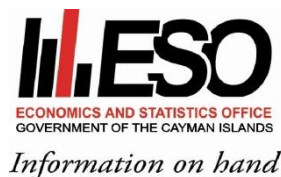




THE CAYMAN ISLANDS' QUARTERLY TRADE STATISTICS BULLETIN: APRIL TO JUNE 2025



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 7.3 percent to \$434.48 million for the quarter ended June 2025, compared to \$404.86 million recorded in 2024. This performance was driven by the 10.3 percent growth in the value of imported non-petroleum-related goods, which partially offset the 9.8 percent reduction in the value of imported petroleum-related goods (see Table 2).

Imports of *miscellaneous manufactured articles, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals and related products, food and live animals, and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material* grew by 16.2 percent, 8.7 percent, 17.0 percent, 7.0 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively. Additionally, the importation of *commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere* and *animal and vegetable oils* increased by 22.5 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively (see Table 2). However, imports of *mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, crude materials, inedible, except fuels, and beverages and tobacco*, declined by 9.8 percent, 22.2 percent and 0.8 percent,

respectively, for the April-June 2025 period.

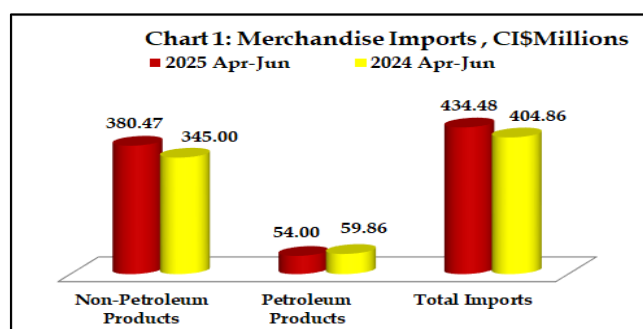
In terms of imports by source country, the growth in imports occurred mainly from the *U.S.A., the United Kingdom and Japan*. In contrast, goods imported from *Cuba, Jamaica, Germany and Panama* were lower for the review period (see Table 4).

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

	2025 QTR 2	2024 QTR 2	Change %
	CIS000		%
Total Imports	434,476.1	404,860.6	7.3%
Capital goods	46,013.6	41,059.6	12.1%
Intermediate goods	117,255.4	104,698.6	12.0%
Consumption goods	189,685.4	173,498.9	9.3%
Motor Spirit	52,195.8	58,491.3	-10.8%
Passenger Motor Vehicles	20,018.7	17,477.1	14.5%
Goods not elsewhere specified	9,307.2	9,635.1	-3.4%

Analysis of imports by Broad Economic Categories (BEC) showed growth in most sub-categories. Specifically, there were increases in the value of imported *consumption goods* and *intermediate goods* by 9.3 percent and 12.0 percent, respectively (see Table 1 above). Also, the value of *passenger motor vehicles* increased by 14.5 percent. In contrast, imports of *motor spirit* and *goods not elsewhere specified* declined by 10.8 and 3.4 percent, respectively, for the second quarter of 2025.

Imports by SITC Category



Machinery and transport equipment imports increased by 8.7 percent, largely on account of the increased importation of *road vehicles* (14.1%), *general industrial machinery and equipment n.e.s* (32.7%), and *office machines* by 32.8 percent. Additionally, there were increases in the imports of *other transport equipment* (57.9%) and *metalworking machinery* by 81.4 percent. In contrast, *power-generating machinery and equipment, electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof, and machinery specialized for particular industries* declined by 51.9 percent, 5.7 percent, and 18.8 percent, respectively, in 2025 (see Tables 2 and 8).

Miscellaneous manufactured articles increased by 16.2 percent primarily due to larger importation of *miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s., articles of apparel and clothing accessories, furniture and parts thereof, and professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.;* by 24.8 percent, 10.3 percent and 20.3 percent, and 23.2 percent, respectively (see Tables 2 and 8). However, there were partially offsetting reductions in the imports of *travel goods, handbags and similar containers and photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.* by 22.5 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively.

Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. rose 17.0 percent during the second quarter of 2025. This primarily reflected the increased imports of *chemicals materials and products, n.e.s.* (84.2%), *plastics in non-primary forms* (49.8%), *essential oils* (16.1%), and *medicinal and pharmaceutical products* (7.9%). In contrast, there were reductions of 52.4 percent in the imports of *organic chemicals*, as well as lower purchases of *inorganic chemicals and dyeing, tanning and colouring materials* by 32.5 and 4.3 percent, respectively.

