passenger motor cars	32,093.72	30,977.20	3.6%
52. Other	<b>24,234.79</b>	<b>13,699.68</b>	<b>76.9%</b>
521. Industrial	8,803.80	4,478.06	96.6%
522. Non-industrial	15,430.99	9,221.62	67.3%
53. Parts and accessories	19,701.24	17,972.79	9.6%
<b>6. Consumer goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>186,813.93</b>	<b>170,175.44</b>	<b>9.8%</b>
61. Durable	58,761.25	53,044.63	10.8%
62. Semi-durable	75,653.69	65,779.14	15.0%
63. Non-durable	52,398.99	51,351.66	2.0%
<b>7. Goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>11,862.41</b>	<b>14,916.73</b>	<b>-20.5%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>878,423.41</b>	<b>748,853.94</b>	<b>17.3%</b>

**Table 7. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CI\$000**

	Jul-Sep		Chg %
	2019	2018	
<b><u>Food and live animals</u></b>			
Live animals other than animals of division 03	113.9	43.8	160.3%
Meat and meat preparations	8,604.7	7,586.0	13.4%
Dairy products and birds' eggs	4,570.9	4,471.6	2.2%
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	3,661.7	2,979.0	22.9%
Cereals and cereal preparations	4,851.2	4,704.7	3.1%
Vegetables and fruit	12,834.9	10,986.2	16.8%
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	656.8	629.9	4.3%
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	1,623.0	1,299.2	24.9%
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	1,347.8	1,143.2	17.9%
Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	7,137.9	12,236.1	-41.7%
<b><u>Beverages &amp; tobacco</u></b>			
Beverages	8,310.7	7,041.5	18.0%
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1,387.2	1,492.6	-7.1%
<b><u>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</u></b>			
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0.0	0.2	-100.0%
Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	105.3	83.8	25.6%
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	5.4	23.2	-76.6%
Cork and wood	2,080.3	2,202.7	-5.6%
Pulp and waste paper	0.0	0.0	-
Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	725.5	57.7	1156.5%
Crude fertilizers, other than those of Division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	2,354.9	1,803.5	30.6%
Metalliferous ores and metal scraps	0.0	3.6	-98.6%
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	525.9	500.2	5.1%
<b><u>Mineral fuels, lubricants &amp; related materials</u></b>			
Coal, coke and briquettes	4.1	1.6	163.8%
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	35,233.6	33,555.1	5.0%
Gas, natural and manufactured	1,204.3	936.5	28.6%
Electric current	0.0	0.0	-
<b><u>Animal &amp; Vegetable oils, fats and waxes</u></b>			
Animal oils and fats	2.8	1.7	65.8%
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	328.1	296.3	10.7%
Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable origin; inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils, n.e.s.	66.2	60.3	9.8%

**Table 7(cont'd). Merchandise Imports by Standard International  
Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CUS000**

	Jul-Sep		Chg %
	2019	2018	
<b><u>Chemicals &amp; related products, n.e.s</u></b>			
Organic chemicals	124.7	145.8	-14.5%
Inorganic chemicals	366.8	335.5	9.3%
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	3,492.3	1,816.3	92.3%
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	5,779.8	6,054.7	-4.5%
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	5,419.9	4,925.9	10.0%
Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	80.6	127.1	-36.6%
Plastics in primary forms	278.7	150.9	84.7%
Plastics in non-primary forms	1,642.2	2,134.7	-23.1%
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	2,764.2	1,945.8	42.1%
<b><u>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</u></b>			
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	27.7	28.1	-1.5%
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1,390.4	1,458.1	-4.6%
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	2,824.0	1,951.5	44.7%
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	3,791.1	3,320.9	14.2%
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	2,190.9	1,972.8	11.1%
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	5,958.0	5,797.6	2.8%
Iron and steel	2,503.6	3,584.4	-30.2%
Non-ferrous metals	987.2	4,357.8	-77.3%
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	13,790.6	12,049.2	14.5%
<b><u>Machinery &amp; transport equipment</u></b>			
Power-generating machinery and equipment	2,179.2	1,596.7	36.5%
Machinery specialized for particular industries	2,558.1	2,057.7	24.3%
Metalworking machinery	183.7	199.2	-7.8%
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	9,351.9	8,419.2	11.1%
Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	4,917.4	3,889.0	26.4%
Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	6,502.0	7,523.3	-13.6%

**Table 7(cont'd). Merchandise Imports by Standard International  
Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, C1\$000**

	Jul-Sep		Chg %
	2019	2018	
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	12,973.0	9,860.7	31.6%
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	17,477.4	15,269.3	14.5%
Other transport equipment	4,184.3	2,326.8	79.8%
<b><i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i></b>			
Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	2,039.3	1,618.8	26.0%
Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	9,547.0	9,888.5	-3.5%
Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	575.0	403.2	42.6%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	12,901.0	12,599.3	2.4%
Footwear	970.7	807.9	20.2%
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	3,742.1	3,125.7	19.7%
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	6,096.5	5,616.0	8.6%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	20,569.1	18,618.6	10.5%
<b><i>Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</i></b>			
Postal Packages not classified according to kind	496.9	452.1	9.9%
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	2,069.0	2,642.6	-21.7%
Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	217.6	113.4	91.9%
Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	58,478.9	2,227.1	2525.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>329,179.8</b>	<b>255,552.3</b>	<b>28.8%</b>

