# Western Australia Trade Profile – May 2024

**Western Australia’s trade in goods**



Note – Imports are shown as negative values because they are an outflow of expenditure from the economy.

Source: Based on data from ABS Australian National Accounts: State Accounts or ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Western Australia has an export‑oriented economy, with net exports of goods and services accounting for 49% of the State’s gross state product in 2022-23.
* Western Australia is the largest exporting state or territory in Australia, accounting for 47% of the value of Australia’s exports of goods in 2023.
* Western Australia’s main exports are minerals (iron ore, gold and lithium), energy (liquefied natural gas), and agri‑food (wheat, canola seeds and barley), while its main imports are refined petroleum oils, motor vehicles and gold for further refining at the Perth Mint before re‑export.
* In 2023, the value of Western Australia’s exports of goods rose 1% to $262.8 billion, and the value of its imports of goods rose 4% to $48.7 billion.
* Western Australia’s surplus in goods trade rose 0.1% to $214.1 billion in 2023.

**Western Australia’s trade in services**



Note – Imports are shown as negative values because they are an outflow of expenditure from the economy.

Source: Based on data from ABS Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Annual) or ABS International Trade: Supplementary Information.

* Western Australia’s services exports are mainly the spending by international students and visitors in the State, and its services imports are mainly the spending by Western Australians travelling overseas.
* Western Australia’s services trade has mostly recovered from the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on international travel.
* In 2023, the value of Western Australia’s exports of services rose 65% to $8.7 billion, and the value of its imports of services rose 26% to $10.8 billion.
* Western Australia had a services trade deficit of $2.1 billion in 2023.

**Western Australia’s major export markets**

* [China (Mainland)](#_China_(Mainland)_2)
* [Japan](#_JAPAN)
* [South Korea](#_UNITED_KINGDOM)
* [Singapore](#_SINGAPORE_1)
* [Taiwan](#_TAIWAN_1)
* [Hong Kong (SAR of China)](#_HONG_KONG_(SAR_1)
* [India](#_India_4)
* [Thailand](#_Thailand_3)
* [United States of America](#_UNITED_STATES_OF_1)
* [Indonesia](#_INDIA_1)
* [United Kingdom](#_INDIA_2)
* [Malaysia](#_Malaysia_4)
* [Vietnam](#_THAILAND_2)
* [Philippines](#_THAILAND_1)
* [United Arab Emirates](#_VIETNAM_4)
* [Germany](#_GERMANY_3)
* [Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)](#_Association_of_Southeast_1)
* [European Union](#_EUROPEAN_UNION)
* [Gulf Cooperation Council](#_GULF_COOPERATION_COUNCIL)
* Information on Western Australia’s trade relationships with its major export markets can be found through the adjacent links.
* These trade profiles are updated twice a year and use international merchandise trade data from the ABS. This trade data is subject to revision up to six months after it is first released by the ABS. As such, trade statistics in this report may differ from those presented in other JTSI publications that incorporate revised data. International merchandise trade data used in this report are current as of March 2024.
* International trade in goods statistics are subject to confidentiality and the ABS suppresses the level of trade data available for some commodities. To provide a more complete representation of Western Australia’s trade, these trade profiles use data from other sources (including the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety).
* Related information is available in the WA Government’s [Market Outlooks](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/document-collections/market-outlooks).

# Western Australia’s major trading partners

**Total trade in goods by market: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rank | Market | Value ($b) | Share (%) |
| 1 | China1  | 162.9 | 52.3 |
| 2 | Japan | 33.9 | 10.9 |
| 3 | South Korea | 18.1 | 5.8 |
| 4 | Singapore | 12.6 | 4.0 |
| 5 | United States | 10.7 | 3.4 |
| 6 | Taiwan | 8.0 | 2.6 |
| 7 | Malaysia | 6.6 | 2.1 |
| 8 | Thailand | 6.2 | 2.0 |
| 9 | India | 6.1 | 2.0 |
| 10 | Hong Kong2 | 5.9 | 1.9 |
|  | All other markets | 40.6 | 13.0 |
|  | Total trade | 311.5 | 100.0 |

1 Mainland. 2 SAR of China.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Most of Western Australia’s major trading partners are in Asia. In 2023:
	+ Nine of Western Australia’s top ten trading partners were in Asia
	+ Nine of Western Australia’s top ten export markets were in Asia
	+ Eight of Western Australia’s top ten import markets were in Asia.
* Western Australia’s largest trading partners outside of Asia in 2023 were the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and the United Arab Emirates.

**Exports of goods by market: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rank | Market | Value ($b) | Share (%) |
| 1 | China1  | 152.7 | 58.1 |
| 2 | Japan | 30.5 | 11.6 |
| 3 | South Korea | 15.9 | 6.1 |
| 4 | Singapore | 9.9 | 3.8 |
| 5 | Taiwan | 7.2 | 2.7 |
| 6 | Hong Kong2 | 5.7 | 2.2 |
| 7 | India | 4.7 | 1.8 |
| 8 | Thailand | 4.2 | 1.6 |
| 9 | United States | 3.8 | 1.4 |
| 10 | Indonesia | 3.6 | 1.4 |
|  | All other markets | 24.6 | 9.3 |
|  | Total exports | 262.8 | 100.0 |

1 Mainland. 2 SAR of China.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

**Imports of goods by market: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rank | Market | Value ($b) | Share (%) |
| 1 | China1  | 10.2 | 20.8 |
| 2 | United States | 6.9 | 14.2 |
| 3 | Malaysia | 4.1 | 8.3 |
| 4 | Japan | 3.4 | 6.9 |
| 5 | Singapore | 2.8 | 5.6 |
| 6 | South Korea | 2.2 | 4.4 |
| 7 | Thailand | 2.0 | 4.1 |
| 8 | Brunei Darussalam | 1.7 | 3.5 |
| 9 | Germany | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| 10 | India | 1.4 | 3.0 |
|  | All other markets | 12.7 | 26.1 |
|  | Total imports | 48.7 | 100.0 |

1 Mainland.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

**Main export commodities by market: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Iron ore | $b | % | Petroleum1 | $b | % | Gold2 | $b | % | Lithium3 | $b | % | Alumina | $b | % |
| China5 | 114.2 | 85 | Japan | 19.4 | 40 | China5 | 6.4 | 28 | China5 | 18.2 | 99 | Bahrain | 1.2 | 20 |
| Japan | 8.0 | 6 | Singapore | 7.1 | 15 | Hong Kong6 | 5.5 | 24 | Belgium | 0.13 | 0.7 | UAE | 1.0 | 17 |
| South Korea | 7.2 | 5 | China5 | 6.8 | 14 | India | 3.3 | 15 | South Korea | 0.05 | 0.3 | South Africa | 0.7 | 11 |
| Taiwan | 2.1 | 2 | South Korea | 5.5 | 11 | UK | 2.6 | 11 | USA | 0.02 | 0.1 | Mozambique | 0.6 | 9 |
| Vietnam | 1.2 | 1 | Taiwan | 4.4 | 9 | Singapore | 2.3 | 10 | Japan | 0.003 | 0.0 | Qatar | 0.5 | 8 |
| Other | 1.7 | 1 | Other | 4.9 | 10 | Other | 2.7 | 12 | Other | 0.003 | 0.0 | Other | 2.2 | 35 |
| Total | **134.5** | **100** | **Total** | **48.1** | **100** | **Total** | **22.8** | **100** | **Total** | **18.4** | **100** | **Total** | **6.2** | **100** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Wheat | $b | % | Nickel | $b | % | Canola seeds | $b | % | Gold ore4 | $b | % | Gold coin | $b | % |
| China5 | 1.5 | 24 | China**5** | 1.4 | 33 | France | 0.5 | 16 | South Korea | 0.6 | 25 | USA | 1.3 | 65 |
| Indonesia | 1.1 | 19 | Japan | 0.7 | 16 | Germany | 0.4 | 15 | Philippines | 0.6 | 25 | Germany | 0.6 | 29 |
| Philippines | 0.9 | 16 | South Korea | 0.5 | 12 | Japan | 0.4 | 15 | Germany | 0.5 | 19 | Hong Kong6 | 0.04 | 2 |
| South Korea | 0.6 | 9 | Norway | 0.5 | 12 | UAE | 0.4 | 14 | Japan | 0.2 | 10 | UAE | 0.02 | 1 |
| Thailand | 0.5 | 9 | Netherlands | 0.4 | 10 | Mexico | 0.3 | 12 | China**5** | 0.2 | 9 | Japan | 0.02 | 1 |
| Other | 1.4 | 23 | Other | 0.7 | 16 | Other | 0.8 | 29 | Other | 0.3 | 13 | Other | 0.04 | 2 |
| Total | **6.0** | **100** | **Total** | **4.3** | **100** | **Total** | **2.8** | **100** | **Total** | **2.5** | **100** | **Total** | **2.0** | **100** |

1 LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. 2 Non-monetary. 3 Spodumene concentrate. 4 May include other precious metal ore.  5 Mainland. 6 SAR of China.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

# Western Australia’s international trade in services

**Western Australia’s services exports by sector**



(a) Includes the services of transport; technical, trade-related and other business; government; insurance and pensions; business travel; personal, cultural, and recreational; professional and management consulting; telecommunications, computer and information; research and development; finance; maintenance and repair; construction; intellectual property; and manufacturing.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade: Supplementary Information.