Food and live animals recorded growth of 7.0 percent (\$4.99 million) from the increases in most sub-categories, especially *cereals and cereal preparations* (21.9%), *dairy products and bird's eggs* (15.2%) and *meat and meat preparations* by

7.1percent. Additionally, imports of *coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof* grew by 33.2 percent for the review quarter. However, imports of *miscellaneous edible products and preparations, sugars, sugar preparations and honey and live animals* recorded declines of 9.6 percent, 7.5 percent, and 45.3 percent, respectively, for the review period.

Imports of **manufactured goods classified chiefly by material** grew by 7.3 percent to settle at \$51.89 million for the second quarter of 2025. This reflected the increased purchases of *iron and steel* (57.4%), *non-metallic mineral manufactures* (11.4%), and *cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)* by 10.5 percent. Also, *manufactures of metals, n.e.s.* imports grew by 2.3 percent for the period. In contrast, these increases were partially offset by the reduction in imports of *rubber manufactures* by 6.6 percent and *non-ferrous metals*, which declined by 3.9 percent for April to June 2025.

Imports of **commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere** increased by 22.5 percent relative to 2024. This growth reflected a rise in imports of *non-monetary gold* by 185.0 percent (\$3.14 million) for the June quarter.

Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes grew 5.9 percent due to increases in *fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated* by 12.0 percent. Conversely, imports of *animal oils and fats* declined by 37.8 percent.

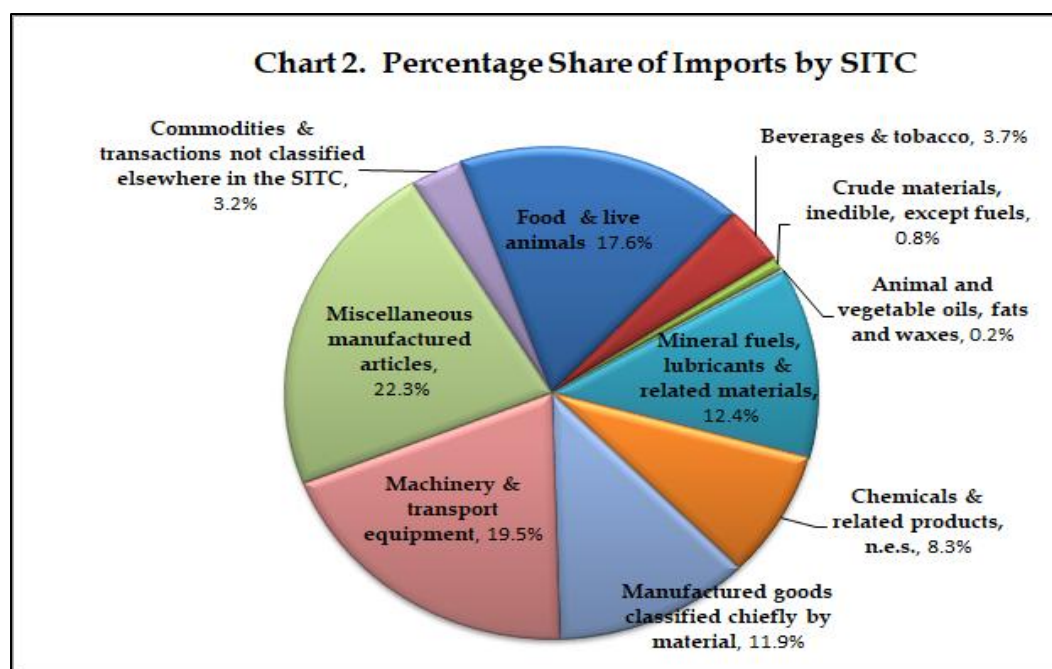
In contrast, **crude materials, inedible (except fuel)** imports decreased by 22.2 percent, which reflected a 46.1 percent and 93.8 percent decrease in the importation of *crude fertilizers* and *crude rubber*, respectively, for the period under review.

