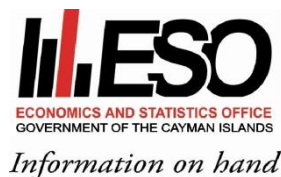




THE CAYMAN ISLANDS' QUARTERLY TRADE STATISTICS BULLETIN: APRIL TO JUNE 2026



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

Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

Overview

The total value of merchandise imports increased by 7.5 percent to \$466.88 million for the quarter ended June 2026, compared to \$434.48 million recorded in 2025. This growth was driven by a 3.1 percent increase in non-petroleum imports and a 38.0 percent increase in petroleum-related imports (see Table 2).

Imports of *mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere, miscellaneous manufactured articles, chemicals and related products, and crude materials, inedible, except fuels* grew by 38.0 percent, 120.1 percent, 4.1 percent, 5.0 percent and 42.6 percent, respectively. Additionally, the importation of *beverages and tobacco* increased by 7.6 percent (see Table 2). However, imports of *machinery and transport equipment, food and live animals, manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, and animal and vegetable oils* declined by 12.1 percent, 2.3 percent, 1.8 percent and 22.7 percent, respectively, for the second quarter of 2026.

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

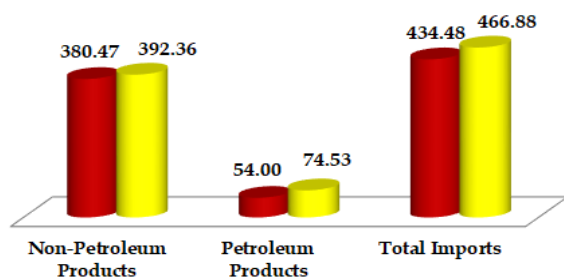
Table 1. Merchandise Imports by Broad Economic Categories (BEC) (Rev 4)

	2025 QTR 2	2026 QTR 2	Change
	CIS000		%
Total Imports	434,476.1	466,883.4	7.5%
Capital goods	46,013.6	40,274.6	-12.5%
Intermediate goods	117,255.4	135,612.3	15.7%
Consumption goods	189,685.4	196,187.0	3.4%
Motor Spirit	52,195.8	72,728.2	39.3%
Passenger Motor Vehicles	20,018.7	14,462.9	-27.8%
Goods not elsewhere specified	9,307.2	7,618.4	-18.1%

A summarised analysis of imports by Broad Economic Categories (BEC) is presented in Table 1, while a more detailed BEC breakdown is provided in Table 6. Table 1 shows mixed movements across the sub-categories. Specifically, there were increases in the value of imported *motor spirit, intermediate goods and consumption goods* by 39.3 percent, 15.7 percent, and 3.4 percent, respectively. Also, the value of *consumption goods* increased by 3.4 percent. In contrast, imports of *passenger motor vehicles, goods not elsewhere specified, and capital goods* declined by 27.8 percent, 18.1 percent and 12.5 percent, respectively, for the second quarter of 2026.

Chart 1: Merchandise Imports, C\$Millions

■ 2025 Apr-Jun ■ 2026 Apr-Jun



Imports by SITC Category

Miscellaneous manufactured articles increased by 4.1 percent primarily due to larger importation of *travel goods, handbags and similar containers* (37.7%), *photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.* (24.2%), *footwear* (10.1%), and *professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.* by 6.9 percent (see Tables 2 and 8). Additionally, imports of *furniture and parts thereof* and *articles of apparel and clothing accessories* each grew by 3.0 percent. However, there were partially offsetting reductions in the imports of *prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures* and *miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.* by 2.5 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively.

Imports of **commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere** increased by 120.1 percent relative to 2025. This growth reflected a rise in imports of *non-monetary gold* by 382.1 percent (\$18.48 million) for the June 2026 quarter. Additionally, imports of *postal packages not classified according to kind* grew by 24.1 percent, while *special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind* declined by 30.4 percent.

Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. rose 5.0 percent during the second quarter of 2026. This primarily reflected the increased imports of *plastics in primary forms* (221.4%), *inorganic chemicals* (41.3%), *medicinal and pharmaceutical products* (20.2%), *chemical materials and products, n.e.s.* (17.6%), and *dyeing, tanning and colouring materials* (11.8%). In contrast, there were reductions of 34.9 percent in the imports of *plastics in non-primary forms*, as well as lower purchases of *organic chemicals, fertilizers*, and *essential oils* by 29.9 percent, 8.3 percent, and 1.8 percent, respectively.

Crude materials, inedible (except fuel) imports increased by 42.6 percent. This growth reflected increases of 128.3 percent and 50.1 percent increase in imports of *crude fertilizers* and *crude*

rubber, respectively. These gains were partially offset by lower importation of *textile fibres* (77.5%) and *crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.* by 20.7 percent.

Beverages and tobacco imports increased by 7.6 percent (\$1.23 million) due to growth in the imports of *beverages* by 7.4 percent and *tobacco and tobacco products* by 10.9 percent. Beverage imports were higher due to increased purchases of alcoholic beverages such as wine, whisky, rum, gin, and liqueurs. Additionally, there was growth in non-alcoholic beverages such as *mineral and aerated waters* and non-alcoholic beer for the review quarter.