* The value of Western Australia’s international education sector reached a record high in 2023, while the value of the State’s international tourism sector returned to close to its pre‑pandemic level.
* Western Australia’s education‑related travel services exports rose 86% to $2.9 billion in 2023.
* Personal travel services exports rose strongly, from $1.0 billion in 2022 to $2.3 billion in 2023, just below the $2.4 billion in 2019.
* The normalisation of travel and trading conditions also contributed to all other services exports from Western Australia increasing 30% to $3.4 billion in 2023, driven by increases in:
	+ business travel (up $447 million)
	+ transport services (up $294 million)
	+ technical, trade-related, and other business services (up $141 million).

**International visitors by market: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rank | Market | Visits (No.) | Share (%) |
| 1 | United Kingdom | 111,197 | 14.2 |
| 2 | Singapore | 87,808 | 11.2 |
| 3 | New Zealand | 75,842 | 9.7 |
| 4 | China1 | 54,125 | 6.9 |
| 5 | Malaysia | 47,893 | 6.1 |
| 6 | United States | 44,650 | 5.7 |
| 7 | Indonesia | 30,849 | 3.9 |
| 8 | India | 29,112 | 3.7 |
| 9 | Philippines | 27,677 | 3.5 |
| 10 | Japan | 27,484 | 3.5 |
|  | All other markets | 248,288 | 31.6 |
|  | Total visitors | 784,925 | 100.0 |

1 Mainland.

Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

**International students by market: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rank | Market | Enrolments (No.) | Share (%) |
| 1 | India | 11,799 | 16.3 |
| 2 | Bhutan | 10,230 | 14.2 |
| 3 | China1 | 6,359 | 8.8 |
| 4 | Pakistan | 5,160 | 7.1 |
| 5 | Philippines | 4,071 | 5.6 |
| 6 | Nepal | 3,573 | 4.9 |
| 7 | Colombia | 3,156 | 4.4 |
| 8 | Vietnam | 2,098 | 2.9 |
| 9 | Brazil | 2,008 | 2.8 |
| 10 | Kenya | 1,982 | 2.7 |
|  | All other markets | 21,779 | 30.2 |
|  | Total students | 72,215 | 100.0 |

1 Mainland.

Source: Australian Department of Education, International Student Data.

**Western Australia’s services imports by sector**



(a) Includes the services of technical, trade-related and other business; government; insurance and pensions; business travel; education‑related travel; personal, cultural, and recreational; professional and management consulting; telecommunications, computer and information; research and development; finance; maintenance and repair; construction; intellectual property; and manufacturing.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade: Supplementary Information,

* The value of Western Australia’s personal travel services imports more than doubled to $4.9 billion in 2023, as more Western Australians travelled overseas on holiday. Despite the rise, personal travel services imports were 18% below pre-pandemic levels of 2019.
* Transport services imports fell 7% to $3.4 billion in 2023, as global freight prices eased.
* All other services imports from Western Australia fell 0.2% to $2.5 billion in 2023, despite a 55% increase in business travel services imports.

# China (Mainland)

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to China**



(a) Spodumene concentrate. May include some other crude minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* China is Western Australia’s largest trading partner, with $162.9 billion of goods traded in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 53% of Australia’s total trade in goods with China in 2023.
* China has been Western Australia’s largest market for goods exports since 2006 and accounted for 58% of the State’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 75% of Australia’s goods exports to China in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $152.7 billion of goods to China in 2023, above the annual average of $92.0 billion over the past 10 years.
* Iron ore accounted for 75% of Western Australia’s goods exports to China in 2023, followed by lithium (12%) and petroleum (mainly LNG) (4%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to China: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
| Iron ore | 114,230 | 75 | +12 | 1 |
| Lithium1 | 18,172 | 12 | +54 | 1 |
| Petroleum2 | 6,816 | 4 | -9 | 3 |
| Non-monetary gold | 6,399 | 4 | -11 | 1 |
| Wheat | 1,455 | 1 | +2 | 1 |
| All other goods | 5,641 | 4 | -6 |  |
| Total exports | 152,712 | 100 | +12 | 1 |

1 Spodumene concentrate. May include some other crude minerals. 2 LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* China is Western Australia’s largest export market for iron ore. The State’s iron ore exports to China rose 12% to $114.2 billion in 2023.
* China was Western Australia’s largest export market for lithium, non‑monetary gold and wheat, and 3rd largest market for petroleum in 2023.
* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to China of:
	+ lithium rose 54% to $18.2 billion
	+ petroleum fell 9% to $6.8 billion
	+ non-monetary gold fell 11% to $6.4 billion
	+ wheat rose 2% to $1.5 billion.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from China**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* China is Western Australia’s largest import market for goods, accounting for 21% of the State’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $10.2 billion of goods from China in 2023, above the annual average of $6.1 billion over the past 10 years.
* Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 39% of Western Australia’s goods imports from China in 2023, followed by other manufactures (27%) and chemicals (10%).

# China (Mainland)

**Western Australia’s visitors from China**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* China is Western Australia’s 4th largest market for international visitors, with 54,125 visits in 2023 (7% of the State’s total international visits).
* In 2023, visitors from China spent $230 million in Western Australia, accounting for 10% of the State’s total international visitor spend.
* In 2023, visitors from China spent an average of $4,244 per visit in Western Australia, above the average of $2,931 per visit from all markets.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from China**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* China is Western Australia’s 3rd largest market for international students, accounting for 9% of the State’s total international student enrolments in 2023.
* Western Australia’s student enrolments from China rose 23% to 6,359 in 2023.
* Higher education accounted for 64% of student enrolments from China in 2023, followed by intensive English language courses (18%).

**Western Australia’s population born in China:
as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 31,220 residents in 2021 who were born in China, 4% more than in 2016.
* People born in China accounted for 3.3% of Western Australia’s overseas‑born resident population in 2021, in line with the 3.3% share in 2016.
* People born in China were the 7th largest overseas‑born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.

# Japan

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to Japan**



(a) LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* Japan is Western Australia’s 2nd largest trading partner, with $33.9 billion of goods traded in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 30% of Australia’s total trade in goods with Japan in 2023.
* Japan was Western Australia’s largest market for goods exports from 1963 to 2005 and has been the 2nd largest market for goods exports since 2006.
* Japan accounted for 12% of Western Australia’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 36% of Australia’s goods exports to Japan in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $30.5 billion of goods to Japan in 2023, above the annual average of $22.9 billion over the past 10 years.
* Petroleum (mainly LNG) accounted for 64% of Western Australia’s goods exports to Japan in 2023, followed by iron ore (26%) and nickel (2%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to Japan: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
| Petroleum1 | 19,381 | 64 | -19 | 1 |
| Iron ore | 7,953 | 26 | -8 | 2 |
| Nickel | 700 | 2 | -30 | 2 |
| Wheat | 450 | 1 | -11 | 7 |
| Canola seeds | 404 | 1 | -30 | 3 |
| All other goods | 1,606 | 5 | -13 |  |
| Total exports | 30,495 | 100 | -17 | 2 |

1 LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* Japan is Western Australia’s largest export market for petroleum. The State’s petroleum exports to Japan fell 19% to $19.4 billion in 2023.
* Japan was Western Australia’s 2nd largest export market for iron ore and nickel, 3rd largest market for canola seeds and 7th largest market for wheat in 2023.
* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to Japan of:
	+ iron ore fell 8% to $8.0 billion
	+ nickel fell 30% to $700 million
	+ wheat fell 11% to $450 million
	+ canola seeds fell 30% to $404 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from Japan**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Japan is Western Australia’s 4th largest import market for goods, accounting for 7% of the State’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $3.4 billion of goods from Japan in 2023, above the annual average of $3.0 billion over the past 10 years.
* Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 71% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Japan in 2023, followed by other manufactures (17%) and petroleum (6%).

# Japan

**Western Australia’s visitors from Japan**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* Japan is Western Australia’s 10th largest market for international visitors, with 27,484 visits in 2023 (4% of the State’s total international visits).
* In 2023, visitors from Japan spent $79 million in Western Australia, accounting for 3% of the State’s total international visitor spend.
* In 2023, visitors from Japan spent an average of $2,884 per visit in Western Australia, below the average of $2,931 per visit from all markets.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from Japan**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* Japan is Western Australia’s 17th largest market for international students, accounting for 2% of the State’s total international student enrolments in 2023.
* Western Australia’s student enrolments from Japan rose 48% to 1,246 in 2023.
* Intensive English language courses accounted for 41% of student enrolments from Japan in 2023, followed by non-award courses such as foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs (33%).