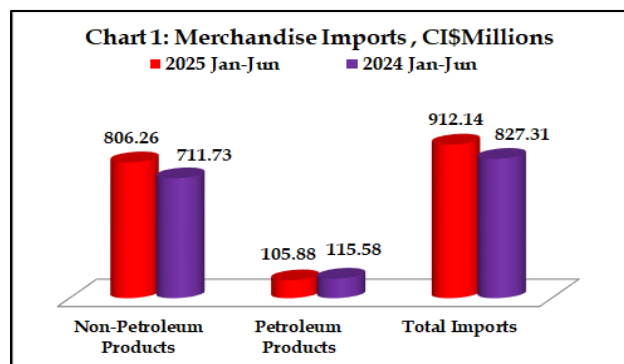
Beverages and Tobacco imports decreased by 0.8 percent (\$0.14 million) due to reduction in the imports of *tobacco and tobacco products* by 36.1 percent. However, imports of *beverages* were larger due to the increased purchases of *alcoholic beverages* such as *distilled spirits and distilled alcoholic beverages, wines, and whisky*.

Additionally, there was growth in non-alcoholic beverages such as *mineral and aerated waters containing added sugar*.

Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials reached \$54.00 million, a decrease of 9.8 percent over the previous corresponding quarter. This outturn was driven by the decreased average price and quantities of all major categories of fuel imported except motor fuel.

Table 2. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)(Rev 4), CUS\$Millions			
Section	April-June		%
	2025	2024	Change
Food and live animals	76.41	71.42	7.0%
Beverages and tobacco	16.23	16.37	-0.8%
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	3.57	4.58	-22.2%
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.92	0.87	5.9%
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	36.28	31.00	17.0%
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	51.89	48.35	7.3%
Machinery and transport equipment	84.72	77.96	8.7%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	96.70	83.22	16.2%
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	13.77	11.24	22.5%
Non-Petroleum Products	380.47	345.00	10.3%
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials*	54.00	59.86	-9.8%
Total	434.48	404.86	7.3%
* Also referred to as petroleum and related oils			





In the first six months of 2025, the value of imported non-petroleum products totalled \$806.26 million, increasing 13.3 percent compared to \$711.73 million for the corresponding period of 2024.

Miscellaneous manufactured articles grew by 22.6 percent to \$196.51 million as a result of the increased imports of *articles of apparel and clothing accessories* (13.0%), *miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.* (30.1%), *furniture and parts thereof* (15.0%), *professional, and scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.* by 39.2 percent. Additionally, imports of *photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.*; *watches and clocks*, as well as *prefabricated buildings* increased by 17.7 percent and 24.9 percent, respectively, for the six months of the year.

Food and live animals' imports increased for the calendar year to June by 15.2 percent through larger imports of *meat and meat preparations* (17.9%), *vegetables and fruit* (13.4%), *cereals and cereal preparations* (22.4%), and *dairy products and bird eggs* (26.9%). Additionally, there was growth in the imports of *fish and coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof* by 23.7 percent and 24.8 percent, respectively.

Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. increased by 23.2 percent, primarily due to the larger purchases of *medicinal and pharmaceutical products* (26.1%), *essential oils* (23.7%), *chemical materials and products, n.e.s.* (71.3%), *plastics in non-primary form* (13.1%) and *dyeing, tanning and colouring materials* by 11.9 percent. Contrary to the above increases, there were reductions in

imports of *inorganic chemicals* (24.3%), *organic chemicals* (29.6%) and *plastics in primary forms* by 21.9 percent.

Imports of **manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials** increased by 14.5 percent to \$110.16 million reflecting the higher value of imported *manufactures of metals, n.e.s.* (11.3%), *iron and steel* (38.4%), *non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.* (14.3%) and *paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp* by 18.8 percent. Also, imports of *non-ferrous metals and cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)* grew by 38.3 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively, for the calendar year to June 2025.

Machinery and transport equipment imports grew by 5.4 percent (\$9.17 million), largely due to the increased importation of *general industrial machinery and equipment n.e.s.* (32.2%), *road vehicles* (8.1%), *office machines and automatic data processing machines* (33.9%) and *telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment* by 14.7 percent. In contrast, *electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s.*, and *other transport equipment* declined by 8.1 percent and 34.4 percent, respectively. Also, the imports of *power-generating machinery and equipment* declined by 15.4 percent (see Tables 2 and 8).