In contrast, **machinery and transport equipment** imports decreased by 12.1 percent, largely on account of the reduced importation of *road vehicles* (24.3%), *metalworking machinery* (44.0%), and *other transport equipment* by 16.7 percent. Additionally, there were declines in the imports of *general industrial machinery and equipment n.e.s.* (6.0%), *telecommunications and sound-recording apparatus* (5.5%), *office machines* (4.6%), *machinery specialized for particular industries* (2.8%), and *electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s.*, and *electrical parts thereof* (0.9%). However, *power-generating machinery and equipment* grew by 9.1 percent in 2026 (see Tables 2 and 8).

Food and live animals recorded a decline of 2.3 percent (\$1.75 million) from the decreases in several sub-categories, especially *coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof* (13.8%), *cereals and cereal preparations* (11.6%), *miscellaneous edible products and preparations* (11.0%), and *dairy products and birds' eggs* by 7.4 percent. However, imports of *sugars, sugar preparations and honey, vegetables and fruit, feeding stuff for animals*, and *meat and meat preparations* recorded growth of 63.5 percent, 4.2 percent, 1.4 percent, and 1.2 percent, respectively, for the review period.

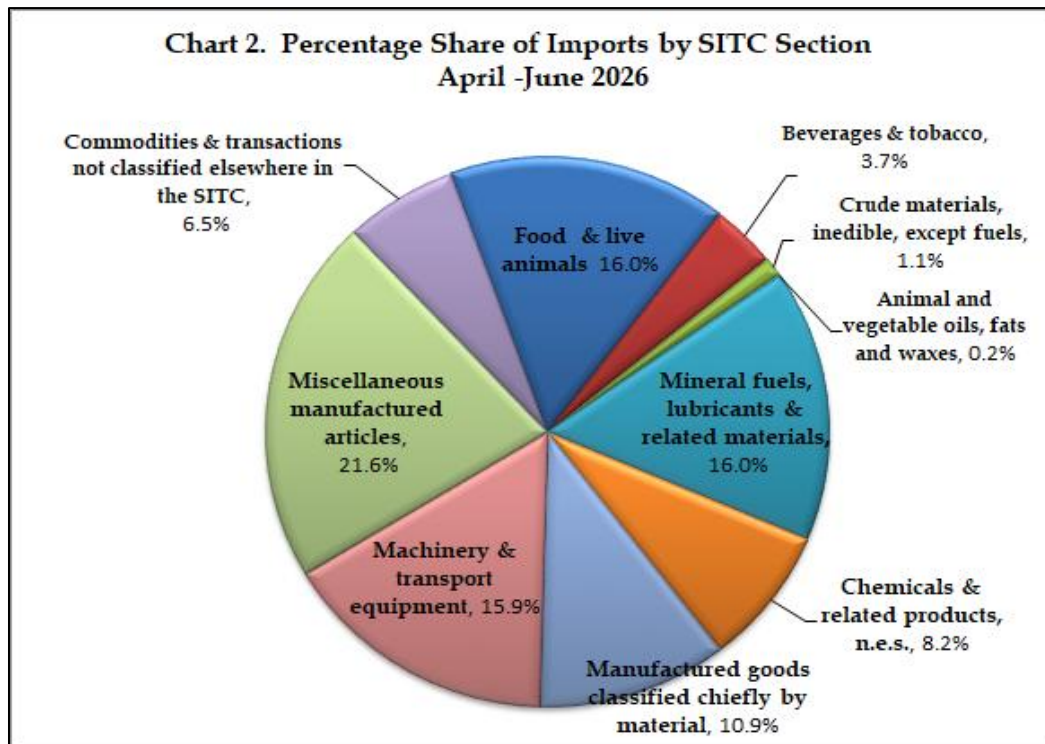
Imports of **manufactured goods classified chiefly by material** declined by 1.8 percent to settle at \$50.95 million for the second quarter of

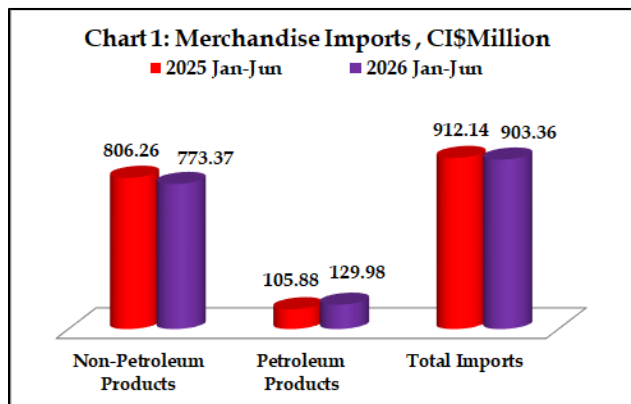
2026. This reflected the reduced purchases of *non-ferrous metals* (34.4%), *cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)* (25.0%), *paper, paperboard and articles thereof* (13.5%), and *non-metallic mineral manufactures* by 9.2 percent. Also, *textile yarn, fabrics and related products imports* fell by 7.6 percent for the period. These decreases were partially offset by growth in imports of *rubber manufactures* (36.1%), *iron and steel* (32.1%), *leather and leather manufactures* (27.5%), and *manufactures of metals, n.e.s.*, which rose by 6.0 percent for April to June 2026.

Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes declined 22.7 percent due to decreases in *animal oils and fats* of 66.8 percent and *fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated* by 26.5 percent. Conversely, imports of *animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed*, grew by 17.8 percent.

Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials reached \$74.53 million, an increase of 38.0 percent over the previous corresponding quarter. This increase was driven by the higher average prices across the major fuel categories, which more than offset reductions in import volumes.

Table 2. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)(Rev 4), CUS\$Million			
Section	April-June		%
	2025	2026	Change
Food and live animals	76.41	74.66	-2.3%
Beverages and tobacco	16.23	17.46	7.6%
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	3.57	5.09	42.6%
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.92	0.71	-22.7%
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	36.28	38.09	5.0%
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	51.89	50.95	-1.8%
Machinery and transport equipment	84.72	74.44	-12.1%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	96.70	100.67	4.1%
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	13.77	30.30	120.1%
Non-Petroleum Products	380.47	392.36	3.1%
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials*	54.00	74.53	38.0%
Total	434.48	466.88	7.5%
* Also referred to as petroleum and related oils			





In the first six months of 2026, the value of merchandise imports was \$903.36 million, representing a decrease of 1.0 percent compared to the corresponding period of 2025. Non-petroleum imports declined by 4.1 percent to \$773.37 million, while petroleum and petroleum-related imports increased by 22.8 percent to \$129.98 million over the review period.

Machinery and transport equipment imports declined by 15.3 percent (\$27.33 million), largely due to the reduced importation of *power-generating machinery and equipment* (50.6%), *metalworking machinery* (35.7%), *general industrial machinery and equipment n.e.s.* (22.4%) and *road vehicles* by 17.1 percent. Additionally, there were declines in the imports of *telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment* (11.6%), *office machines and automatic data processing machines* (10.6%) and *electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s.* (10.4%). In contrast, *other transport equipment and machinery specialized for particular industries* increased by 37.0 percent and 16.2 percent, respectively (see Tables 3 and 8).

Food and live animals imports declined by 8.0 percent (\$13.31 million), reflecting decreases in several sub-categories, especially *dairy products and birds' eggs* (18.5%), *coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof* (16.1%), *miscellaneous edible products and preparations* (16.1%), and *cereals and cereal preparations* by 7.3 percent. Additionally, imports of *meat and meat preparations* and *vegetables and fruit* fell by 6.1 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively. However, imports of

sugars, sugar preparations and honey and *feeding stuff for animals* recorded growth of 19.9 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively, for the review period.

Miscellaneous manufactured articles grew by 0.2 percent to \$196.93 million as a result of the increased imports of *furniture and parts thereof* (18.3%), *travel goods, handbags and similar containers* (9.2%), *prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures* (8.1%), and *professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.* by 7.1 percent. However, these gains were largely offset by lower imports of *footwear* (10.8%), *miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.* (6.7%), and *photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks* by 2.5 percent, while *articles of apparel and clothing accessories* were relatively unchanged for the six months of the year.

Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. decreased by 5.8 percent, primarily due to the reduced purchases of *plastics in non-primary forms* (32.6%), *essential oils* (10.9%), *chemical materials and products, n.e.s.* (2.8%) and *dyeing, tanning and colouring materials* by 1.2 percent. Contrary to the above decreases, there were increases in imports of *plastics in primary forms* (67.6%), *fertilizers* (42.6%), *inorganic chemicals* (20.8%) and *medicinal and pharmaceutical products* by 4.5 percent.

Imports of **manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials** decreased by 10.5 percent to \$98.64 million reflecting the lower value of imported *non-ferrous metals* (25.7%), *paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp* (20.7%), *cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)* (19.9%) and *non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.* by 13.2 percent. Also, imports of *manufactures of metals, n.e.s.* and *textile yarn, fabrics and related products* fell by 10.2 percent and 6.4 percent, respectively. These declines were partially offset by growth in *rubber manufactures* (47.0%), *leather and leather manufactures* (17.5%), and *iron and steel* by 2.3 percent for the calendar

Table 3. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)(Rev 4), C1\$Million			
Section	January-June		%
	2025	2026	Change
Food and live animals	167.14	153.83	-8.0%
Beverages and tobacco	36.48	33.14	-9.1%
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	8.98	9.40	4.7%
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	1.75	1.43	-18.4%
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	76.49	72.03	-5.8%
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	110.16	98.64	-10.5%
Machinery and transport equipment	178.58	151.25	-15.3%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	196.51	196.93	0.2%
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	30.19	56.72	87.9%
Non-Petroleum Products	806.26	773.37	-4.1%
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials*	105.88	129.98	22.8%
Total	912.14	903.36	-1.0%
* Also referred to as petroleum and related oils			

year to June 2026.

