



THE CAYMAN ISLANDS' QUARTERLY TRADE STATISTICS BULLETIN: JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2021



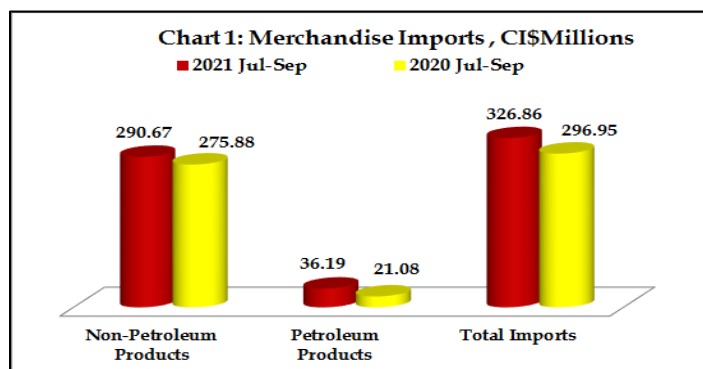
This publication is produced by the Economics and Statistics Office from data supplied mainly by the Customs Department. The data presented in this bulletin are preliminary and subject to revision in the subsequent quarterly bulletins and annual report as new information are obtained.

Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

Overview

The total value of merchandise imports expanded by 10.1 percent to \$326.86 million for the quarter ended September 2021 compared to \$296.95 million recorded in 2020. This performance was driven by the 5.4 percent and 71.7 percent growth in the values of imported non-petroleum and petroleum-related goods, respectively (see Table 2).

There were increases in *manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials*, which grew by 29.7 percent, *machinery and transport equipment*, *food and live animals*, and *chemicals and related products* by 17.6 percent, 11.0 percent, and 16.7 percent, respectively. Also, there was a growth in the import of *beverages and tobacco* imports by 32.5 percent. However, there were reductions in imports of *miscellaneous manufactured articles and commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere* 18.5 and 31.5 percent, respectively, over the corresponding quarter of 2020 (Table 2).



In terms of imports by source country, imports

from countries such as the United States, Japan, Canada and Germany recorded increases. In contrast, Jamaica, the United Kingdom and Cuba recorded reductions for the review quarter.

In general, imports for the September 2021 quarter was above the levels recorded for the previous corresponding period due to the recovering of economic activity from the global Covid-19 pandemic.

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

	2021 QTR 3	2020 QTR 3	Change
	CIS\$000		%
Total Imports	326,860.5	296,953.2	10.1%
Capital goods	38,356.0	34,636.9	10.7%
Intermediate goods	102,339.1	124,201.2	-17.6%
Consumption goods	129,866.2	105,995.0	22.5%
Motor Spirit	35,186.8	20,078.0	75.3%
Passenger Motor Vehicles	15,408.5	8,165.0	88.7%
Goods not elsewhere specified	5,704.0	3,877.1	47.1%

Analysis of imports by Broad Economic Classification (BEC) showed that increases were recorded in imports of *consumption* (22.5%) and *capital goods* (10.7%), as well as *motor spirit* and *passenger motor vehicles* by 75.3 percent and 88.7 percent, respectively (see Table 1 above). In contrast, imports of *intermediate goods* decreased by 17.6 percent for the third quarter of 2021.

Imports by SITC Category

Imports of **manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials** increased by 29.7 percent (\$11.2 million) to settle at \$48.8 million for the third quarter of 2021. This reflected growth in *cork and wood manufactures* (77.2%), *manufactures of metals* (18.3%), *iron and steel* (83.4%), and *non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.* (29.9%). In contrast, there was a decline in the purchase of *rubber manufactures, n.e.s.*, by 28.0 percent for the review quarter.

Imports of **machinery and transport equipment** grew by 17.6 percent (\$10.8 million), mainly on account of increased importation of *road vehicles* by 27.6 percent, *general industrial machinery and equipment n.e.s* by 38.2 percent and *power-generating machinery and equipment* by 138.4 percent, as well as *other transport equipment* which grew by 131.1 percent. However, the increase was partially offset by declines in imports of *telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus* and *electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances* by 18.7 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively, for the September 2021 quarter (see Tables 2 and 8).