Beverages and tobacco imports for January to June 2025 rose by 17.6 percent. This reflected a 15.3 percent growth in imports of *beverages* as well as increased imports of *tobacco and tobacco manufactures* by 41.1 percent. The increase in the importation of *beverages* reflected the larger importation of *alcoholic beverages like wines of fresh grapes, spirits and distilled alcoholic beverages, rum and whisky*. Also, there was growth in the imports of *non-alcoholic beverages such as waters (including mineral waters & aerated waters) containing added sugar* by 13.6 percent for the calendar year to June period.

Crude materials, inedible, except fuels, increased by 2.7 percent for the year to date. This reflected the larger importation of *cork and wood*

imports by 143.9 percent and *crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s* by 7.6 percent. However, the growth was partially offset by a reduction in imports of *crude fertilizers* by 8.2 percent for the period.

Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes imports grew by 4.7 percent for the calendar year to date. This was primarily due to the 7.5 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 0.9 percent.

However, **commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere** decreased 18.8 percent. This overall decline reflected lower imports of

special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind (49.6% or \$17.05 million), which was partially offset by the increased importation of *non-monetary gold* by 481.7 percent or \$10.00 million.

The total value of imported **mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials** decreased by 8.4 percent to \$105.58 million for the calendar year to June 2025. This decline was due to the reduction in the average price and volumes of all major types of mineral fuel imported, except motor fuel.

Table 3. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)(Rev 4), CI\$Millions			
Section	January-June		% Change
	2025	2024	
Food and live animals	167.14	145.13	15.2%
Beverages and tobacco	36.48	31.01	17.6%
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	8.98	8.74	2.7%
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	1.75	1.67	4.7%
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	76.49	62.06	23.2%
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	110.16	96.22	14.5%
Machinery and transport equipment	178.58	169.41	5.4%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	196.51	160.29	22.6%
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	30.19	37.20	-18.8%
Non-Petroleum Products	806.26	711.73	13.3%
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials*	105.88	115.58	-8.4%
Total	912.14	827.31	10.3%
* Also referred to as petroleum and related oils			

Imports by Country of Origin

Table 4. Imports by Country of Origin, CI\$Million April-June			
Country	2025	2024	% chg
United States	354.64	312.92	13.3%
Jamaica	16.49	16.81	-1.9%
Japan	4.59	3.53	30.1%
United Kingdom	9.95	7.19	38.5%
South Korea	1.64	1.13	46.0%
Cuba	0.36	0.86	-57.7%
Canada	2.39	2.66	-10.3%
Switzerland	4.31	3.93	9.7%
Germany	2.04	2.37	-14.1%
Panama	2.11	2.25	-6.1%
Mexico	3.06	2.78	10.1%
Others	32.89	48.44	-32.1%
TOTAL IMPORTS	434.48	404.86	7.3%

For the quarter ending June 2025, the overall growth in the value of goods imported was driven by the 13.3 percent (\$41.72 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 \$354.64 million, compared to \$312.92 million for the same period in 2024. This outturn was driven by increases in the importation of petroleum-related products, miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s, non-monetary gold, and general industrial machinery, as well as articles of clothing.

Cayman's imports from the **United Kingdom (U.K.)** increased from \$7.19 million to \$9.95 million, mainly due to larger imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles, professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s., plastics in non-primary form and medicinal and pharmaceutical products.

Imports from **Japan** grew by 30.1 percent for the review quarter. This increase primarily reflected the larger importation of road vehicles, while the larger purchases from **South Korea** also primarily reflected the increased imports of road vehicles, as well as non-monetary gold.

In contrast, imports from **Cuba** and **Germany** declined by 57.7 percent and 14.1 percent, respectively. The reduced importation from **Cuba** reflected smaller purchases of crude fertilizers, as well as non-metallic mineral manufactures, while the lower imports from **Germany** primarily reflected road vehicles and electrical machinery. Imports from **Jamaica** decreased by 1.9 percent for the quarter due to lower importation of beverages, electrical machinery, and iron and steel.

Table 5. Imports by Country of Origin, CI\$Million January-June			
Country	2025	2024	% chg
United States	736.89	650.05	13.4%
Jamaica	37.29	31.62	17.9%
Japan	9.33	8.40	11.1%
United Kingdom	21.45	14.37	49.3%
South Korea	2.93	3.37	-13.0%
Cuba	0.81	2.24	-63.8%
Canada	4.97	5.63	-11.6%
Switzerland	10.58	8.02	31.9%
Germany	5.42	7.97	-32.1%
Panama	5.31	4.49	18.3%
Mexico	5.36	5.96	-10.0%
Others	71.81	85.20	-15.7%
TOTAL IMPORTS	912.14	827.31	10.25%

For the first six months of 2025, the growth in imports was driven by the \$86.83 million (13.4%) increase in imports from the **U.S.A.** This outturn primarily reflected growth in imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles, non-monetary gold, petroleum-related products, articles of clothing, general industrial machinery and equipment, as well as a variety of food items such as meats, vegetables and fruit, dairy products and bird eggs and cereal from that territory.