Beverages and tobacco imports for January to June 2026 declined by 9.1 percent. This reflected a 62.2 percent reduction in imports of *tobacco and tobacco manufactures* as well as decreased imports of *beverages* by 2.9 percent. The decline in *beverages* imported reflected lower purchases of alcoholic beverages like *beer; made from malt, spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages, wines and rum*. The reduction in *tobacco and tobacco manufactures* primarily reflected the reduced imports of cigarettes.

Crude materials, inedible, except fuels, increased by 4.7 percent for the year to date. This reflected the larger importation of *cork and wood* by 25.0 percent and *crude fertilizers* by 18.7 percent. However, the growth was partially offset by a reduction in imports of *crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.* (22.2%) and *oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits* by 8.1 percent for the period.

Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes imports declined 18.4 percent for the calendar year to date. This was primarily due to the 20.2 percent reduction in the imports of *fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated*, as well as *animal oils and fats* by 56.2 percent. Conversely, imports of processed *animal or vegetable fats and oils* grew by 3.1 percent.

However, **commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere** increased 87.9 percent. This overall growth reflected higher imports of **non-monetary gold** (237.9% or \$28.71 million), which was partially offset by the reduced importation of **special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind** by 20.6 percent or \$3.57 million.

The total value of imported **mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials** increased by 22.8 percent to \$129.98 million for the calendar year to June 2026. This increase was due to higher average prices for all major types of mineral fuel imported.

Imports by Country of Origin

Table 4. Imports by Country of Origin, CUS\$ Million April-June			
Country	2025	2026	% chg
United States	354.64	372.06	4.9%
Jamaica	16.49	17.23	4.5%
Japan	4.59	3.32	-27.7%
United Kingdom	9.95	10.02	0.7%
South Korea	1.64	1.38	-16.1%
Cuba	0.36	0.99	172.6%
Canada	2.39	5.71	139.2%
Switzerland	4.31	5.32	23.4%
Germany	2.04	2.82	38.4%
Panama	2.11	3.72	76.6%
Mexico	3.06	1.47	-52.0%
Others	32.89	42.85	30.3%
TOTAL IMPORTS	434.48	466.88	7.5%

For the quarter ending June 2026, the overall growth in the value of goods imported was driven by the 4.9 percent (\$17.42 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 \$372.06 million, compared to \$354.64 million for the same period in 2025. This outturn was driven by increases in the importation of *non-monetary gold, petroleum-related products, sugars, sugar preparations and honey, and imports of vegetables and fruit.*

Cayman's imports from **Canada** increased from \$2.39 million to \$5.71 million, mainly due to larger imports of *manufactures of metals, iron and steel, electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and road vehicles.* Imports of *medicinal and pharmaceutical products and non-monetary gold* from **Canada** also increased.

Imports from **Panama** grew by 76.6 percent during the review quarter primarily reflecting higher imports of *medicinal and pharmaceutical products, beverages and non-metallic mineral manufactures.* Higher imports from **Switzerland** mainly reflected the increased purchases of *watches, as well as professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus.* Imports from **Jamaica** increased by 4.5 percent primarily from the increased imports of *crude fertilizers and beverages.*

In contrast, imports from **Mexico** and **Japan** declined by 52.0 percent and 27.7 percent, respectively. The reduced importation from **Mexico** reflected smaller purchases of *road vehicles, as well as beverages, while the lower imports from Japan* also reflected smaller purchases of *road vehicles, as well as power-generating machinery and equipment.*

Table 5. Imports by Country of Origin, CI\$Million January-June			
Country	2025	2026	% chg
United States	736.89	705.67	-4.2%
Jamaica	37.29	44.63	19.7%
Japan	9.33	8.02	-14.1%
United Kingdom	21.45	19.24	-10.3%
South Korea	2.93	3.25	10.9%
Cuba	0.81	1.81	123.6%
Canada	4.97	9.89	98.9%
Switzerland	10.58	9.80	-7.4%
Germany	5.42	6.02	11.1%
Panama	5.31	7.34	38.3%
Mexico	5.36	2.47	-53.9%
Others	71.81	85.22	18.7%
TOTAL IMPORTS	912.14	903.36	-1.0%

For the first six months of 2026, the decline in imports was driven by the \$31.22 million (4.2%) decrease in imports from the **U.S.A.** This outturn primarily reflected declines in imports of *road vehicles, general industrial machinery and equipment, miscellaneous edible products and manufactures of metals, n.e.s.* from that territory.

Imports from the **United Kingdom (U.K.)** decreased by \$2.21 million (10.3%). This reflected lower imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles, professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus and tobacco and tobacco manufactures, for the calendar year to June 2026.

Imports from **Mexico** fell 53.9 percent due to decreased importation of *road vehicles*, as well as *other transport equipment*. *Beverage* imports from **Mexico** also declined.

Imports from **Japan** declined by 14.1 percent during the review period, mainly reflecting lower imports of *road vehicles, power generating*

machinery and equipment, and medicinal and pharmaceutical products (see Table 5).