Food and live animals recorded a growth of 11.0 percent (\$4.7 million) due to the more considerable importation of *vegetables and fruit* by (4.8%), *meat and meat preparations* (16.3%), *fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates* (13.6%) and *cereal & cereal preparations* (9.2%) for the review quarter. Additionally, there was growth in the imports of *miscellaneous edible products and preparations* and imports of *live animals* by 26.4 percent and 119.2 percent, respectively.

Chemicals and related products, n.e.s., grew by 16.7 percent over the corresponding quarter of 2020. This reflected the increase in the importation of *plastics in non-primary form* (72.2%), *dyeing, tanning and colouring materials* by 27.4 percent, *essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials* (13.5%) and *medicinal and pharmaceutical products* (11.2%). In contrast, there was a reduction in the imports of *chemicals materials and products, n.e.s* by 21.6 percent.

Beverages and Tobacco recorded a growth of 32.5 percent due to the increase in the imports of

beverages by 55.9 percent, with increases in most major alcoholic *beverages* such as distilled spirits, beer, rum and whiskies. In contrast, there was a marginal decrease in the imports of *waters, including natural/artificial mineral waters & aerated waters, not containing added sugar* and *waters (including mineral waters & aerated waters) containing added sugar* by 6.0 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively. *Tobacco and Tobacco manufactures* imports declined by 30.4 percent.

Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes grew by 46.8 percent due to the increase in the importation of *fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated* by 52.4 percent and *animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed* by 9.9 percent.

Crude materials, inedible (except fuel) imports were higher by 11.6 percent, which reflected increased imports of *crude fertilizers* (13.4%) and *cork and wood* (6.9%).

In contrast, **commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere** fell by \$4.19 million relative to the third quarter of 2020. Most items in this section had a modest increase, but this was offset by a decrease in the imports of *non-monetary gold*.

Miscellaneous manufactured articles had an overall decline of 18.5 percent (\$15.4 million). There were reductions in the imports of *miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.* of 49.9 percent, primarily arising from a normalization from a large shipment of banknotes in the previous corresponding quarter. This reduction more than offset the increases in the importation of *furniture and parts* (41.6%) and *articles of apparel and clothing* (39.3%) and an increase in *professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus*, which grew by 61.3 percent.

Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials reached \$36.19 million, an increase of 71.7 percent over the corresponding quarter a year ago, reflecting the growth in average fuel prices.

Table 2. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)(Rev 4), CI\$Millions			
Section	July-September		%
	2021	2020	Change
Food and live animals	47.08	42.40	11.0%
Beverages and tobacco	12.61	9.52	32.5%
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	6.17	5.53	11.6%
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	0.55	0.38	46.8%
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	26.76	22.93	16.7%
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	48.78	37.62	29.7%
Machinery and transport equipment	72.16	61.39	17.6%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	67.45	82.80	-18.5%
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	9.12	13.31	-31.5%
Non-Petroleum Products	290.67	275.88	5.4%
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials*	36.19	21.08	71.7%
Total	326.86	296.95	10.1%
* Also referred to as petroleum and related oils			