Imports from the **United Kingdom (U.K.)** increased by \$7.10 million (49.3%). This reflected higher imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles, professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, and tobacco and tobacco manufactures for the calendar year to June 2025.

Goods originating from **Jamaica** posted an increase as their exports to the Cayman Islands grew by 17.9 percent for the review period. This reflected the increase in furniture and parts, miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.,

manufactures of metals, n.e.s., and non-metallic mineral manufactures (see Table 5).

Imports from **Switzerland** were larger by \$2.56 million (31.9%), primarily driven by the increased importation of photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks as well as paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp.

In contrast, there were lower imports for the year to date from **Germany** (32.1%) and **Cuba** (63.8%), with the reduction from **Germany** primarily reflecting decreased imports of power-generating machinery and equipment and road vehicles. The lower imports from **Cuba** reflected lower purchases of crude fertilisers and non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.

Imports from **Mexico** fell 10.0 percent due to decreased importation of non-metallic mineral manufactures and road vehicles from that territory for the calendar year to June.

Imports by Broad Economic Categories (BEC)

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

CI\$000, April- June

Broad Economic Categories	2025 Qtr 2	2024 Qtr 2	2025/2024 %Chg
1.1 Food and beverages	89,523.07	84,521.87	5.9%
11. Primary	23,442.72	20,942.73	11.9%
111. Mainly for industry	1,542.90	1,458.83	5.8%
112. Mainly for household consumption	21,899.83	19,483.90	12.4%
12. Processed	66,080.35	63,579.13	3.9%
121. Mainly for industry	6,533.92	4,580.59	42.6%
122. Mainly for household consumption	59,546.43	58,998.55	0.9%
2. Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified	86,449.10	75,432.66	14.6%
21. Primary	2,653.20	3,991.20	-33.5%
22. Processed	83,795.90	71,441.47	17.3%
3. Fuels and lubricants	53,770.56	59,561.66	-9.7%
31. Primary	-	-	-
32. Processed	53,770.56	59,561.66	-9.7%
321. Motor spirit	52,195.84	58,491.31	-10.8%
322. Other	1,574.72	1,070.35	47.1%
4. Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof	54,986.05	51,495.70	6.8%
41. Capital goods (except transport equipment)	41,639.63	37,776.55	10.2%
42. Parts and accessories	13,346.43	13,719.15	-2.7%
5. Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof	36,923.40	32,266.17	14.4%
51. Passenger motor cars	20,018.71	17,477.12	14.5%
52. Other	9,096.30	6,352.03	43.2%
521. Industrial	4,373.93	3,283.04	33.2%
522. Non-industrial	4,722.37	3,068.99	53.9%
53. Parts and accessories	7,808.39	8,437.02	-7.5%
6. Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	103,516.76	91,947.47	12.6%
61. Durable	25,646.30	24,407.76	5.1%
62. Semi-durable	46,211.54	41,524.48	11.3%
63. Non-durable	31,658.92	26,015.22	21.7%
7. Goods not elsewhere specified	9,307.19	9,635.10	-3.4%
TOTAL	434,476.13	404,860.62	7.3%

In terms of imports classified by Broad Economic Categories (BEC), there was growth recorded in most categories of the BEC classification for the June 2025 quarter.

The value of imported **consumer goods not elsewhere specified** for April to June 2025 rose 12.6 percent due to the increased importation of *non-durable goods* by 21.7 percent. Additionally, there were larger purchases of *semi-durable* and

durable goods by 11.3 and 5.1 percent, respectively, for the review quarter.

Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified increased by 14.6 percent, and was primarily driven by the higher importation of *processed industrial supplies* by 17.3 percent. In contrast, *primary industrial supplies* declined by 33.5 percent for the quarter.

Food and beverages imports grew by 5.9 percent from the increase in both *processed* (3.9%) and *primary* food (11.9%) imports for the quarter. These increases were driven by the larger household consumption of *primary* food by 12.4 percent, and a 42.6 percent growth in imports of *processed* food for industrial purposes.