In contrast, imports from **Jamaica** increased by \$7.34 million (19.7%), primarily driven by the increased importation of *furniture and parts thereof; professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s., and prefabricated buildings* as well as *cork and wood manufactures* (excluding furniture).

There were higher imports for the year to date from **Canada** (98.9%) and **Panama** (38.3%), with the growth from **Cuba** primarily reflecting increased imports of *crude fertilizers and tobacco and tobacco manufactures*.

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	2026 Qtr 2	% change
1.1 Food and beverages	89,523.07	88,611.92	-1.0%
11. Primary	23,442.72	23,475.48	0.1%
111. Mainly for industry	1,542.90	1,697.36	10.0%
112. Mainly for household consumption	21,899.83	21,778.11	-0.6%
12. Processed	66,080.35	65,136.44	-1.4%
121. Mainly for industry	6,533.92	4,484.53	-31.4%
122. Mainly for household consumption	59,546.43	60,651.91	1.9%
2. Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified	86,449.10	104,223.02	20.6%
21. Primary	2,653.20	4,265.91	60.8%
22. Processed	83,795.90	99,957.11	19.3%
3. Fuels and lubricants	53,770.56	74,386.08	38.3%
31. Primary	-	-	-
32. Processed	53,770.56	74,386.08	38.3%
321. Motor spirit	52,195.84	72,728.22	39.3%
322. Other	1,574.72	1,657.86	5.3%
4. Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof	54,986.05	50,832.25	-7.6%
41. Capital goods (except transport equipment)	41,639.63	37,076.20	-11.0%
42. Parts and accessories	13,346.43	13,756.04	3.1%
5. Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof	36,923.40	30,807.23	-16.6%
51. Passenger motor cars	20,018.71	14,462.91	-27.8%
52. Other	9,096.30	6,550.87	-28.0%
521. Industrial	4,373.93	3,198.42	-26.9%
522. Non-industrial	4,722.37	3,352.45	-29.0%
53. Parts and accessories	7,808.39	9,793.45	25.4%
6. Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	103,516.76	110,404.55	6.7%
61. Durable	25,646.30	26,968.80	5.2%
62. Semi-durable	46,211.54	45,636.99	-1.2%
63. Non-durable	31,658.92	37,798.76	19.4%
7. Goods not elsewhere specified	9,307.19	7,618.37	-18.1%
TOTAL	434,476.13	466,883.41	7.5%

In terms of imports classified by **Broad Economic Categories (BEC)**, there were mixed movements across the categories of the BEC classification for the June 2026 quarter.

Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified increased by 20.6 percent, primarily driven by the higher importation of *processed industrial supplies* by 19.3 percent and *primary industrial supplies* which grew by 60.8 percent for the quarter.

The value of imported **consumer goods not elsewhere specified** for April to June 2026 rose 6.7 percent due to the increased importation of *non-durable goods* by 19.4 percent. Additionally,

there were larger purchases of *durable goods* by 5.2 percent, while imports of *semi-durable goods* declined marginally by 1.2 percent for the review quarter.

In contrast, imports of **transport equipment and parts and accessories thereof** declined by \$6.12 million (16.6%) primarily from the 27.8 percent decrease in *passenger motor cars*, as well as reductions of 29.0 percent and 26.9 percent in imports of *non-industrial* and *industrial transport equipment*, respectively. However, imports of transport equipment *parts and accessories* grew by 25.4 percent.

Imports of capital goods (except transport

equipment), and parts and accessories thereof declined by 7.6 percent, reflecting the reduction in *capital goods (except transport equipment)* by 11.0 percent as well as the 3.1 percent reduction in *parts and accessories* of capital goods.

Goods not elsewhere specified decreased by 18.1 percent or \$1.69 million for the June 2026 quarter.

In contrast, there was a 38.3 percent increase in the importation of **fuels and lubricants** primarily reflecting the increased value of *motor spirit* (39.3%) and *other fuels and lubricants* by 5.3 percent.