**Western Australia’s population born in Japan:
as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 5,090 residents in 2021 who were born in Japan, 2% more than in 2016.
* People born in Japan accounted for 0.5% of Western Australia’s overseas-born resident population in 2021, below the 0.6% share in 2016.
* People born in Japan were the 33rd largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.

# South Korea

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to South Korea**



(a) LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. (b) May include other precious metal ore.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* South Korea is Western Australia’s 3rd largest trading partner, with $18.1 billion of goods traded in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 27% of Australia’s total trade in goods with South Korea in 2023.
* South Korea is Western Australia’s 3rd largest export market for goods, accounting for 6% of the State’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 40% of Australia’s goods exports to South Korea in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $15.9 billion of goods to South Korea in 2023, above the annual average of $11.1 billion over the past 10 years.
* Iron ore accounted for 45% of Western Australia’s goods exports to South Korea in 2023, followed by petroleum (mainly LNG) (35%) and gold ore (4%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to South Korea: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
| Iron ore | 7,214 | 45 | +5 | 3 |
| Petroleum1 | 5,506 | 35 | -42 | 4 |
| Gold ore2 | 616 | 4 | -3 | 1 |
| Wheat | 553 | 3 | -20 | 4 |
| Nickel | 532 | 3 | +17 | 3 |
| All other goods | 1,495 | 9 | -18 |  |
| Total exports | 15,916 | 100 | -20 | 3 |

1 LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. 2 May include other precious metal ore.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* South Korea is Western Australia’s 3rd largest export market for iron ore. The State’s iron ore exports to South Korea rose 5% to $7.2 billion in 2023.
* South Korea was Western Australia’s largest export market for gold ore, 3rd largest market for nickel and 4th largest market for petroleum and wheat in 2023.
* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to South Korea of:
	+ petroleum fell 42% to $5.5 billion
	+ gold ore fell 3% to $616 million
	+ wheat fell 20% to $553 million
	+ nickel rose 17% to $532 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from South Korea**



Note – The arrival in Western Australia of the Prelude floating LNG plant from South Korea resulted in the high value of Western Australia’s imports from South Korea in 2017. (a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* South Korea is Western Australia’s 6th largest import market for goods, accounting for 4% of the State’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $2.2 billion of goods from South Korea in 2023, below the annual average of $2.5 billion over the past 10 years.
* Petroleum accounted for 40% of Western Australia’s goods imports from South Korea in 2023, followed by machinery and transport equipment (31%) and other manufactures (14%).

# South Korea

**Western Australia’s visitors from South Korea**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* South Korea is Western Australia’s 15th largest market for international visitors, with 14,910 visits in 2023 (2% of the State’s total international visits).
* In 2023, visitors from South Korea spent $81 million in Western Australia, accounting for 4% of the State’s total international visitor spend.
* In 2023, visitors from South Korea spent an average of $5,443 per visit in Western Australia, above the average of $2,931 per visit from all markets.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from South Korea**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* South Korea is Western Australia’s 21st largest market for international students, accounting for 1% of the State’s total international student enrolments in 2023.
* Western Australia’s student enrolments from South Korea rose 5% to 687 in 2023.
* Vocational education and training accounted for 50% of student enrolments from South Korea in 2023, followed by higher education (26%).

**Western Australia’s population born in South Korea: as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 6,990 residents in 2021 who were born in South Korea, 12% less than in 2016.
* People born in South Korea accounted for 0.7% of Western Australia’s overseas-born resident population in 2021, below the 0.9% share in 2016.
* People born in South Korea were the 27th largest overseas‑born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.

# Singapore

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to Singapore**



(a) LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. (b) Mainly pig meat.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* Singapore is Western Australia’s 4th largest trading partner, with $12.6 billion of goods traded in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 38% of Australia’s total trade in goods with Singapore in 2023.
* Singapore is Western Australia’s 4th largest export market for goods, accounting for 4% of the State’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 58% of Australia’s goods exports to Singapore in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $9.9 billion of goods to Singapore in 2023, above the annual average of $6.8 billion over the past 10 years.
* Petroleum (mainly LNG) accounted for 72% of Western Australia’s goods exports to Singapore in 2023, followed by non‑monetary gold (23%) and meat (1%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to Singapore: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
| Petroleum1 | 7,072 | 72 | -26 | 2 |
| Non-monetary gold | 2,285 | 23 | -4 | 5 |
| Meat2 | 72 | 1 | +70 | 2 |
| Nickel | 64 | 1 | +31 | 9 |
| Ships, boats and floating structures | 41 | 0.4 | -68 | 1 |
| All other goods | 324 | 3 | -0 |  |
| Total exports | 9,858 | 100 | -21 | 4 |

1 LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. 2 Mainly pig meat.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* Singapore is Western Australia’s 2nd largest export market for petroleum. The State’s petroleum exports to Singapore fell 26% to $7.1 billion in 2023.
* Singapore was Western Australia’s largest export market for ships, boats and floating structures, 2nd largest market for meat, 5th largest market for non‑monetary gold and 9th largest market for nickel in 2023.
* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to Singapore of:
	+ non‑monetary gold fell 4% to $2.3 billion
	+ meat rose 70% to $72 million
	+ nickel rose 31% to $64 million
	+ ships, boats and floating structures fell 68% to $41 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from Singapore**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Singapore is Western Australia’s 5th largest import market for goods, accounting for 6% of the State’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $2.8 billion of goods from Singapore in 2023, above the annual average of $2.6 billion over the past 10 years.
* Petroleum accounted for 86% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Singapore in 2023, followed by agri-food (4%) and machinery and transport equipment (4%).

# Singapore

**Western Australia’s visitors from Singapore**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* Singapore is Western Australia’s 2nd largest market for international visitors, with 87,808 visits in 2023 (11% of the State’s total international visits).
* In 2023, visitors from Singapore spent $267 million in Western Australia, accounting for 12% of the State’s total international visitor spend.
* In 2023, visitors from Singapore spent an average of $3,036 per visit in Western Australia, above the average of $2,931 per visit from all markets.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from Singapore**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* Singapore is Western Australia’s 16th largest market for international students, accounting for 2% of the State’s total international student enrolments in 2023.
* Western Australia’s student enrolments from Singapore rose 1% to 1,263 in 2023.
* Higher education accounted for 88% of student enrolments from Singapore in 2023.

**Western Australia’s population born in Singapore:
as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 17,420 residents in 2021 who were born in Singapore, 7% more than in 2016.
* People born in Singapore accounted for 1.9% of Western Australia’s overseas‑born resident population in 2021, above the 1.8% share in 2016.
* People born in Singapore were the 12th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.

# Taiwan

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to Taiwan**



(a) LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* Taiwan is Western Australia’s 6th largest trading partner, with $8.0 billion of goods traded in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 26% of Australia’s total trade in goods with Taiwan in 2023.
* Taiwan is Western Australia’s 5th largest export market for goods, accounting for 5% of the State’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 33% of Australia’s goods exports to Taiwan in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $7.2 billion of goods to Taiwan in 2023, above the annual average of $4.1 billion over the past 10 years.
* Petroleum (mainly LNG) accounted for 61% of Western Australia’s goods exports to Taiwan in 2023, followed by iron ore (29%) and nickel (2%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to Taiwan: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
| Petroleum1 | 4,423 | 61 | -43 | 5 |
| Iron ore | 2,117 | 29 | -12 | 4 |
| Nickel | 139 | 2 | +198 | 7 |
| Non-ferrous base metal2 | 111 | 2 | -37 | 1 |
| Mineral sands3 | 74 | 1 | -48 | 7 |
| All other goods | 332 | 5 | -13 |  |
| Total exports | 7,196 | 100 | -34 | 5 |

1 LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. 2 Mainly cobalt mattes. 3 Garnet, ilmenite, zircon, rutile, leucoxene and other mineral sands.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* Taiwan is Western Australia’s 5th largest export market for petroleum. The State’s petroleum exports to Taiwan fell 43% to $4.4 billion in 2023.
* Taiwan was Western Australia’s largest export market for non‑ferrous base metal, 4th largest market for iron ore, and 7th largest market for nickel and mineral sands in 2023.
* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to Taiwan of:
	+ iron ore fell 12% to $2.1 billion
	+ nickel rose from $47 million to $139 million
	+ non-ferrous base metal fell 37% to $111 million
	+ mineral sands fell 48% to $74 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from Taiwan**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Taiwan is Western Australia’s 14th largest import market for goods, accounting for 2% of the State’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $786 million of goods from Taiwan in 2023, above the annual average of $429 million over the past 10 years.
* Petroleum accounted for 53% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Taiwan in 2023, followed by machinery and transport equipment (16%) and other manufactures (13%).