**Table 8. Merchandise Imports by Standard International  
Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CI\$ 000's, January-September**

	2019	2018	Chg %
<b><u>Food and live animals</u></b>			
Live animals other than animals of division 03	223.42	179.72	24.3%
Meat and meat preparations	25,945.45	22,949.50	13.1%
Dairy products and birds' eggs	15,563.21	14,952.11	4.1%
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	11,908.90	10,023.76	18.8%
Cereals and cereal preparations	14,428.37	12,507.26	15.4%
Vegetables and fruit	38,612.31	34,682.62	11.3%
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	1,844.57	1,906.25	-3.2%
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	5,633.11	4,364.32	29.1%
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	4,033.92	3,626.84	11.2%
Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	24,012.75	32,699.39	-26.6%
<b><u>Beverages &amp; tobacco</u></b>			
Beverages	31,040.76	24,112.10	28.7%
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3,802.97	5,086.55	-25.2%
<b><u>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</u></b>			
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0.00	0.16	-100.0%
Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	286.10	190.05	50.5%
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	29.97	47.53	-36.9%
Cork and wood	5,645.35	5,313.47	6.2%
Pulp and waste paper	3.27	2.67	22.4%
Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	788.70	178.66	341.5%
Crude fertilizers, other than those of Division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	5,477.90	5,180.02	5.8%
Metalliferous ores and metal scraps	156.87	24.32	545.1%
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	2,366.90	1,701.93	39.1%
<b><u>Mineral fuels, lubricants &amp; related materials</u></b>			
Coal, coke and briquettes	22.12	10.00	121.2%
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	101,782.60	98,706.19	3.1%
Gas, natural and manufactured	2,786.52	2,353.03	18.4%
Electric current	0.00	0.00	-
<b><u>Animal &amp; Vegetable oils, fats and waxes</u></b>			
Animal oils and fats	4.06	8.32	-51.2%
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	1,069.57	898.41	19.1%

**Table 8. Merchandise Imports by Standard International  
Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CI\$ 000's, January-September**

	2019	2018	Chg %
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.	169.63	173.01	-2.0%
<b><u>Chemicals &amp; related products, n.e.s</u></b>			
Organic chemicals	433.05	563.38	-23.1%
Inorganic chemicals	913.24	834.90	9.4%
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	10,191.08	6,644.24	53.4%
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	17,102.32	16,597.01	3.0%
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	16,586.89	14,987.38	10.7%
Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	334.52	379.15	-11.8%
Plastics in primary forms	816.50	683.14	19.5%
Plastics in non-primary forms	5,458.44	5,955.55	-8.3%
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	7,380.48	7,281.61	1.4%
<b><u>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</u></b>			
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	98.03	72.65	34.9%
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	4,339.47	4,245.00	2.2%
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	8,050.68	5,183.81	55.3%
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	11,705.08	9,545.52	22.6%
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	7,570.49	5,603.18	35.1%
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	18,723.49	14,890.12	25.7%
Iron and steel	8,111.89	6,802.06	19.3%
Non-ferrous metals	2,670.64	6,926.76	-61.4%
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	38,391.94	36,162.74	6.2%
<b><u>Machinery &amp; transport equipment</u></b>			
Power-generating machinery and equipment	5,129.73	4,912.68	4.4%
Machinery specialized for particular industries	7,507.70	5,998.82	25.2%
Metalworking machinery	513.28	740.82	-30.7%
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	28,913.10	24,490.09	18.1%
Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	15,070.89	10,961.73	37.5%
Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	20,194.71	22,802.97	-11.4%

**Table 8. Merchandise Imports by Standard International  
Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CI\$ 000's, January-September**

	2019	2018	Chg %
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	38,167.99	25,916.05	47.3%
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	55,097.40	48,399.55	13.8%
Other transport equipment	12,270.62	6,519.52	88.2%
<b><u>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</u></b>			
Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	5,809.98	4,065.47	42.9%
Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	29,464.85	22,451.36	31.2%
Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	2,079.84	1,436.33	44.8%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	38,053.05	38,072.26	-0.1%
Footwear	2,633.33	2,266.06	16.2%
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	10,997.66	10,075.97	9.1%
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	19,684.89	17,318.23	13.7%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	60,175.62	55,556.31	8.3%
Postal Packages not classified according to kind	1,459.69	1,378.38	5.9%
<b><u>Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</u></b>			
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	6,299.55	10,986.89	-42.7%
Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	365.65	333.28	9.7%
Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	62,016.35	8,934.76	594.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>878,423.4</b>	<b>748,853.9</b>	<b>17.3%</b>

## 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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