Table 7. Merchandise Imports by Broad Economic Classification (BEC) (Rev 4) CIS\$000, January- June			
Broad Economic Categories	2025 Jan-Jun	2026 Jan-Jun	% change
1.1 Food and beverages	195,247.30	180,566.57	-7.5%
11. Primary	52,542.29	48,450.88	-7.8%
111. Mainly for industry	3,730.93	3,352.46	-10.1%
112. Mainly for household consumption	48,811.36	45,098.42	-7.6%
12. Processed	142,705.01	132,115.69	-7.4%
121. Mainly for industry	13,216.66	9,791.87	-25.9%
122. Mainly for household consumption	129,488.34	122,323.81	-5.5%
2. Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified	182,331.02	204,968.01	12.4%
21. Primary	7,155.95	7,413.16	3.6%
22. Processed	175,175.07	197,554.85	12.8%
3. Fuels and lubricants	105,376.27	129,648.29	23.0%
31. Primary	-	-	-
32. Processed	105,376.27	129,648.29	23.0%
321. Motor spirit	102,236.68	126,687.99	23.9%
322. Other	3,139.60	2,960.29	-5.7%
4. Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof	115,648.80	97,988.11	-15.3%
41. Capital goods (except transport equipment)	85,721.06	70,324.77	-18.0%
42. Parts and accessories	29,927.75	27,663.34	-7.6%
5. Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof	77,779.07	67,520.84	-13.2%
51. Passenger motor cars	38,271.79	34,504.83	-9.8%
52. Other	17,534.57	12,496.03	-28.7%
521. Industrial	10,428.52	6,815.80	-34.6%
522. Non-industrial	7,106.06	5,680.23	-20.1%
53. Parts and accessories	21,972.71	20,519.98	-6.6%
6. Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	216,338.32	205,360.99	-5.1%
61. Durable	63,056.75	55,416.35	-12.1%
62. Semi-durable	83,792.67	79,508.80	-5.1%
63. Non-durable	69,488.90	70,435.83	1.4%
7. Goods not elsewhere specified	19,421.24	17,302.93	-10.9%
TOTAL	912,142.02	903,355.74	-1.0%

January to June 2026

In terms of the calendar year to June 2026, there were declines in most categories of the BEC classification, which outweighed strong growth in *fuels and lubricants* and *industrial supplies not elsewhere specified*.

Capital goods (except transport equipment) and parts imports for January to June 2026 declined by 15.3 percent to \$97.99 million. This outturn reflected an 18.0 percent reduction in the imports of *capital goods (except transport equipment)* and a 7.6 percent reduction in *parts and accessories* of capital goods.

Food and beverages imports declined by 7.5 percent. This outturn reflected a 7.4 percent reduction in processed *food and beverages* and a 7.8 percent fall in primary *food and beverages*. The decline was led by the 5.5 percent reduction in imports of processed food for household consumption, along with lower processed food for industrial consumption of 12.8 percent.

The imports of consumer goods not elsewhere specified decreased by 5.1 percent to \$205.36 million on account of the reduction in imports of *durable goods* (12.1%) and *semi-durable goods* (5.1%). In contrast, *non-durable* consumer goods imports grew by 1.4 percent for the first six months of 2026 (See Table 7).

The 13.2 percent decrease in **transport equipment, parts and accessories thereof** was driven by the reduction in *other industrial transport equipment* by 28.7 percent. Also, the decline in imports reflected lower imports of *passenger motor cars* by 9.8 percent for the calendar year to date.

Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified increased by 12.4 percent. This was due largely to a 12.8 percent growth in *processed industrial supplies* as well as growth of *primary industrial supplies* by 3.6 percent for the January to June 2026 period.

Fuels and lubricants registered growth of 23.0 percent, which was driven primarily by the larger importation of *motor spirit* by 23.9 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	2026 Qtr 2	% change
<u>Food and Live Animals</u>			
Live animals other than animals of division 03	87.91	87.83	-0.1%
Meat and meat preparations	15,272.82	15,449.01	1.2%
Dairy products and birds' eggs	8,521.24	7,889.89	-7.4%
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	5,709.86	5,704.21	-0.1%
Cereals and cereal preparations	8,558.99	7,570.03	-11.6%
Vegetables and fruit	17,869.30	18,625.87	4.2%
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	1,199.38	1,961.03	63.5%
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	3,619.89	3,120.31	-13.8%
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	3,122.53	3,165.94	1.4%
Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	12,452.81	11,086.07	-11.0%
<u>Beverages & Tobacco</u>			
Beverages	15,493.77	16,641.23	7.4%
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	735.76	816.20	10.9%
<u>Crude Materials, inedible, except fuels</u>			
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	-	0.60	-
Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	69.47	75.40	8.5%
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	7.48	11.23	50.1%
Cork and wood	476.57	439.12	-7.9%
Pulp and waste paper	-	-	-
Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	22.91	5.16	-77.5%
Crude fertilizers, other than those of Division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	1,467.00	3,348.96	128.3%
Metalliferous ores and metal scraps	-	-	-
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1,523.22	1,207.16	-20.7%

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

	2025 Qtr 2	2026 Qtr 2	% change
<u><i>Mineral Fuels, lubricants & related materials</i></u>			-
Coal, coke and briquettes	80.60	32.53	-59.6%
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	52,677.30	73,427.62	39.4%
Gas, natural and manufactured	1,245.96	1,065.23	-14.5%
<u><i>Animal & Vegetable oils, fats and waxes</i></u>			-
Animal oils and fats	30.36	10.09	-66.8%
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	779.49	572.63	-26.5%
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.	107.63	126.75	17.8%
<u><i>Chemicals & related products, n.e.s</i></u>			
Organic chemicals	210.45	147.54	-29.9%
Inorganic chemicals	428.58	605.41	41.3%
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	4,445.56	4,969.74	11.8%
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	11,300.80	13,586.93	20.2%
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	9,970.57	9,794.81	-1.8%
Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	66.59	61.06	-8.3%
Plastics in primary forms	125.25	402.48	221.4%
Plastics in non-primary forms	5,565.14	3,622.32	-34.9%
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	4,164.31	4,896.63	17.6%
<u><i>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials</i></u>			
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	86.15	109.89	27.5%
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1,833.41	2,494.39	36.1%
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	6,453.69	4,837.88	-25.0%
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	5,571.53	4,817.10	-13.5%
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	2,626.06	2,425.91	-7.6%
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	8,671.54	7,873.69	-9.2%
Iron and steel	4,492.89	5,936.85	32.1%
Non-ferrous metals	2,546.98	1,671.98	-34.4%
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	19,604.10	20,777.65	6.0%