# Taiwan

**Western Australia’s visitors from Taiwan**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* Taiwan is Western Australia’s 13th largest market for international visitors, with 18,981 visits in 2023 (2% of the State’s total international visits).
* In 2023, visitors from Taiwan spent $92 million in Western Australia, accounting for 4% of the State’s total international visitor spend.
* In 2023, visitors from Taiwan spent an average of $4,843 per visit in Western Australia, above the average of $2,931 per visit from all markets.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from Taiwan**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* Taiwan is Western Australia’s 20th largest market for international students, accounting for 1% of the State’s total international student enrolments in 2023.
* Western Australia’s student enrolments from Taiwan rose 11% to 758 in 2023.
* Vocational education and training accounted for 55% of student enrolments from Taiwan in 2023, followed by intensive English language courses (26%).

**Western Australia’s population born in Taiwan:
as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 4,320 residents in 2021 who were born in Taiwan, 22% less than in 2016.
* People born in Taiwan accounted for 0.5% of Western Australia’s overseas-born resident population in 2021, below the 0.6% share in 2016.
* People born in Taiwan were the 39th largest overseas‑born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.

# Hong Kong (SAR of China)

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to Hong Kong**



Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Hong Kong is Western Australia’s 10th largest trading partner, with $5.9 billion of goods traded in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 55% of Australia’s total trade in goods with Hong Kong in 2023.
* Hong Kong is Western Australia’s 6th largest export market for goods, accounting for 2% of the State’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 59% of Australia’s goods exports to Hong Kong in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $5.7 billion of goods to Hong Kong in 2023, in line with the annual average of $5.7 billion over the past 10 years.
* Non‑monetary gold accounted for 95% of Western Australia’s goods exports to Hong Kong in 2023, followed by crustaceans (2%) and gold coin (1%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to Hong Kong: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
| Non-monetary gold | 5,484 | 95 | +18 | 2 |
| Crustaceans | 131 | 2 | +31 | 1 |
| Gold coin | 41 | 1 | -54 | 3 |
| Non-ferrous base metal1 | 25 | 0.4 | +25 | 5 |
| Pearls and precious stones2 | 11 | 0.2 | +18 | 3 |
| All other goods | 54 | 1 | -16 |  |
| Total exports | 5,745 | 100 | +16 | 6 |

1 Mainly aluminium and copper. 2 Mainly diamonds.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Hong Kong is Western Australia’s 2nd largest export market for non‑monetary gold. The State’s non‑monetary gold exports to Hong Kong rose 18% to $5.5 billion in 2023.
* Hong Kong was Western Australia’s largest export market for crustaceans, 3rd largest market for gold coin, and pearls and precious stones, and 5th largest market for non-ferrous base metals in 2023.
* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to Hong Kong of:
	+ crustaceans rose 31% to $131 million
	+ gold coin fell 54% to $41 million
	+ non-ferrous base metal rose 2% to $25 million
	+ pearls and precious stones rose 18% to $11 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from Hong Kong**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Hong Kong is Western Australia’s 31st largest import market for goods, accounting for 0.4% of the State’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $195 million of goods from Hong Kong in 2023, above the annual average of $186 million over the past 10 years.
* Other manufactures accounted for 92% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Hong Kong in 2023, followed by machinery and transport equipment (4%) and agri‑food (2%).

# Hong Kong (SAR of China)

**Western Australia’s visitors from Hong Kong**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* Hong Kong is Western Australia’s 22nd largest market for international visitors, with 6,128 visits in 2023 (1% of the State’s total international visits).
* In 2023, visitors from Hong Kong spent $13 million in Western Australia, accounting for 1% of the State’s total international visitor spend.
* In 2023, visitors from Hong Kong spent an average of $2,134 per visit in Western Australia, below the average of $2,931 per visit from all markets.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from Hong Kong**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* Hong Kong is Western Australia’s 14th largest market for international students, accounting for 2% of the State’s total international student enrolments in 2023.
* Western Australia’s student enrolments from Hong Kong rose 17% to 1,542 in 2023.
* Higher education accounted for 59% of student enrolments from Hong Kong in 2023, followed by vocational education and training (28%).

**Western Australia’s population born in Hong Kong: as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 7,080 residents in 2021 who were born in Hong Kong, 1% more than in 2016.
* People born in Hong Kong accounted for 0.8% of Western Australia’s overseas‑born resident population in 2021, in line with the 0.8% share in 2016.
* People born in Hong Kong were the 26th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.

# India

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to India**



(a) LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* India is Western Australia’s 9th largest trading partner, with $6.1 billion of goods traded in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 18% of Australia’s total trade in goods with India in 2023.
* India is Western Australia’s 7th largest export market for goods, accounting for 2% of the State’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 19% of Australia’s goods exports to India in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $4.7 billion of goods to India in 2023, above the annual average of $2.5 billion over the past 10 years.
* Non-monetary gold accounted for 71% of Western Australia’s goods exports to India in 2023, followed by iron ore (8%) and petroleum (mainly LNG) (5%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to India:**

**2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
| Non-monetary gold | 3,315 | 71 | +120 | 3 |
| Iron ore | 377 | 8 | n.a. | 7 |
| Petroleum1 | 225 | 5 | -73 | 10 |
| Pigments, paints and varnishes | 206 | 4 | +37 | 1 |
| Alumina | 198 | 4 | -48 | 10 |
| All other goods | 376 | 8 | -24 |  |
| Total exports | 4,697 | 100 | +40 | 7 |

n.a. = not applicable.1 LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* India is Western Australia’s 3rd largest export market for non‑monetary gold. The State’s non‑monetary gold exports to India rose from $1.5 billion in 2022 to $3.3 billion in 2023.
* India was Western Australia’s largest export market for pigments, paints and varnishes, 7th largest market for iron ore, and 10th largest market for petroleum and alumina in 2023.
* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to India of:
	+ iron ore rose from $0 to $377 million
	+ petroleum fell 73% to $225 million
	+ pigments, paints and varnishes rose 37% to $206 million
	+ alumina fell 48% to $198 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from India**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* India is Western Australia’s 10th largest import market for goods, accounting for 3% of the State’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $1.4 billion of goods from India in 2023, above the annual average of $783 million over the past 10 years.
* Petroleum accounted for 52% of Western Australia’s goods imports from India in 2023, followed by machinery and transport equipment (20%) and other manufactures (18%).

# India

**Western Australia’s visitors from India**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* India is Western Australia’s 8th largest market for international visitors, with 29,112 visits in 2023 (4% of the State’s total international visits).
* In 2023, visitors from India spent $110 million in Western Australia, accounting for 5% of the State’s total international visitor spend.
* In 2023, visitors from India spent an average of $3,766 per visit in Western Australia, above the average of $2,931 per visit from all markets.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from India**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* India is Western Australia’s largest market for international students, accounting for 16% of the State’s total international student enrolments in 2023.
* Western Australia’s student enrolments from India rose 36% to 11,799 in 2023.
* Higher education accounted for 54% of student enrolments from India in 2023, followed by vocational education and training (45%).

**Western Australia’s population born in India:
as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 66,550 residents in 2021 who were born in India, 25% more than in 2016.
* People born in India accounted for 7.1% of Western Australia’s overseas-born resident population in 2021, above the 6.0% share in 2016.
* People born in India were the 3rd largest overseas‑born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.

# Thailand

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to Thailand**



(a) LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. (b) Barley was a confidential export item before April 2018.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* Thailand is Western Australia’s 8th largest trading partner, with $6.2 billion of goods traded in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 22% of Australia’s total trade in goods with Thailand in 2023.
* Thailand is Western Australia’s 8th largest export market for goods, accounting for 2% of the State’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 46% of Australia’s goods exports to Thailand in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $4.2 billion of goods to Thailand in 2023, above the annual average of $2.2 billion over the past 10 years.
* Petroleum (mainly LNG) accounted for 72% of Western Australia’s goods exports to Thailand in 2023, followed by wheat (12%) and barley (4%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to Thailand: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
| Petroleum1 | 3,013 | 72 | +69 | 6 |
| Wheat | 520 | 12 | +738 | 5 |
| Barley | 183 | 4 | n.a. | 4 |
| Non-monetary gold | 112 | 3 | -85 | 9 |
| Inorganic chemicals2 | 82 | 2 | -44 | 3 |
| All other goods | 257 | 6 | +4 |  |
| Total exports | 4,166 | 100 | +41 | 8 |

n.a. – not applicable. 1 LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. 2 Mainly silicon, ammonia and aluminium hydroxide.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* Thailand is Western Australia’s 6th largest export market for petroleum. The State’s petroleum exports to Thailand rose 69% to $3.0 billion in 2023.
* Thailand was Western Australia’s 3rd largest export market for inorganic chemicals, 4th largest market for barley, 5th largest market for wheat, and 9th largest market for non‑monetary gold in 2023.
* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to Thailand of:
	+ wheat rose from $62 million to $520 million
	+ barley rose from $0.02 million to $183 million
	+ non-monetary gold fell 85% to $112 million
	+ inorganic chemicals fell 44% to $82 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from Thailand**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Thailand is Western Australia’s 7th largest import market for goods, accounting for 4% of the State’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $2.0 billion of goods from Thailand in 2023, above the annual average of $1.7 billion over the past 10 years.
* Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 69% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Thailand in 2023, followed by other manufactures (13%) and agri‑food (4%).