Chart 2. Percentage Share of Imports by SITC Section, July- September 2021

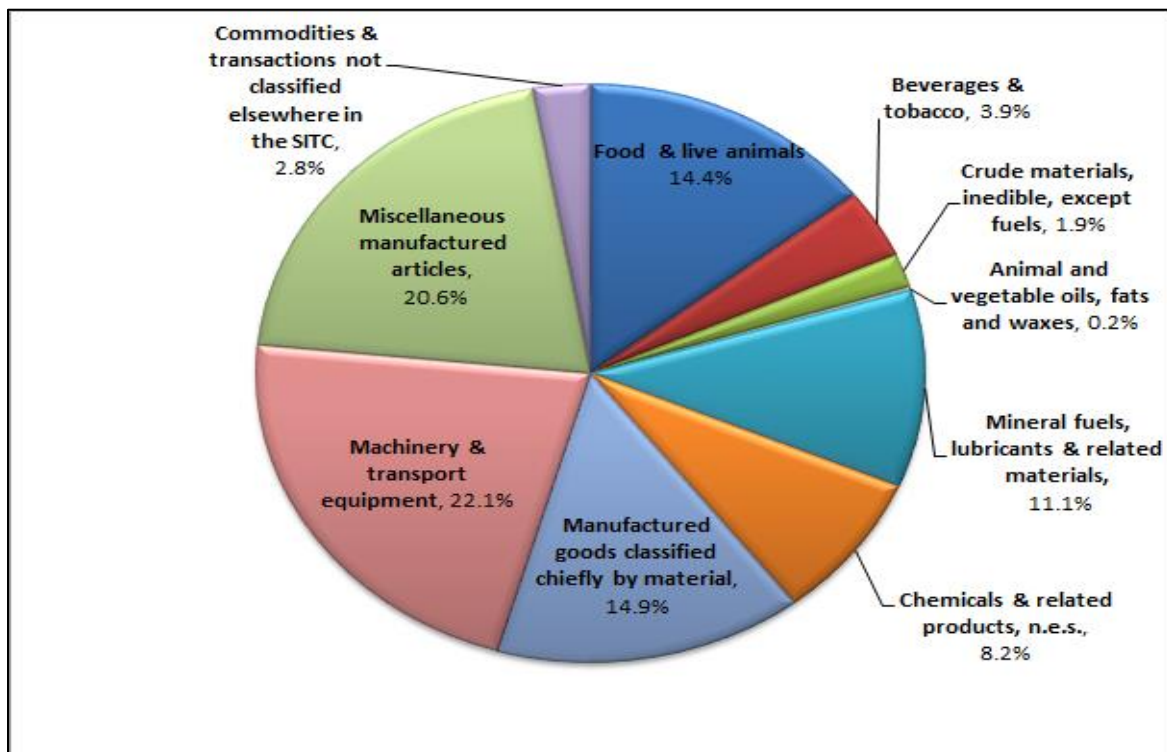
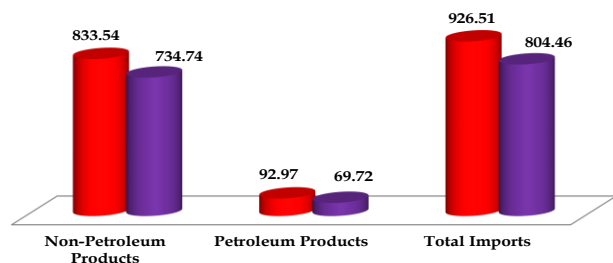


Chart 3: Merchandise Imports, CI\$Millions

■ 2021 Jan-Sep ■ 2020 Jan-Sep



In the first nine months of 2021, the value of imported non-petroleum products increased by 13.4 percent, bringing the year-to-date total to \$833.54 million compared to \$734.74 million for the same period of 2020.

Imports of **machinery and transport equipment** grew by 25.9 percent (or \$43.95 million), mainly on account of increased importation of *road vehicles* by 35.4 percent, *general industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s* by 27.2 percent and *electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s* by 24.0 percent (see Tables 3 and 9).

Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials increased by 33.3 percent to \$132.15 million as a result of increases in imports of *manufactures of metals, n.e.s* (32.8%), *cork and wood manufactures (except furniture)* (90.5%), *non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.* (41.3%), and *iron and steel* (76.0%). In contrast, there was a decline reflected in the imports of *rubber manufactures, n.e.s* by 30.3%.

Miscellaneous manufactured articles increased by 10.4 percent to \$185.16 million as a result of an increase in all sub-categories except *miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.*, which decreased by 12.5 percent. The major sub-categories that increased were *furniture and parts thereof* (29.6%), *articles of apparel and clothing accessories* (29.7%), *professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.* (38.2%) and *photographic apparatus and equipment* (39.5%) for the first nine months of 2021.

Chemicals and related products, n.e.s increased by 19.7 percent, with *plastics in non-primary forms* (132.9%), *dyeing, tanning and colouring materials* (25.5%), and *essential oils* (20.4%) the major items.

However, the increase was partially offset by reductions in imports of *chemical materials and products, n.e.s.* (18.4%) and *inorganic chemicals* (15.6%).

Food and live animals imports increased for the first nine months of 2021 by 3.6 percent through larger imports of *meat and meat preparations* (10.3%), *feeding stuff for animals* (16.5%), *vegetable and fruit* (1.7%) and *miscellaneous edible products and preparations* (13.3%). In contrast, there was decreased imports of food items such as *fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof* (6.1%), *cereals and cereal preparations* (4.2%) and *dairy products and bird's eggs* (7.5%).

For the first nine months of 2021, **Beverages and tobacco imports** were higher by 16.1 percent. This reflected an increase in imports of *beverages* by 23.5 percent. However, this was partially offset by a 20.3 percent decline in imports of tobacco and tobacco manufacture for the first nine months of 2021.