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

	2025 Qtr 2	2026 Qtr 2	% change
<i><u>Machinery & transport equipment</u></i>			
Power-generating machinery and equipment	2,604.96	2,841.34	9.1%
Machinery specialized for particular industries	2,869.94	2,788.25	-2.8%
Metalworking machinery	1,918.50	1,073.64	-44.0%
General industrial machinery and equipment, and machine parts, n.e.s.	13,435.88	12,626.90	-6.0%
Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	5,386.54	5,136.83	-4.6%
Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	9,649.89	9,115.59	-5.5%
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	15,297.26	-0.9%
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	29,816.72	22,566.56	-24.3%
Other transport equipment	3,593.55	2,992.76	-16.7%
<i><u>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</u></i>			
Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	2,132.02	2,078.52	-2.5%
Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	10,881.57	11,212.54	3.0%
Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	662.28	912.18	37.7%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	28,025.26	28,877.19	3.0%
Footwear	1,116.37	1,228.66	10.1%
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	7,848.20	8,391.31	6.9%
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	9,198.69	11,421.98	24.2%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	36,831.34	36,546.71	-0.8%
<i><u>Commodities & transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</u></i>			
Postal Packages not classified according to kind	290.17	360.13	24.1%
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	8,618.76	5,997.00	-30.4%
Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	21.08	634.05	2907.9%
Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	4,835.43	23,311.63	382.1%
TOTAL	434,476.13	466,883.41	7.5%

Table 9. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CI\$000, January-June

	January-June		% change
	2025	2026	
<u>Food and Live Animals</u>			
Live animals other than animals of division 03	224.38	137.46	-38.7%
Meat and meat preparations	33,190.78	31,174.74	-6.1%
Dairy products and birds' eggs	19,586.71	15,972.79	-18.5%
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	12,483.86	12,277.90	-1.6%
Cereals and cereal preparations	18,745.03	17,383.24	-7.3%
Vegetables and fruit	39,487.94	38,356.35	-2.9%
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	2,743.42	3,289.47	19.9%
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	7,630.00	6,401.99	-16.1%
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	5,787.32	5,957.12	2.9%
Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	27,261.78	22,883.34	-16.1%
<u>Beverages & Tobacco</u>			
Beverages	32,610.78	31,677.53	-2.9%
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3,865.02	1,462.66	-62.2%
<u>Crude Materials, inedible, except fuels</u>			
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	-	0.60	-
Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	150.97	138.78	-8.1%
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	35.75	26.14	-26.9%
Cork and wood	901.28	1,126.20	25.0%
Pulp and waste paper	7.75	0.17	-97.8%
Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	28.13	7.03	-75.0%
Crude fertilizers, other than those of Division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	4,844.87	5,750.14	18.7%
Metalliferous ores and metal scraps	0.15	7.84	5223.5%
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	3,008.72	2,341.85	-22.2%

Table 9. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CI\$000, January-June

	January-June		% change
	2025	2026	
<u><i>Mineral Fuels, lubricants & related materials</i></u>			-
Coal, coke and briquettes	143.92	105.10	-27.0%
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	103,545.67	127,788.46	23.4%
Gas, natural and manufactured	2,188.48	2,087.54	-4.6%
<u><i>Animal & Vegetable oils, fats and waxes</i></u>			-
Animal oils and fats	58.22	25.48	-56.2%
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	1,469.42	1,172.99	-20.2%
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.	221.26	228.07	3.1%
<u><i>Chemicals & related products, n.e.s</i></u>			
Organic chemicals	381.95	382.76	0.2%
Inorganic chemicals	932.73	1,127.11	20.8%
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	9,740.51	9,626.78	-1.2%
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	24,658.85	25,768.30	4.5%
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	21,310.16	18,988.53	-10.9%
Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	126.44	180.31	42.6%
Plastics in primary forms	355.13	595.11	67.6%
Plastics in non-primary forms	10,375.82	6,993.38	-32.6%
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	8,605.62	8,363.22	-2.8%
<u><i>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials</i></u>			
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	173.30	203.58	17.5%
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	3,805.64	5,594.20	47.0%
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	12,264.28	9,821.43	-19.9%
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	12,597.36	9,991.23	-20.7%
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	5,938.97	5,558.18	-6.4%
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	18,450.02	16,012.89	-13.2%
Iron and steel	10,099.39	10,333.10	2.3%
Non-ferrous metals	5,882.79	4,369.22	-25.7%

Table 9. Merchandise Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) 2 Digit, CI\$000, January-June