Imports of **transport equipment and parts and accessories thereof** grew by \$4.66 million (14.4%) from the 14.5 percent increase in *passenger motor cars*, as well as the 53.9 percent and 33.2 percent growth in imports of *non-industrial* and *industrial transport equipment*, respectively.

Capital goods (except transport equipment) imports grew by 6.8 percent to \$54.99 million on account of the growth in imports of *capital goods* by 10.2 percent. However, imports of *parts and accessories* declined by 2.7 percent for the second quarter of 2025.

In contrast, there was a 9.7 percent decline in the importation of **fuels and lubricants** primarily reflecting the decrease in average fuel prices on the international market.

Goods not elsewhere specified decreased by 3.4 percent for the June quarter.

Table 7. Merchandise Imports by Broad Economic Classification (BEC) (Rev 4)			
CIS\$ 000's, January- June			
Broad Economic Categories	2025 Jan-Jun	2024 Jan-Jun	%Chg
1.1 Food and beverages	195,247.30	169,604.27	15.1%
11. Primary	52,542.29	44,124.81	19.1%
111. Mainly for industry	3,730.93	3,018.98	23.6%
112. Mainly for household consumption	48,811.36	41,105.83	18.7%
12. Processed	142,705.01	125,479.46	13.7%
121. Mainly for industry	13,216.66	10,465.95	26.3%
122. Mainly for household consumption	129,488.34	115,013.51	12.6%
2. Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified	182,331.02	148,936.25	22.4%
21. Primary	7,155.95	7,493.48	-4.5%
22. Processed	175,175.07	141,442.77	23.8%
3. Fuels and lubricants	105,376.27	115,285.75	-8.6%
31. Primary	-	-	-
32. Processed	105,376.27	115,285.75	-8.6%
321. Motor spirit	102,236.68	112,597.33	-9.2%
322. Other	3,139.60	2,688.43	16.8%
4. Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof	115,648.80	102,225.36	13.1%
41. Capital goods (except transport equipment)	85,721.06	73,498.50	16.6%
42. Parts and accessories	29,927.75	28,726.87	4.2%
5. Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof	77,779.07	73,383.23	6.0%
51. Passenger motor cars	38,271.79	37,661.76	1.6%
52. Other	17,534.57	16,162.71	8.5%
521. Industrial	10,428.52	8,103.65	28.7%
522. Non-industrial	7,106.06	8,059.06	-11.8%
53. Parts and accessories	21,972.71	19,558.76	12.3%
6. Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	216,338.32	182,194.66	18.7%
61. Durable	63,056.75	51,156.74	23.3%
62. Semi-durable	83,792.67	73,474.05	14.0%
63. Non-durable	69,488.90	57,563.87	20.7%
7. Goods not elsewhere specified	19,421.24	35,678.63	-45.6%
TOTAL	912,142.02	827,308.15	10.3%

January to June 2025

In terms of the calendar year to June 2025, the importation of **consumer goods not elsewhere specified** increased by 18.7 percent to \$216.34 million on account of the growth in imports of *non-durable goods* (20.7%) and *durable goods* (23.3%). Additionally, *semi-durable* consumer goods imports grew by 14.0 percent for the first six months of 2025 (See Table 7 above).

The importation of **industrial supplies not elsewhere specified** increased by 22.4 percent. This was due largely to a 23.8 percent growth in *processed industrial supplies*. In contrast, *primary industrial supplies* declined marginally by 4.5 percent for the calendar year to date.

Food and beverages imports grew by 15.1 percent. This outturn reflected a 12.6 percent increase in *processed* food and beverages mainly for household consumption and an 18.7 percent rise in *primary* food and beverages.

Capital goods (except transport equipment) and parts imports for January to June 2025 grew by 13.1 percent to \$115.65 million. This outturn reflected a 16.6 percent increase in the imports of *capital goods (except transport equipment)* and a 4.2 percent rise in *parts and accessories* of capital goods.

The 6.0 percent increase in **transport equipment, parts and accessories thereof** was driven by the growth in *other industrial transport equipment* by 28.7 percent. Also, the growth in imports reflected larger imports of *parts and accessories* of transport equipment by 12.3 percent for the calendar year to date.

Fuels and lubricants registered a reduction of 8.6 per cent, which was driven primarily by the lower importation of motor spirit by 9.2 percent for the period under review.