# Thailand

**Western Australia’s visitors from Thailand**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* Thailand is Western Australia’s 32nd largest market for international visitors, with 2,991 visits in 2023 (0.4% of the State’s total international visits).
* In 2023, visitors from Thailand spent $6 million in Western Australia, accounting for 0.3% of the State’s total international visitor spend.
* In 2023, visitors from Thailand spent an average of $2,075 per visit in Western Australia, below the average of $2,931 per visit from all markets.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from Thailand**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* Thailand is Western Australia’s 18th largest market for international students, accounting for 1% of the State’s total international student enrolments in 2023.
* Western Australia’s student enrolments from Thailand rose 61% to 866 in 2023.
* Intensive English language courses accounted for 50% of student enrolments from Thailand in 2022, followed by vocational education and training (30%).

**Western Australia’s population born in Thailand:
as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 10,840 residents in 2021 who were born in Thailand, 30% more than in 2016.
* People born in Thailand accounted for 1.2% of Western Australia’s overseas-born resident population in 2021, above the 0.9% share in 2016.
* People born in Thailand were the 17th largest overseas‑born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.

# United States of America

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to the United States**



(a) LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* The United States is Western Australia’s 5th largest trading partner, with $10.7 billion of goods traded in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 16% of Australia’s total trade in goods with the United States in 2023.
* The United States is Western Australia’s 9th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 18% of Australia’s goods exports to the United States in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $3.8 billion of goods to the United States in 2023, above the annual average of $2.6 billion over the past 10 years.
* Non-monetary gold accounted for 43% of Western Australia’s goods exports to the United States in 2023, followed by gold coin (34%) and petroleum (mainly crude oil) (3%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to the United States: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
| Non-monetary gold | 1,636 | 43 | +16 | 6 |
| Gold coin | 1,279 | 34 | -17 | 1 |
| Petroleum1 | 122 | 3 | -3 | 11 |
| Mineral sands2 | 120 | 3 | -22 | 3 |
| Nickel | 98 | 3 | +42 | 10 |
| All other goods | 532 | 14 | -23 |  |
| Total exports | 3,788 | 100 | -5 | 9 |

1 LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. 2 Garnet, ilmenite, zircon, rutile, leucoxene and other mineral sands.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* The United States is Western Australia’s 6th largest export market for non-monetary gold. The State’s non-monetary gold exports to the United States rose 16% to $1.6 billion in 2023.
* The United States was Western Australia’s largest export market for gold coin, 3rd largest market for mineral sands, and 10th largest market for nickel in 2023.
* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to the United States of:
	+ gold coin fell 17% to $1.3 billion
	+ petroleum fell 3% to $122 million
	+ mineral sands fell 22% to $120 million
	+ nickel rose 42% to $98 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from the United States**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* The United States is Western Australia’s 2nd largest import market for goods, accounting for 14% of the State’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $6.9 billion of goods from the United States in 2023, above the annual average of $3.8 billion over the past 10 years.
* Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 45% of Western Australia’s goods imports from the United States in 2023, followed by non‑monetary gold (35%) and other manufactures (8%).

# United States of America

**Western Australia’s visitors from the United States**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* The United States is Western Australia’s 6th largest market for international visitors, with 44,650 visits in 2023 (6% of the State’s total international visits).
* In 2023, visitors from the United States spent $101 million in Western Australia, accounting for 4% of the State’s total international visitor spend.
* In 2023, visitors from the United States spent an average of $2,266 per visit in Western Australia, below the average of $2,931 per visit from all markets.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from the United States**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* The United States is Western Australia’s 28th largest market for international students, accounting for 0.5% of the State’s total international student enrolments in 2023.
* Western Australia’s student enrolments from the United States rose 27% to 327 in 2023.
* Non-award courses such as foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs accounted for 48% of student enrolments from the United States in 2023, followed by higher education (35%).

**Western Australia’s population born in the United States: as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 11,890 residents in 2021 who were born in the United States, 4% more than in 2016.
* People born in the United States accounted for 1.3% of Western Australia’s overseas‑born resident population in 2021, in line with the 1.3% share in 2016.
* People born in the United States were the 16th largest overseas‑born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.

# Indonesia

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to Indonesia**



(a) LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* Indonesia is Western Australia’s 11th largest trading partner, with $4.6 billion of goods traded in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 27% of Australia’s total trade in goods with Indonesia in 2023.
* Indonesia is Western Australia’s 10th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 31% of Australia’s goods exports to Indonesia in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $3.6 billion of goods to Indonesia in 2023, above the annual average of $2.5 billion over the past 10 years.
* Wheat accounted for 31% of Western Australia’s goods exports to Indonesia in 2023, followed by iron ore (28%) and petroleum (mainly crude oil) (26%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to Indonesia: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
| Wheat | 1,108 | 31 | +15 | 2 |
| Iron ore | 1,013 | 28 | +6 | 6 |
| Petroleum1 | 957 | 26 | -19 | 8 |
| Alumina | 142 | 4 | +8 | 13 |
| Live animals2 | 82 | 2 | -63 | 2 |
| All other goods | 330 | 9 | -1 |  |
| Total exports | 3,631 | 100 | -4 | 10 |

1 LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. 2 Mainly cattle.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* Indonesia is Western Australia’s 2nd largest export market for wheat. The State’s wheat exports to Indonesia rose 15% to $1.1 billion in 2023.
* Indonesia was Western Australia’s 2nd largest export market for live animals, 6th largest market for iron ore and 8th largest market petroleum in 2023.
* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to Indonesia of:
	+ iron ore rose 6% to $1.0 billion
	+ petroleum fell 19% to $957 million
	+ alumina rose 8% to $142 million
	+ live animals fell 63% to $82 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from Indonesia**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Indonesia is Western Australia’s 12th largest import market for goods, accounting for 2% of the State’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $982 million of goods from Indonesia in 2023, below the annual average of $1.2 billion over the past 10 years.
* Petroleum accounted for 24% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Indonesia in 2023, followed by other manufactures (23%) and machinery and transport equipment (22%).

# Indonesia

**Western Australia’s visitors from Indonesia**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* Indonesia is Western Australia’s 7th largest market for international visitors, with 30,849 visits in 2023 (4% of the State’s total international visits).
* In 2023, visitors from Indonesia spent $77 million in Western Australia, accounting for 3% of the State’s total international visitor spend.
* In 2023, visitors from Indonesia spent an average of $2,500 per visit in Western Australia, below the average of $2,931 per visit from all markets.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from Indonesia**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* Indonesia is Western Australia’s 13th largest market for international students, accounting for 2% of the State’s total international student enrolments in 2023.
* Western Australia’s student enrolments from Indonesia rose 44% to 1,554 in 2023.
* Higher education accounted for 55% of student enrolments from Indonesia in 2023, followed by vocational education and training (30%).

**Western Australia’s population born in Indonesia:
as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 15,350 residents in 2021 who were born in Indonesia, 23% more than in 2016.
* People born in Indonesia accounted for 1.6% of Western Australia’s overseas‑born resident population in 2021, above the 1.4% share in 2016.
* People born in Indonesia were the 13th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.