	January-June		% change
	2025	2026	
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	40,945.36	36,756.32	-10.2%
<u><i>Machinery & transport equipment</i></u>			
Power-generating machinery and equipment	9,806.23	4,843.86	-50.6%
Machinery specialized for particular industries	5,465.06	6,349.40	16.2%
Metalworking machinery	3,151.54	2,025.02	-35.7%
General industrial machinery and equipment, and machine parts, n.e.s.	29,401.67	22,830.05	-22.4%
Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	11,356.82	10,158.27	-10.6%
Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	17,924.37	15,846.09	-11.6%
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	35,905.67	32,181.04	-10.4%
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	60,653.33	50,287.46	-17.1%
Other transport equipment	4,913.66	6,731.69	37.0%
<u><i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i></u>			
Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	4,718.50	5,100.82	8.1%
Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	26,105.55	30,892.20	18.3%
Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1,772.21	1,935.82	9.2%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	45,892.80	45,851.62	-0.1%
Footwear	2,398.57	2,140.58	-10.8%
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	16,218.45	17,378.05	7.1%
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	21,242.55	20,714.93	-2.5%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	78,156.76	72,920.80	-6.7%
<u><i>Commodities & transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</i></u>			
Postal Packages not classified according to kind	606.70	692.71	14.2%
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	17,342.21	13,767.64	-20.6%
Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	171.31	1,475.04	761.0%
Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	12,072.16	40,786.06	237.9%
TOTAL	912,142.02	903,355.74	-1.0%

Methodology, Explanatory Notes and Definitions

Foreign Trade Statistics

Foreign Trade Statistics are compiled and produced by the Economics and Statistics Office (ESO).

System of Trade

The General Trade System is used to determine the coverage of merchandise trade presented in this report. Under this system, all goods entering the Cayman Islands are recorded as imports, while all goods leaving the Cayman Islands are recorded as exports.

Coverage

This report covers **merchandise imports only**. Trade in services is not included.

The statistics include:

- returned goods;
- used goods;
- waste and scrap;
- bunkers, stores, ballast and dunnage; and
- estimates of goods acquired by travelers for their own use that fall below the Customs reporting threshold.

Excluded are goods in transit and other trans-shipments not destined for the Cayman Islands market, as well as monetary gold and bullion, banknotes and coins in circulation.

Valuation

All values are expressed in Cayman Islands dollars (CI\$). Imports are valued on a **cost, insurance and freight (CIF)** basis, representing the value of the goods up to their arrival at the port of importation. The CIF value includes the cost of the goods, insurance, freight and associated charges incurred in transporting the goods to the Cayman Islands. It excludes customs duties and other duties or taxes payable upon importation.

Sources

Merchandise import statistics are derived primarily from computerized administrative records maintained by the Customs and Border Control Service (CBC). These records are based on import declarations completed by importers or their authorized agents, who are required to record the appropriate statistical tariff codes in accordance with the Cayman Islands Customs Tariff Law (2023 Revision).

Customs Tariff Law (2023 Revision)

The Cayman Islands Customs Tariff Law (2023 Revision) is based on the **Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS)**, Sixth Edition (2017), developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO).

Classification

The ESO reviews and processes the administrative data received from Customs and Border Control Service to assess their credibility and convert them into classification systems suitable for statistical analysis and dissemination.

As some goods may initially be reported with missing or incorrect commodity codes, the ESO undertakes additional verification and classification to improve the completeness and consistency of the

merchandise trade statistics. Over time, the number of commodities without valid Harmonized System (HS) codes has declined.

Beginning with the first quarter of 2018, including the corresponding comparative periods, data obtained from Customs are converted to the **Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), Revision 4**. Imported commodities are also classified according to the **Broad Economic Categories (BEC), Revision 4**, based on international guidelines issued by the United Nations (UN).

Prior to this change, ESO publications presented merchandise trade statistics using SITC Revision 3 and BEC Revision 4.

Limitations

Some import declarations submitted in the Cayman Islands contain missing or incorrect commodity codes. Consequently, ESO conducts additional validation and classification of the data to improve their accuracy, reliability and consistency.

The ESO continues to review merchandise import data and undertake appropriate validation procedures to improve the accuracy, reliability and classification of the statistics.

Complete information on both the quantity and value of imports is not currently available for all commodities. At present, only a relatively small proportion of commodities have both quantity and value information recorded. Addressing this limitation would require enhancements to the administrative data system maintained by Customs and Border Control Service.

There may also be timing differences between the physical arrival of goods in the Cayman Islands and the period in which the corresponding customs declarations are recorded. Consequently, statistics for a given reporting period may include goods that physically arrived near the end of the preceding period, but whose declarations were recorded during the current period.

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Main publications of the Economics and Statistics Office (ESO)

Annual Foreign Trade Statistics Report

Quarterly Trade Bulletin

Balance of Payments & International Investment Report

Labour Force Survey (LFS) Reports

Compendium of Statistics

Occupational Wage Survey (OWS) Report

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Report

Quality of Life Survey Report

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Report

Quarterly Economic Report

Annual Economic Report

Household Budget Survey Report