Table 8. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CI\$000, April-June			
	2025 Qtr 2	2024 Qtr 2	2025/24 %Chg
<u>Food and Live Animals</u>			
Live animals other than animals of division 03	87.91	160.60	-45.3%
Meat and meat preparations	15,272.82	14,260.50	7.1%
Dairy products and birds' eggs	8,521.24	7,393.81	15.2%
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	5,709.86	4,875.80	17.1%
Cereals and cereal preparations	8,558.99	7,022.88	21.9%
Vegetables and fruit	17,869.30	17,144.19	4.2%
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	1,199.38	1,296.89	-7.5%
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	3,619.89	2,718.08	33.2%
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	3,122.53	2,768.25	12.8%
Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	12,452.81	13,775.83	-9.6%
<u>Beverages & Tobacco</u>			
Beverages	15,493.77	15,216.13	1.8%
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	735.76	1,150.68	-36.1%
<u>Crude Materials, inedible, except fuels</u>			
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	-	-	-
Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	69.47	66.52	4.4%

Table 8. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CI\$000, April-June			
	2025 Qtr 2	2024 Qtr 2	2025/24 %Chg
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	7.48	120.33	-93.8%
Cork and wood	476.57	199.45	138.9%
Pulp and waste paper	-	3.33	-100.0%
Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	22.91	18.81	21.8%
Crude fertilizers, other than those of Division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	1,467.00	2,721.21	-46.1%
Metalliferous ores and metal scraps	-	7.35	-100.0%
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1,523.22	1,445.90	5.3%
<u>Mineral Fuels, lubricants & related materials</u>			-
Coal, coke and briquettes	80.60	57.16	41.0%
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	52,677.30	59,057.12	-10.8%
Gas, natural and manufactured	1,245.96	749.50	66.2%
<u>Animal & Vegetable oils, fats and waxes</u>			-
Animal oils and fats	30.36	48.84	-37.8%
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	779.49	696.24	12.0%
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.	107.63	121.04	-11.1%
<u>Chemicals & related products, n.e.s</u>			
Organic chemicals	210.45	441.82	-52.4%
Inorganic chemicals	428.58	635.34	-32.5%
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	4,445.56	4,647.54	-4.3%
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	11,300.80	10,472.53	7.9%
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	9,970.57	8,587.99	16.1%
Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	66.59	54.06	23.2%
Plastics in primary forms	125.25	180.90	-30.8%
Plastics in non-primary forms	5,565.14	3,714.69	49.8%
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	4,164.31	2,260.32	84.2%
<u>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials</u>			
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	86.15	49.22	75.0%
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1,833.41	1,962.13	-6.6%
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	6,453.69	5,840.55	10.5%
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	5,571.53	5,500.43	1.3%
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	2,626.06	2,539.85	3.4%

Table 8. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CI\$000, April-June			
	2025 Qtr 2	2024 Qtr 2	2025/24 %Chg
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	8,671.54	7,782.91	11.4%
Iron and steel	4,492.89	2,855.26	57.4%
Non-ferrous metals	2,546.98	2,649.88	-3.9%
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	19,604.10	19,167.42	2.3%
<i><u>Machinery & transport equipment</u></i>			
Power-generating machinery and equipment	2,604.96	5,411.06	-51.9%
Machinery specialized for particular industries	2,869.94	3,535.19	-18.8%
Metalworking machinery	1,918.50	1,057.36	81.4%
General industrial machinery and equipment, and machine parts, n.e.s.	13,435.88	10,123.98	32.7%
Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	5,386.54	4,056.04	32.8%
Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	9,649.89	8,978.08	7.5%
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	15,443.12	16,377.27	-5.7%
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	29,816.72	26,142.84	14.1%
Other transport equipment	3,593.55	2,276.07	57.9%
<i><u>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</u></i>			
Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	2,132.02	1,837.42	16.0%
Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	10,881.57	9,042.56	20.3%
Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	662.28	854.88	-22.5%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	28,025.26	25,397.40	10.3%
Footwear	1,116.37	956.02	16.8%
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	7,848.20	6,369.08	23.2%
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	9,198.69	9,259.04	-0.7%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	36,831.34	29,506.04	24.8%
<i><u>Commodities & transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</u></i>			
Postal Packages not classified according to kind	290.17	285.20	1.7%
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	8,618.76	9,139.03	-5.7%
Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	21.08	120.15	-82.5%
Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	4,835.43	1,696.62	185.0%
All Commodities	434,476.13	404,860.62	7.3%