# United Kingdom

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to the**

**United Kingdom**



(a) Garnet, ilmenite, zircon, rutile, leucoxene and other mineral sands.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* The United Kingdom is Western Australia’s 12th largest trading partner, with $4.0 billion of goods traded in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 29% of Australia’s total trade in goods with the United Kingdom in 2023.
* The United Kingdom is Western Australia’s 11th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 50% of Australia’s goods exports to the United Kingdom in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $2.9 billion of goods to the United Kingdom in 2023, below the annual average of $4.5 billion over the past 10 years.
* Non-monetary gold accounted for 88% of Western Australia’s goods exports to the United Kingdom in 2023, followed by silver and platinum (3%) and mineral sands (2%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to the United Kingdom: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
| Non-monetary gold | 2,579 | 88 | n.a. | 4 |
| Silver and platinum | 100 | 3 | +4,429 | 1 |
| Mineral sands1 | 66 | 2 | -23 | 9 |
| Gold ore2 | 22 | 1 | n.a. | 10 |
| Meat3 | 16 | 1 | -27 | 12 |
| All other goods | 133 | 5 | -23 |  |
| Total exports | 2,916 | 100 | +926 | 11 |

n.a. – not applicable. 1 Garnet, ilmenite, zircon, rutile, leucoxene and other mineral sands. 2 May include other precious metal ore 3 Mainly sheep meat.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* The United Kingdom is Western Australia’s 4th largest export market for non‑monetary gold. The State’s non-monetary gold exports to the United Kingdom rose from $1 million in 2022 to $2.6 billion in 2023.
* The United Kingdom was Western Australia’s largest export market for silver and platinum, 9th largest market for mineral sands and 10th largest market for gold ore in 2023.
* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to the United Kingdom of:
	+ silver and platinum rose from $2 million to $100 million
	+ mineral sands fell 23% to $66 million
	+ gold ore rose from $0 to $22 million
	+ meat fell 27% to $16 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from the United Kingdom**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* The United Kingdom is Western Australia’s 11th largest import market for goods, accounting for 2% of the State’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $1.0 billion of goods from the United Kingdom in 2023, above the annual average of $923 million over the past 10 years.
* Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 62% of Western Australia’s goods imports from the United Kingdom in 2023, followed by other manufactures (22%) and chemicals (5%).

# United Kingdom

**Western Australia’s visitors from the**

**United Kingdom**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* The United Kingdom is Western Australia’s largest market for international visitors, with 111,197 visits in 2023 (14% of the State’s total international visits).
* In 2023, visitors from the United Kingdom spent $222 million in Western Australia, accounting for 10% of the State’s total international visitor spend.
* In 2023, visitors from the United Kingdom spent an average of $1,996 per visit in Western Australia, below the average of $2,931 per visit from all markets.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from the United Kingdom**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* The United Kingdom is Western Australia’s 22nd largest market for international students, accounting for 1% of the State’s total international student enrolments in 2023.
* Western Australia’s student enrolments from the United Kingdom rose 29% to 536 in 2023.
* Vocational education and training accounted for 36% of student enrolments from the United Kingdom in 2023, followed by higher education (33%).

**Western Australia’s population born in the United Kingdom: as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 252,610 residents in 2021 who were born in the United Kingdom, 2% less than in 2016.
* People born in the United Kingdom accounted for 27% of Western Australia’s overseas‑born resident population in 2021, below the 29% share in 2016.
* People born in the United Kingdom were the largest overseas‑born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.

# Malaysia

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to Malaysia**



(a) LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. (b) Garnet, ilmenite, zircon, rutile, leucoxene and other mineral sands.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* Malaysia is Western Australia’s 7th largest trading partner, with $6.6 billion of goods traded in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 22% of Australia’s total trade in goods with Malaysia in 2023.
* Malaysia is Western Australia’s 12th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 22% of Australia’s goods exports to Malaysia in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $2.5 billion of goods to Malaysia in 2023, above the annual average of $2.2 billion over the past 10 years.
* Petroleum (mainly crude oil) accounted for 57% of Western Australia’s goods exports to Malaysia in 2023, followed by iron ore (13%) and mineral sands (6%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to Malaysia: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
| Petroleum1 | 1,424 | 57 | -7 | 7 |
| Iron ore | 316 | 13 | +81 | 8 |
| Mineral sands2 | 155 | 6 | -23 | 2 |
| Alumina | 129 | 5 | -62 | 14 |
| Wheat | 105 | 4 | -50 | 9 |
| All other goods | 376 | 15 | -42 |  |
| Total exports | 2,505 | 100 | -19 | 12 |

1 LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. 2 Garnet, ilmenite, zircon, rutile, leucoxene and other mineral sands.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* Malaysia is Western Australia’s 7th largest export market for petroleum. The State’s petroleum exports to Malaysia fell 7% to $1.4 billion in 2023.
* Malaysia was Western Australia’s 2nd largest market for mineral sands, 8th largest market for iron ore and 9th largest market for wheat in 2023.
* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to Malaysia of:
	+ iron ore rose 81% to $316 million
	+ mineral sands fell 23% to $155 million
	+ alumina fell 62% to $129 million
	+ wheat fell 50% to $105 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from Malaysia**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Malaysia is Western Australia’s 3rd largest import market for goods, accounting for 8% of the State’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $4.1 billion of goods from Malaysia in 2023, above the annual average of $2.4 billion over the past 10 years.
* Petroleum accounted for 81% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Malaysia in 2023, followed by machinery and transport equipment (6%) and other manufactures (5%).

# Malaysia

**Western Australia’s visitors from Malaysia**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* Malaysia is Western Australia’s 5th largest market for international visitors, with 47,893 visits in 2023 (6% of the State’s total international visits).
* In 2023, visitors from Malaysia spent $97 million in Western Australia, accounting for 4% of the State’s total international visitor spend.
* In 2023, visitors from Malaysia spent an average of $2,018 per visit in Western Australia, below the average of $2,931 per visit from all markets.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from Malaysia**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* Malaysia is Western Australia’s 11th largest market for international students, accounting for 2% of the State’s total international student enrolments in 2023.
* Western Australia’s student enrolments from Malaysia rose 8% to 1,796 in 2023.
* Higher education accounted for 64% of student enrolments from Malaysia in 2023, followed by vocational education and training (25%).

**Western Australia’s population born in Malaysia:
as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 34,800 residents in 2021 who were born in Malaysia, 8% more than in 2016.
* People born in Malaysia accounted for 3.7% of Western Australia’s overseas‑born resident population in 2021, above the 3.6% share in 2016.
* People born in Malaysia were the 6th largest overseas‑born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.

#

# Vietnam

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to Vietnam**



(a) Barley was a confidential export item before April 2018.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Vietnam is Western Australia’s 14th largest trading partner, with $2.8 billion of goods traded in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 13% of Australia’s total trade in goods with Vietnam in 2023.
* Vietnam is Western Australia’s 13th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 20% of Australia’s goods exports to Vietnam in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $2.3 billion of goods to Vietnam in 2023, above the annual average of $1.4 billion over the past 10 years.
* Iron ore accounted for 52% of Western Australia’s goods exports to Vietnam in 2023, followed by wheat (21%) and barley (6%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to Vietnam: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
| Iron ore | 1,217 | 52 | +3 | 5 |
| Wheat | 480 | 21 | +152 | 6 |
| Barley | 130 | 6 | +19 | 5 |
| Prepared cereals1 | 108 | 5 | +11 | 1 |
| Ferrous waste and scrap | 95 | 4 | -8 | 2 |
| All other goods | 298 | 13 | +41 |  |
| Total exports | 2,327 | 100 | +23 | 13 |

1 Mainly malt.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Vietnam is Western Australia’s 5th largest export market for iron ore. The State’s iron ore exports to Vietnam rose 3% to $1.2 billion in 2023.
* Vietnam was Western Australia’s largest export market for prepared cereals, 2nd largest market for ferrous waste and scrap, 5th largest market for barley and 6th largest market for wheat in 2023.
* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to Vietnam of:
	+ wheat rose from $190 million to $480 million
	+ barley rose 19% to $130 million
	+ prepared cereals rose 11% to $108 million
	+ ferrous waste and scrap fell 8% to $95 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from Vietnam**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Vietnam is Western Australia’s 22nd largest import market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $457 million of goods from Vietnam in 2023, above the annual average of $327 million over the past 10 years.
* Other manufactures accounted for 34% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Vietnam in 2023, followed by machinery and transport equipment (31%) and agri‑food (14%).

# Vietnam

**Western Australia’s visitors from Vietnam**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* Vietnam is Western Australia’s 35th largest market for international visitors, with 2,319 visits in 2023 (0.3% of the State’s total international visits).
* In 2023, visitors from Vietnam spent $7 million in Western Australia, accounting for 0.3% of the State’s total international visitor spend.
* In 2023, visitors from Vietnam spent an average of $2,870 per visit in Western Australia, below the average of $2,931 per visit from all markets.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from Vietnam**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* Vietnam is Western Australia’s 8th largest market for international students, accounting for 3% of the State’s total international student enrolments in 2023.
* Western Australia’s student enrolments from Vietnam rose 63% to 2,098 in 2023.
* Higher education accounted for 33% of student enrolments from Vietnam in 2023, followed by intensive English language courses (30%).

**Western Australia’s population born in Vietnam:
as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 19,920 residents in 2021 who were born in Vietnam, 13% more than in 2016.
* People born in Vietnam accounted for 2.1% of Western Australia’s overseas‑born resident population in 2021, above the 2.0% share in 2016.
* People born in Vietnam were the 9th largest overseas‑born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.