Crude materials, inedible, except fuels imports, grew by 25.7 percent for the first nine months of the calendar year 2021. This reflected the larger importation of *crude fertilizers* of \$1.79 million and *cork and wood* of \$1.52 million for the period.

Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes grew 30.2 percent due to an increase in the importation of *fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated* imports by 32.4 percent.

In contrast, **commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere** recorded a reduction of \$21.99 million. This decline reflected decreased imports of *non-monetary gold* (\$29.03 million) offset chiefly by increases in *special commodities and transactions not classified according to kind* (119.0%) and *postal packages not classified according to kind* (85.9%).

The total value of imported *mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials* (petroleum and petroleum-related products) increased by 33.4 percent to record imports of \$92.97 million.

Table 3. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)(Rev 4), CUS\$Millions			
Section	January-September		%
	2021	2020	Change
Food and live animals	140.86	135.96	3.6%
Beverages and tobacco	34.38	29.62	16.1%
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	18.94	15.07	25.7%
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	1.52	1.17	30.2%
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	76.09	63.57	19.7%
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	132.15	99.12	33.3%
Machinery and transport equipment	213.49	169.54	25.9%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	185.16	167.76	10.4%
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	30.95	52.94	-41.5%
Non-Petroleum Products	833.54	734.74	13.4%
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials*	92.97	69.72	33.4%
Total	926.51	804.46	15.2%
* Also referred to as petroleum and related oils			

Imports by Country of Origin

For the quarter ending September 2021 (Table 4), the increase in the value of goods imported (10.1%) was due mainly to the 20.0 percent (\$44.5 million) increase in imports from the United States of America (USA).

Imports from **Japan** grew by 60.5 percent. This increase primarily reflected the increased importation of vehicles.

Imports of goods originating from **Germany** and **South Korea** reflected increases of \$1.26 million and \$0.90 million, respectively, for the September 2021 quarter. The increased importation from **South Korea** was also attributed to the increased importation of road vehicles.

In contrast, imports from the **United Kingdom (UK)** decreased by \$32.2 million (83.6%) for the review quarter. This primarily reflected reduced importation of road vehicles, various consumer food items, and some chemical materials.

Cayman's imports from **Jamaica** and **Cuba** saw decreases of 3.0 percent and 59.5 percent, respectively, for the third quarter of 2021.

In terms of the calendar year to September 2021 period (See Table 5), imports from the **UK** declined by \$25.37 million (52.6%).

Other declines were recorded in imports from **Canada** (3.2%) and **Cuba** (66.5%).

The **USA** continues to dominate the Cayman Islands imports reflecting a 15.6 percent increase in imports, amounting to \$754.6 million at the end of September 2021.

Table 4. Imports by Country of Origin, CI\$Million July-September			
Country	2021 Qtr3	2020 Qtr3	% chg
United States	266.75	222.27	20.0%
Jamaica	10.99	11.33	-3.0%
Japan	4.52	2.82	60.5%
United Kingdom	6.30	38.45	-83.6%
South Korea	1.03	0.13	683.0%
Cuba	0.04	0.10	-59.5%
Canada	2.41	2.05	17.3%
Switzerland	1.58	0.91	74.9%
Germany	2.78	1.52	83.3%
Panama	2.08	1.39	49.2%
Mexico	4.75	4.05	17.1%
Others	23.63	11.92	98.2%
TOTAL IMPORTS	326.86	296.95	10.1%

Table 5. Imports by Country of Origin, CI\$Million January-September			
Country	2021-YTD	2020-YTD	% chg
United States	754.55	652.59	15.6%
Jamaica	31.99	28.74	11.3%
Japan	12.99	9.33	39.2%
United Kingdom	22.82	48.19	-52.6%
South Korea	2.60	2.42	7.1%
Cuba	0.16	0.47	-66.5%
Canada	6.04	6.24	-3.2%
Switzerland	4.36	3.52	24.0%
Germany	8.48	4.09	107.4%
Panama	5.23	2.39	118.3%
Mexico	12.76	10.09	26.4%
Others	64.53	36.38	77.4%
TOTAL IMPORTS	926.51	804.46	15.2%

Imports by Broad Economic Categories (BEC)

September 2021 Quarter

For the September 2021 quarter, imports by Broad Economic Categories (BEC) or final use shows that all major categories except **Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified** increased (see Table 6).