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

	January-June		Chg %
	2025	2024	
<u>Food and live animals</u>			
Live animals other than animals of division 03	224.4	224.4	0.0%
Meat and meat preparations	33,190.8	28,145.6	17.9%
Dairy products and birds' eggs	19,586.7	15,433.2	26.9%
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	12,483.9	10,088.6	23.7%
Cereals and cereal preparations	18,745.0	15,319.7	22.4%
Vegetables and fruit	39,487.9	34,829.9	13.4%
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	2,743.4	2,394.0	14.6%
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	7,630.0	6,111.5	24.8%
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	5,787.3	5,120.7	13.0%
Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	27,261.8	27,464.3	-0.7%
<u>Beverages & tobacco</u>			
Beverages	32,610.8	28,273.8	15.3%
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3,865.0	2,738.5	41.1%
<u>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</u>			
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0.0	0.0	-
Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	151.0	133.1	13.4%
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	35.7	127.5	-72.0%
Cork and wood	901.3	369.6	143.9%
Pulp and waste paper	7.7	3.3	132.9%
Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	28.1	24.8	13.4%
Crude fertilizers, other than those of Division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	4,844.9	5,279.0	-8.2%
Metalliferous ores and metal scraps	0.1	7.3	-98.0%
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	3,008.7	2,795.9	7.6%
<u>Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials</u>			
Coal, coke and briquettes	143.9	115.2	24.9%
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	103,545.7	113,629.8	-8.9%
Gas, natural and manufactured	2,188.5	1,834.9	19.3%
Electric current	0.0	0.0	-

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

	January-June		Chg %
	2025	2024	
<u><i>Animal & Vegetable oils, fats and waxes</i></u>			
Animal oils and fats	58.2	84.3	-31.0%
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	1,469.4	1,366.9	7.5%
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.	221.3	219.3	0.9%
<u><i>Chemicals & related products, n.e.s</i></u>			
Organic chemicals	381.9	542.8	-29.6%
Inorganic chemicals	932.7	1,232.2	-24.3%
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	9,740.5	8,706.5	11.9%
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	24,658.9	19,550.6	26.1%
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	21,310.2	17,229.0	23.7%
Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	126.4	147.7	-14.4%
Plastics in primary forms	355.1	454.4	-21.9%
Plastics in non-primary forms	10,375.8	9,175.3	13.1%
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	8,605.6	5,025.1	71.3%
<u><i>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</i></u>			
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	173.3	130.3	33.0%
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	3,805.6	3,611.0	5.4%
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	12,264.3	11,911.0	3.0%
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	12,597.4	10,601.6	18.8%
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	5,939.0	5,469.7	8.6%
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	18,450.0	16,141.5	14.3%
Iron and steel	10,099.4	7,299.2	38.4%
Non-ferrous metals	5,882.8	4,254.1	38.3%
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	40,945.4	36,796.9	11.3%
<u><i>Machinery & transport equipment</i></u>			
Power-generating machinery and equipment	9,806.2	11,597.3	-15.4%
Machinery specialized for particular industries	5,465.1	6,613.7	-17.4%
Metalworking machinery	3,151.5	2,168.9	45.3%
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	29,401.7	22,246.5	32.2%
Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	11,356.8	8,480.7	33.9%
Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	17,924.4	15,632.5	14.7%

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

	January-June		Chg %
	2025	2024	
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts	35,905.7	39,083.4	-8.1%
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	60,653.3	56,092.7	8.1%
Other transport equipment	4,913.7	7,492.0	-34.4%
<i><u>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</u></i>			
Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	4,718.5	3,776.6	24.9%
Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	26,105.6	22,691.6	15.0%
Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1,772.2	1,498.7	18.2%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	45,892.8	40,610.1	13.0%
Footwear	2,398.6	1,973.4	21.5%
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	16,218.4	11,647.1	39.2%
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	21,242.6	18,040.8	17.7%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	78,156.8	60,051.6	30.1%
<i><u>Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</u></i>			
Postal Packages not classified according to kind	606.7	584.4	3.8%
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	17,342.2	34,389.1	-49.6%
Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	171.3	147.3	16.3%
Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	12,072.2	2,075.3	481.7%
Miscellaneous Items	-	-	-
Total	912,142.0	827,308.2	10.3%

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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