# Philippines

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to the Philippines**



(a) May include other precious metal ore.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* The Philippines is Western Australia’s 15th largest trading partner, with $2.3 billion of goods traded in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 37% of Australia’s total trade in goods with the Philippines in 2023.
* The Philippines is Western Australia’s 14th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 43% of Australia’s goods exports to the Philippines in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $2.2 billion of goods to the Philippines in 2023, above the annual average of $1.2 billion over the past 10 years.
* Wheat accounted for 43% of Western Australia’s goods exports to the Philippines in 2023, followed by gold ore (28%) and copper ore (18%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to the Philippines: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
| Wheat | 942 | 43 | +23 | 3 |
| Gold ore1 | 614 | 28 | +38 | 2 |
| Copper ore | 398 | 18 | +2 | 1 |
| Prepared cereals2 | 66 | 3 | -10 | 2 |
| Pigments, paints and varnishes | 52 | 2 | -5 | 5 |
| All other goods | 135 | 6 | -2 |  |
| Total exports | 2,207 | 100 | +18 | 14 |

1 May include other precious metal ore. 2 Mainly malt.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* The Philippines is Western Australia’s 3rd largest export market for wheat. The State’s wheat exports to the Philippines rose 23% to $942 million in 2023.
* The Philippines was Western Australia’s largest export market for copper ore, 2nd largest market for gold ore and prepared cereals, and 5th largest market for pigments, paints and varnishes in 2023.
* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to the Philippines of:
	+ gold ore rose 38% to $614 million
	+ copper ore fell 2% to $398 million
	+ prepared cereals fell 10% to $66 million
	+ pigments, paints and varnishes fell 5% to $52 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from the Philippines**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* The Philippines is Western Australia’s 47th largest import market for goods, accounting for 0.1% of the State’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $51 million of goods from the Philippines in 2023, below the annual average of $83 million over the past 10 years.
* Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 46% of Western Australia’s goods imports from the Philippines in 2023, followed by agri-food (20%) and other manufactures (20%).

# Philippines

**Western Australia’s visitors from the Philippines**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* The Philippines is Western Australia’s 9th largest market for international visitors, with 27,677 visits in 2023 (4% of the State’s total international visits).
* In 2023, visitors from the Philippines spent $88 million in Western Australia, accounting for 4% of the State’s total international visitor spend.
* In 2023, visitors from the Philippines spent an average of $3,176 per visit in Western Australia, above the average of $2,931 per visit from all markets.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from the Philippines**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* The Philippines is Western Australia’s 5th largest market for international students, accounting for 6% of the State’s total international student enrolments in 2023.
* Western Australia’s student enrolments from the Philippines rose from 1,377 in 2022 to 4,071 in 2023.
* Vocational education and training accounted for 80% of student enrolments from the Philippines in 2023, followed by higher education (17%).

**Western Australia’s population born in the Philippines: as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 40,470 residents in 2021 who were born in the Philippines, 21% more than in 2016.
* People born in the Philippines accounted for 4.3% of Western Australia’s overseas‑born resident population in 2021, above the 3.7% share in 2016.
* People born in the Philippines were the 5th largest overseas‑born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.

# United Arab Emirates

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to the United Arab Emirates**



(a) LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* The United Arab Emirates is Western Australia’s 17th largest trading partner, with $2.1 billion of goods traded in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 35% of Australia’s total trade in goods with the United Arab Emirates in 2023.
* The United Arab Emirates is Western Australia’s 15th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 40% of Australia’s goods exports to the United Arab Emirates in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $1.9 billion of goods to the United Arab Emirates in 2023, above the annual average of $1.8 billion over the past 10 years.
* Alumina accounted for 55% of Western Australia’s goods exports to the United Arab Emirates in 2023, followed by canola seeds (20%) and petroleum (mainly crude oil) (6%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to the**

**United Arab Emirates: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
| Alumina | 1,032 | 55 | -8 | 2 |
| Canola seeds | 379 | 20 | -37 | 4 |
| Petroleum1 | 109 | 6 | -72 | 12 |
| Non-monetary gold | 88 | 5 | +2,404 | 10 |
| Meat2 | 57 | 3 | +45 | 4 |
| All other goods | 226 | 12 | -20 |  |
| Total exports | 1,891 | 100 | -23 | 15 |

1 LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. 2 Mainly sheep meat.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* The United Arab Emirates is Western Australia’s 2nd largest export market for alumina. The State’s alumina exports to the United Arab Emirates fell 8% to $1.0 billion in 2023.
* The United Arab Emirates was Western Australia’s 4th largest export market for canola seeds and meat, and 10th largest market for non-monetary gold in 2023.
* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to the United Arab Emirates of:
	+ canola seeds fell 37% to $379 million
	+ petroleum fell 72% to $109 million
	+ non-monetary gold rose from $4 million to $88 million
	+ meat rose 45% to $57 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from the
United Arab Emirates**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* The United Arab Emirates is Western Australia’s 28th largest import market for goods, accounting for 0.5% of the State’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $235 million of goods from the United Arab Emirates in 2023, below the annual average of $1.3 billion over the past 10 years.
* Petroleum accounted for 47% of Western Australia’s goods imports from the United Arab Emirates in 2023, followed by machinery and transport equipment (18%) and other manufactures (9%).

# United Arab Emirates

**Western Australia’s visitors from the United Arab Emirates**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* The United Arab Emirates is Western Australia’s 50th largest market for international visitors, with 815 visits in 2023 (0.1% of the State’s total international visits).
* Information on the total spend in Western Australia by United Arab Emirates visitors is not presented because of a small sample size.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from the United Arab Emirates**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* The United Arab Emirates is Western Australia’s 93rd largest market for international students, accounting for 0.01% of the State’s total international student enrolments in 2023.
* Western Australia’s student enrolments from the United Arab Emirates rose 100% to 8 in 2023.
* Higher education accounted for 63% of student enrolments from the United Arab Emirates in 2023, followed by non‑award courses such as foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs (38%).

**Western Australia’s population born in the
United Arab Emirates: as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 1,640 residents in 2021 who were born in the United Arab Emirates, 29% more than in 2016.
* People born in the United Arab Emirates accounted for 0.2% of Western Australia’s overseas‑born resident population in 2021, above the 0.1% share in 2016.
* People born in the United Arab Emirates were the 60th largest overseas‑born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.

# GERMANY

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to Germany**



(a) May include other precious metal ore.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Germany is Western Australia’s 13th largest trading partner, with $3.0 billion of goods traded in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 14% of Australia’s total trade in goods with Germany in 2023.
* Germany is Western Australia’s 16th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 43% of Australia’s goods exports to Germany in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $1.5 billion of goods to Germany in 2023, below the annual average of $1.6 billion over the past 10 years.
* Gold coin accounted for 37% of Western Australia’s goods exports to Germany in 2023, followed by gold ore (30%) and canola seeds (27%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to Germany: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
| Gold coin | 565 | 37 | -56 | 2 |
| Gold ore1 | 459 | 30 | +3 | 3 |
| Canola seeds | 415 | 27 | -62 | 2 |
| Non-monetary gold | 41 | 3 | -61 | 11 |
| Meat2 | 8 | 0.5 | +26 | 18 |
| All other goods | 35 | 2 | -77 |  |
| Total exports | 1,523 | 100 | -50 | 16 |

1 May include other precious metal ore. 2 Mainly sheep meat.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Germany is Western Australia’s 2nd largest export market for gold coin. The State’s gold coin exports to Germany fell 56% to $565 million in 2023.
* Germany was Western Australia’s 2nd largest export market for canola seeds and 3rd largest market for gold ore in 2023.
* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to Germany of:
	+ gold ore rose 3% to $459 million
	+ canola seeds fell 62% to $415 million
	+ non‑monetary gold fell 61% to $41 million
	+ meat rose 26% to $8 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from Germany**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* Germany is Western Australia’s 9th largest import market for goods, accounting for 3% of the State’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $1.5 billion of goods from Germany in 2023, above the annual average of $1.1 billion over the past 10 years.
* Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 71% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Germany in 2023, followed by other manufactures (12%) and chemicals (6%).

# GERMANY

**Western Australia’s visitors from Germany**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* Germany is Western Australia’s 11th largest market for international visitors, with 23,870 visits in 2023 (3% of the State’s total international visits).
* In 2023, visitors from Germany spent $62 million in Western Australia, accounting for 3% of the State’s total international visitor spend.
* In 2023, visitors from Germany spent an average of $2,610 per visit in Western Australia, below the average of $2,931 per visit from all markets.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from Germany**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* Germany is Western Australia’s 31st largest market for international students, accounting for 0.4% of the State’s total international student enrolments in 2023.
* Western Australia’s student enrolments from Germany rose 12% to 271 in 2023.
* Non-award courses such as foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs accounted for 31% of student enrolments from Germany in 2023, followed by vocational education and training (29%).

**Western Australia’s population born in Germany:
as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 12,390 residents in 2021 who were born in Germany, 3% less than in 2016.
* People born in Germany accounted for 1.3% of Western Australia’s overseas‑born resident population in 2021, below the 1.4% share in 2016.
* People born in Germany were the 15th largest overseas‑born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.