Consumer goods not elsewhere specified grew by 26.4 percent to \$73.8 million, with the reduction reflected in *durable* (36.3%) and *semi-durable* (39.9%) goods imports. Additionally, imports of *non-durable* goods grew by 5.9 percent for the quarter.

Food and Beverages imports grew by 18.3 percent from the increases in both processed food and beverage (23.5%) and primary food and beverage (4.7%). Both primary and processed categories of food was driven by the growth in household consumption which rose by 4.7 percent for *primary food and beverage* and 24.3

percent higher for processed items.

The increase in **transport equipment, parts and accessories thereof** by 19.8 percent was driven by the 88.7 percent increase in passenger motor car imports. In contrast, there were declines in *other transport equipment* (18.2%) as well as *parts and accessories* of transport equipment (9.6%).

Capital goods imported for July to September 2021 was 21.0 percent higher than the corresponding quarter in 2020 due to the increased importation of *capital goods except transport equipment* (18.8%), with *parts and accessories of capital goods* recording a reduction of 27.5 percent.

Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified recorded a reduction of 23.8 percent, which was primarily driven by the lower importation of processed industrial supplies by 25.6 percent.

Table 7. Merchandise Imports by Broad Economic Classification (BEC) (Rev 4)			
CIS 000's			
Broad Economic Categories	January-September		%Chg
	2021	2020	
1.1 Food and beverages	166,850.48	156,770.70	6.4%
11. Primary	40,805.78	41,516.11	-1.7%
111. Mainly for industry	3,153.68	3,477.63	-9.3%
112. Mainly for household consumption	37,652.11	38,038.48	-1.0%
12. Processed	126,044.70	115,254.59	9.4%
121. Mainly for industry	7,699.87	7,679.80	0.3%
122. Mainly for household consumption	118,344.82	107,574.80	10.0%
2. Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified	230,141.41	232,267.59	-0.9%
21. Primary	16,336.70	11,829.13	38.1%
22. Processed	213,804.71	220,438.46	-3.0%
3. Fuels and lubricants	91,689.04	65,903.57	39.1%
31. Primary	26.06	-	-
32. Processed	91,662.97	65,903.57	39.1%
321. Motor spirit	88,931.01	64,362.08	38.2%
322. Other	2,731.96	1,541.49	77.2%
4. Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof	132,704.55	105,752.14	25.5%
41. Capital goods (except transport equipment)	98,403.28	80,766.55	21.8%
42. Parts and accessories	34,301.27	24,985.59	37.3%
5. Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof	89,939.38	73,135.54	23.0%
51. Passenger motor cars	44,378.77	27,539.48	61.1%
52. Other	24,431.26	25,779.01	-5.2%
521. Industrial	12,037.04	14,071.10	-14.5%
522. Non-industrial	12,394.22	11,707.91	5.9%
53. Parts and accessories	21,129.35	19,817.06	6.6%
6. Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	199,733.36	162,535.79	22.9%
61. Durable	56,708.48	46,173.91	22.8%
62. Semi-durable	82,286.46	57,358.69	43.5%
63. Non-durable	60,738.42	59,003.19	2.9%
7. Goods not elsewhere specified	15,448.07	8,091.66	90.9%
TOTAL	926,506.29	804,457.00	15.2%

January to September 2021

For the calendar year to September 2021, only the **industrial supplies not elsewhere classified** (see Table 7 below) recorded a decline in imports. All other major categories grew.

Consumer goods not elsewhere specified increased by 22.9 percent to \$199.7 million because of the growth in imports of *semi-durable* goods (43.5%) and *durable* goods (22.8%) for the first nine months of 2021. *Non-durable* consumer goods grew marginally by 2.9 percent for the calendar year to date.

Capital goods and parts and accessories imports for January to September 2021 was \$132.7 million, which was 25.5 percent larger than the corresponding period in 2020. This was primarily due to the higher imports of capital goods (except transport equipment), which increased by 21.8 percent.

Food and Beverages imports was larger by 6.4 percent from the growth in imports of processed food (9.4%).

There was a 90.9 percent growth in **goods not elsewhere specified** for the calendar year to September 2021 period.

Transport Equipment, and parts and accessories thereof increased by 23.0 percent primarily from the 61.1 percent growth in the imports of passenger motor vehicles for the first nine months of the year. However, there was a decrease in other transport equipment by 5.2 percent.

Fuels and lubricants imports was larger by 39.1 percent which was primarily driven by the higher average price of imported petroleum products. Additionally, the volumes of imported motor spirit grew by 69.2 percent, while aviation and diesel fuel volumes fell by 69.4 and 2.3 percent, respectively, for the year to date.

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TOTAL	926,506.29	804,457.00	15.2%

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

	2021 Qtr 3	2020 Qtr 3	2021/20 %Chg
<u>Food and Live Animals</u>			
Live animals other than animals of division 03	93.26	42.55	119.2%
Meat and meat preparations	10,237.03	8,803.75	16.3%
Dairy products and birds' eggs	4,725.42	4,659.78	1.4%
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	3,013.79	2,652.33	13.6%
Cereals and cereal preparations	4,799.41	4,393.88	9.2%
Vegetables and fruit	11,371.82	10,845.83	4.8%
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	545.45	537.36	1.5%
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	1,555.70	1,547.20	0.5%
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	1,661.01	1,741.66	-4.6%
Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	9,075.60	7,177.35	26.4%
<u>Beverages & Tobacco</u>			
Beverages	10,813.55	6,935.68	55.9%
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1,796.10	2,582.43	-30.4%
<u>Crude Materials, inedible, except fuels</u>			
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	-	-	-
Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	48.24	48.77	-1.1%
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	4.29	0.90	375.3%
Cork and wood	2,230.63	2,086.12	6.9%
Pulp and waste paper	-	-	-
Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	38.72	5.93	552.7%
Crude fertilizers, other than those of Division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	3,139.92	2,767.84	13.4%
Metalliferous ores and metal scraps	-	-	-
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	711.19	622.55	14.2%
<u>Mineral Fuels, lubricants & related materials</u>			
Coal, coke and briquettes	28.53	12.70	124.7%
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	35,636.27	20,672.25	72.4%
Gas, natural and manufactured	522.41	391.13	33.6%
<u>Animal & Vegetable oils, fats and waxes</u>			
Animal oils and fats	7.78	0.47	1553.2%
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	471.42	309.26	52.4%
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.	72.91	66.36	9.9%

Table 8 (cont'd). Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, C1\$000, July-September

	2021 Qtr 3	2020 Qtr 3	2021/20 %Chg
<i><u>Chemicals & related products, n.e.s</u></i>			
Organic chemicals	218.22	176.34	23.7%
Inorganic chemicals	491.68	343.67	43.1%
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	4,126.66	3,240.08	27.4%
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	6,823.23	6,133.60	11.2%
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	7,228.81	6,369.60	13.5%
Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	275.95	117.65	134.6%
Plastics in primary forms	266.28	166.33	60.1%
Plastics in non-primary forms	4,253.15	2,470.26	72.2%
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	3,072.24	3,916.86	-21.6%
<i><u>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials</u></i>			
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	61.34	59.04	3.9%
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1,352.40	1,878.64	-28.0%
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	8,465.27	4,778.53	77.2%
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	3,590.86	2,997.74	19.8%
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	3,452.50	3,362.14	2.7%
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	9,960.15	7,664.82	29.9%
Iron and steel	5,271.15	2,873.37	83.4%
Non-ferrous metals	1,418.23	1,157.90	22.5%
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	15,204.89	12,849.11	18.3%
<i><u>Machinery & transport equipment</u></i>			
Power-generating machinery and equipment	2,997.97	1,257.35	138.4%
Machinery specialized for particular industries	2,651.73	2,872.75	-7.7%
Metalworking machinery	98.68	253.35	-61.1%
General industrial machinery and equipment, and machine parts, n.e.s.	14,277.18	10,333.54	38.2%
Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	5,928.24	5,556.15	6.7%
Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	6,711.91	8,252.53	-18.7%

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

	2021 Qtr 3	2020 Qtr 3	2021/20 %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)	10,676.86	11,343.17	-5.9%
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	25,775.39	20,200.67	27.6%
Other transport equipment	3,043.17	1,316.67	131.1%
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>			
Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	1,842.20	1,766.97	4.3%
Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	13,204.79	9,323.79	41.6%
Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	865.91	662.14	30.8%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	11,604.68	8,332.65	39.3%
Footwear	1,840.21	1,626.21	13.2%
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	6,486.00	4,021.58	61.3%
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	4,272.98	2,485.99	71.9%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	27,330.12	54,580.26	-49.9%
<i>Commodities & transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</i>			
Postal Packages not classified according to kind	418.88	68.85	508.4%
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	3,629.69	2,001.18	81.4%
Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	7.96	6.59	20.7%
Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	5,062.53	11,231.06	-54.9%
All Commodities	326,860.55	296,953.20	10.1%