#

# Association of Southeast Asian Nations

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to ASEAN**



(a) LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) comprises Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
* Western Australia traded $37.3 billion of goods with ASEAN in 2023, accounting for 12% of the State’s total trade in goods.
* Western Australia accounted for 26% of Australia’s total trade in goods with ASEAN in 2023.
* ASEAN accounted for 10% of Western Australia’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 38% of Australia’s goods exports to ASEAN in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $25.3 billion of goods to ASEAN in 2023, above the annual average of $16.6 billion over the past 10 years.
* Petroleum (mainly LNG) accounted for 51% of Western Australia’s goods exports to ASEAN in 2023, followed by wheat (13%) and iron ore (10%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to ASEAN: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) |
| Petroleum1 | 12,802 | 51 | -11 |
| Wheat | 3,179 | 13 | +42 |
| Iron ore | 2,546 | 10 | +10 |
| Non-monetary gold | 2,399 | 9 | -23 |
| Gold ore2 | 620 | 2 | +18 |
| All other goods | 3,732 | 15 | -9 |
| Total exports | 25,279 | 100 | -5 |

1 LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. 2 May include other precious metal ore.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to ASEAN of:
	+ petroleum fell 11% to $12.8 billion
	+ wheat rose 42% to $3.2 billion
	+ iron ore rose 10% to $2.5 billion
	+ non‑monetary gold fell 23% to $2.4 billion
	+ gold ore rose 18% to $620 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from ASEAN**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* ASEAN accounted for 25% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $12.0 billion of goods from ASEAN in 2023, above the annual average of $8.8 billion over the past 10 years.
* Petroleum accounted for 63% of Western Australia’s goods imports from ASEAN in 2023, followed by machinery and transport equipment (18%) and other manufactures (8%).

# Association of Southeast Asian Nations

**Western Australia’s visitors from ASEAN**



(a) Includes Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines and Vietnam only.

Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* Western Australia had 203,415 visits from ASEAN countriesin 2023, accounting for 26% of the State’s international visits.
* Visitors from ASEAN countries(a) spent $447 million in Western Australia in 2023, accounting for 19% of the State’s international visitor spend.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from ASEAN**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* ASEAN accounted for 17% of international student enrolments in Western Australia in 2023.
* Student enrolments from ASEAN countries rose 60% to 11,969 in 2023.
* Vocational education and training accounted for 43% of student enrolments from ASEAN countries in 2023, followed by higher education (41%).

**Western Australia’s population born in ASEAN:
as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 151,960 residents in 2021 who were born in ASEAN countries, 15% more than in 2016.
* People born in ASEAN countries accounted for 16% of Western Australia’s overseas‑born resident population in 2021, above the 15% share in 2016.

# European Union

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to the EU1**



1 The United Kingdom left the EU in January 2020 and is not included in the EU time series. (a) May include other precious metal ore.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* The European Union (EU) comprises Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.
* Western Australia traded $9.6 billion of goods with the EU in 2023, accounting for 3% of the State’s total trade in goods.
* Western Australia accounted for 12% of Australia’s total trade in goods with the EU in 2023.
* The EU accounted for 1% of Western Australia’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 21% of Australia’s goods exports to the EU in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $3.8 billion of goods to the EU in 2023, above the annual average of $3.2 billion over the past 10 years.
* Canola seeds accounted for 36% of Western Australia’s goods exports to the EU in 2023, followed by gold ore (19%) and gold coin (15%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to the EU:**

**2023**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) |
| Canola seeds | 1,361 | 36 | -47 |
| Gold ore1 | 712 | 19 | -2 |
| Gold coin | 571 | 15 | -55 |
| Nickel | 233 | 6 | +6 |
| Animal feed | 147 | 4 | -0.3 |
| All other goods | 751 | 20 | -49 |
| Total exports | 3,775 | 100 | -41 |

1 May include other precious metal ore.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to the EU of:
	+ canola seeds fell 47% to $1.4 billion
	+ gold ore fell 2% to $712 million
	+ gold coin fell 55% to $571 million
	+ nickel rose 6% to $233 million
	+ animal feed fell 0.3% to $147 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from the EU1**



1 The United Kingdom left the EU in January 2020 and is not included in the EU time series. (a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* The EU accounted for 12% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $5.8 billion of goods from the EU in 2023, above the annual average of $4.2 billion over the past 10 years.
* Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 67% of Western Australia’s goods imports from the EU in 2023, followed by other manufactures (16%) and chemicals (5%).

# European Union

**Western Australia’s visitors from the EU1**



1 The United Kingdom left the EU in January 2020 and is not included in the EU time series. (a) Includes Germany, Ireland, France, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, and the Netherlands only.

Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* Western Australia had 105,340 visits from EU countriesin 2023, accounting for 13% of the State’s international visits.
* Visitors from EU countries(a) spent $231 million in Western Australia in 2023, accounting for 10% of the State’s international visitor spend.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from the EU1**



1 The United Kingdom left the EU in January 2020 and is not included in the EU time series.

Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* The EU accounted for 3% of international student enrolments in Western Australia in 2023.
* Student enrolments from EU countries rose 27% to 2,121 in 2023.
* Intensive English language courses accounted for 33% of student enrolments from EU countries in 2023, followed by vocational education and training (32%).

**Western Australia’s population born in the EU1:
as of June**



1 The United Kingdom left the EU in January 2020 and is not included in the EU time series.

Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 99,680 residents in 2021 who were born in EU countries, 7% less than in 2016.
* People born in EU countries accounted for 11% of Western Australia’s overseas‑born resident population in 2021, below the 12% share in 2016.

# Gulf Cooperation Council

**Western Australia’s exports of goods to the GCC**



(a) Barley was a confidential export item before April 2018.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) comprises Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.
* Western Australia traded $5.7 billion of goods with the GCC in 2023, accounting for 2% of the State’s total trade in goods.
* Western Australia accounted for 44% of Australia’s total trade in goods with the GCC in 2023.
* The GCC accounted for 2% of Western Australia’s goods exports in 2023.
* Western Australia accounted for 48% of Australia’s goods exports to the GCC in 2023.
* Western Australia exported $4.7 billion of goods to the GCC in 2023, above the annual average of $3.9 billion over the past 10 years.
* Alumina accounted for 65% of Western Australia’s goods exports to the GCC in 2023, followed by barley (10%) and canola seeds (8%).

**Western Australia’s major goods exported to the GCC: 2023**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value ($m) | Share (%) | Annual change (%) |
| Alumina | 3,044 | 65 | +2 |
| Barley | 472 | 10 | -60 |
| Canola seeds | 379 | 8 | -37 |
| Meat1 | 138 | 3 | +18 |
| Petroleum2 | 109 | 2 | -57 |
| All other goods | 542 | 12 | -37 |
| Total exports | 4,685 | 100 | -22 |

1 Mainly sheep meat. 2 LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

* In 2023, Western Australia’s exports to the GCC of:
	+ alumina rose 2% to $3.0 billion
	+ barley fell 60% to $472 million
	+ canola seeds fell 37% to $379 million
	+ meat rose 18% to $138 million
	+ petroleum (mainly crude oil) fell 57% to $109 million.

**Western Australia’s imports of goods from the GCC**



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. Western Australia exports light crude oils to refineries in Asia and the Middle East for blending with heavier crude oils and imports the refined oil products. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

* The GCC accounted for 2% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2023.
* Western Australia imported $1.0 billion of goods from the GCC in 2023, below the annual average of $1.8 billion over the past 10 years.
* Chemicals accounted for 56% of Western Australia’s goods imports from the GCC in 2023, followed by petroleum (28%) and other manufactures (5%).

# Gulf Cooperation Council

**Western Australia’s visitors from the GCC**



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

* The COVID‑19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020. International travel to Western Australia started to recover in 2022, but the rate of recovery has differed across markets.
* Western Australia had 1,954 visits from GCC countriesin 2023, accounting for 0.2% of the State’s international visits.
* Information on the total spend in Western Australia by visitors from GCC countries is not presented because of a small sample size.

**Western Australia’s student enrolments from the GCC**



Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data.

* Western Australia’s international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. With border restrictions easing in 2022, total international student enrolments began to recover in 2022 (increasing by 10%) and then increased significantly in 2023 (by 61%), but the rate of increase has differed across markets.
* The GCC accounted for 1% of international student enrolments in Western Australia in 2023.
* Student enrolments from GCC countries fell 3% to 365 in 2023.
* Higher education accounted for 78% of student enrolments from GCC countries in 2023, followed intensive English language courses (17%).

**Western Australia’s population born in the GCC:
as of June**



Source: Based on data from ABS Australia’s Population by Country of Birth.

* Western Australia had 4,370 residents in 2021 who were born in GCC countries, 7% more than in 2016.
* People born in GCC countries accounted for 0.5% of Western Australia’s overseas‑born resident population in 2021, in line with the 0.5% share in 2016.