**Table 9. Merchandise Imports by Standard International
Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, C1\$ 000's**

	January-September		2021/20
	2021	2020	Chg %
<u>Food and live animals</u>			
Live animals other than animals of division 03	197.1	101.6	93.9%
Meat and meat preparations	29,353.7	26,614.6	10.3%
Dairy products and birds' eggs	14,190.2	15,334.8	-7.5%
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	8,951.7	9,528.9	-6.1%
Cereals and cereal preparations	14,244.7	14,864.5	-4.2%
Vegetables and fruit	34,116.4	33,559.2	1.7%
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	1,700.7	1,825.2	-6.8%
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	5,173.2	5,206.4	-0.6%
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	5,432.4	4,664.0	16.5%
Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	27,496.9	24,259.2	13.3%
<u>Beverages & tobacco</u>			
Beverages	30,380.4	24,597.8	23.5%
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	4,001.3	5,020.0	-20.3%
<u>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</u>			
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0.0	0.0	-
Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	157.5	183.0	-14.0%
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	20.3	81.0	-75.0%
Cork and wood	7,192.4	5,668.9	26.9%
Pulp and waste paper	0.0	0.0	-
Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	45.3	34.5	31.2%
Crude fertilizers, other than those of Division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	9,147.2	7,354.3	24.4%
Metalliferous ores and metal scraps	0.0	0.8	-100.0%
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	2,381.0	1,751.0	36.0%
<u>Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials</u>			
Coal, coke and briquettes	65.5	45.6	43.7%
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	90,902.1	68,614.6	32.5%
Gas, natural and manufactured	1,999.5	1,056.3	89.3%
Electric current	0.0	0.0	-
<u>Animal & Vegetable oils, fats and waxes</u>			
Animal oils and fats	21.7	4.1	425.1%
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	1,315.4	993.3	32.4%

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

	January-September		2021/20
	2021	2020	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.	185.5	172.0	7.8%
<u>Chemicals & related products, n.e.s</u>			
Organic chemicals	490.6	523.0	-6.2%
Inorganic chemicals	997.4	1,182.2	-15.6%
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	10,697.7	8,525.1	25.5%
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	20,143.8	19,020.4	5.9%
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	21,388.0	17,764.6	20.4%
Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	632.3	336.3	88.0%
Plastics in primary forms	879.6	521.1	68.8%
Plastics in non-primary forms	12,381.7	5,316.2	132.9%
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	8,474.7	10,380.4	-18.4%
<u>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</u>			
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	158.5	111.7	41.9%
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	4,456.0	6,389.8	-30.3%
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	19,177.3	10,064.3	90.5%
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	10,615.2	10,346.7	2.6%
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	9,215.3	9,329.1	-1.2%
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	26,787.1	18,961.4	41.3%
Iron and steel	12,912.8	7,337.6	76.0%
Non-ferrous metals	4,742.3	3,385.2	40.1%
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	44,086.0	33,189.4	32.8%
<u>Machinery & transport equipment</u>			
Power-generating machinery and equipment	8,498.9	3,541.6	140.0%
Machinery specialized for particular industries	12,069.8	9,234.3	30.7%
Metalworking machinery	434.9	507.3	-14.3%
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	34,796.2	27,355.2	27.2%
Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	15,244.5	15,184.0	0.4%
Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	20,135.2	19,170.4	5.0%

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

	January-September		2021/20
	2021	2020	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)	38,037.7	30,677.7	24.0%
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	74,665.4	55,124.9	35.4%
Other transport equipment	9,605.9	8,742.5	9.9%
<u>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</u>			
Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	6,808.0	4,364.6	56.0%
Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	32,784.5	25,305.9	29.6%
Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	2,461.2	1,615.3	52.4%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	30,621.5	23,612.2	29.7%
Footwear	5,348.1	2,815.5	90.0%
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	15,564.7	11,258.9	38.2%
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	13,792.0	9,883.6	39.5%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	77,781.1	88,902.3	-12.5%
<u>Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</u>			
Postal Packages not classified according to kind	1,144.4	615.5	85.9%
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	11,294.2	5,156.0	119.0%
Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	388.3	16.7	2220.5%
Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	18,121.5	47,152.4	-61.6%
Miscellaneous Items	-	-	-
Total	926,506.3	804,457.0	15.2%

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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