



Western Australia Trade Profile – October 2025

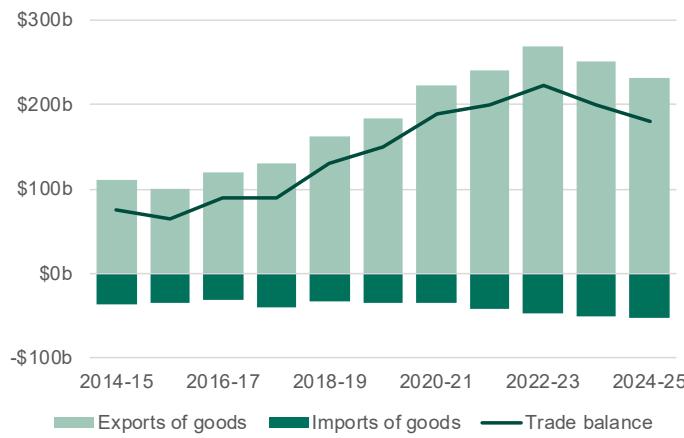
Western Australia is Australia's most export-oriented state, with net exports of goods and services accounting for 43 per cent of its gross state product in 2023-24. This reflects that Western Australia's economic development has been largely driven by international trade, particularly through the expansion of minerals and energy exports to major Asian markets. The State's abundant natural resources and sustained overseas demand for raw materials have underpinned strong trade relationships with markets such as Japan, China, South Korea and others across the region. In addition to exports, Western Australia benefits from importing specialised machinery, equipment and a wide range of manufactured goods from Asia, which supports domestic industries and infrastructure development and provides consumers with a broader range of affordable goods.

The large expansion of production capacity over the past 20 years has led to the mining industry dominating Western Australia's exports, with iron ore, liquefied natural gas (LNG), gold and other minerals and energy products accounting for a large share of the value of the State's exports. Parts of the manufacturing industry have evolved alongside mining, adding value through mineral and petroleum processing and the production of specialised equipment. Key components of Western Australia's manufacturing exports include gold refining, alumina and nickel refining, mineral sands processing into titanium dioxide pigment and zirconia, silicon manufacturing and lithium hydroxide processing. The agriculture industry continues to make an important contribution to Western Australia's exports with grains and meat – particularly wheat, canola, barley, lamb and beef – having overtaken wool as the leading agri-food exports, supported by high global prices and strong production levels. Although services represent a smaller share of Western Australia's trade, sectors like tourism and international education continue to make important contributions to economic activity.

This Trade Profile provides information on Western Australia's goods and services trade over the past decade, including trends in total export and imports, key commodities traded, international visitors and students, and the overseas-born population in Western Australia. International merchandise trade statistics used in this profile are current as of July 2025.¹ Requests for statistics on Western Australia's other trading partners can be made to the [Economic Analysis team](#).

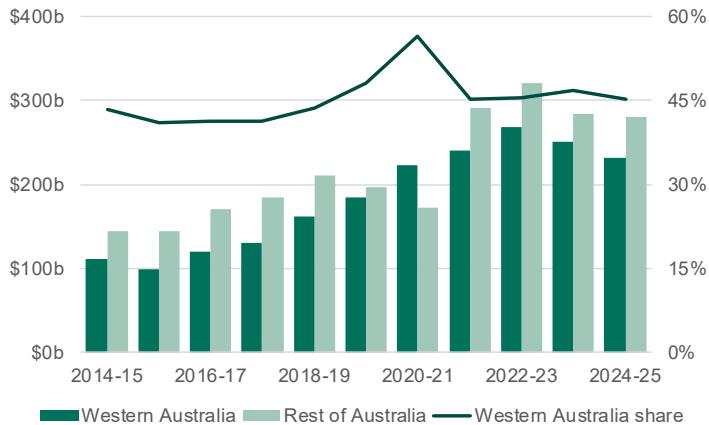
¹ International merchandise trade data is subject to revision up to six months after it is first released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. As such, trade statistics in this report may differ from those presented in other DEED publications that incorporate revised data.

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 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

Western Australia's share of Australia's goods exports



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

- In 2024-25, the value of Western Australia's exports of goods fell 8% to \$231.8 billion.
 - The largest falls were in the value of iron ore, lithium, petroleum and wheat exports in 2024-25.
 - The largest increases were in the value of non-monetary gold, alumina and gold ore exports in 2024-25.
- In 2024-25, the value of Western Australia's imports of goods rose 2% to \$52.2 billion, driven by mainly increases in heating and cooling equipment (components for Pluto LNG Train 2), fertilisers and non-monetary gold imports.
- With the fall in the value of goods exports and rise in the value of goods imports, Western Australia's surplus in goods trade fell 10% to \$179.6 billion.

- Western Australia has the highest share of Australia's goods exports of any state or territory.
- In 2024-25, Western Australia's goods exports accounted for 45% of the value of Australia's goods exports (\$231.8 billion of \$512.6 billion). The next largest goods exporting States in 2024-25 were:
 - Queensland \$104.5 billion (20% share)
 - New South Wales \$84.6 billion (17% share)
 - Victoria \$36.7 billion (7% share).
- Western Australia's share of Australia's total value of goods exports reached a record high of 56% in 2020-21 when the annual average price of iron ore was very high (noting that Western Australia accounts for nearly all of Australia's iron ore exports).



Government of Western Australia
Department of Energy and Economic Diversification

Western Australia's major goods exports by market: 2024-25

The tables below show the markets for Western Australia's main goods exports for 2024-25. China is Western Australia's largest export market for iron ore, lithium concentrate, other battery, critical and strategic minerals, and agri-food. China accounts for very large shares of Western Australia's exports of iron ore and lithium concentrate, with iron ore crucial to China's steel production and infrastructure development, while lithium is vital to China's electric vehicle and battery manufacturing.

Western Australia's other export commodities are less concentrated on a single market. Petroleum, the State's second highest value export, is shipped mainly as LNG to Japan and other Asian countries. Gold – primarily exported through the Perth Mint – goes to nations with advanced financial systems, active gold trading hubs and strong demand for gold from investors, jewellers and industry. Gold is exported from Western Australia in three forms: non-monetary gold for safe-haven investment, jewellery and industry; gold ore for overseas refining; and collectible gold coins.

Western Australia's cereals exports are highly sought after in Asia due to their high quality, genetically unmodified status and reliable supply. Countries like China use barley for malting and brewing, Japan and South Korea use wheat for premium udon and ramen noodles, Indonesia for flour milling and the Philippines for both food processing and animal feed. Western Australia's canola is highly sought after in Europe primarily because European markets demand high-quality, non-genetically modified canola for biodiesel production under strict sustainability standards.

Western Australia exports alumina to mainly the Middle East and Africa as feedstock for the aluminium refining and smelting operations in these regions.

Iron ore	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Petroleum ¹	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Gold ²	Value (\$m)	Share (%)
China ⁵	97,821	85	Japan	15,030	38	United States	10,608	30
South Korea	6,449	6	Singapore	7,045	18	India	5,432	15
Japan	6,420	6	South Korea	5,129	13	United Kingdom	5,337	15
Taiwan	1,633	1	China ⁵	4,533	11	Hong Kong ⁶	4,560	13
Vietnam	1,393	1	Taiwan	3,242	8	China ⁵	2,875	8
All other markets	1,448	1	All other markets	4,479	11	All other markets	6,321	18
Total	115,165	100	Total	39,459	100	Total	35,133	100
<i>Share of WA total exports</i>	50%		<i>Share of WA total exports</i>	17%		<i>Share of WA total exports</i>	15%	

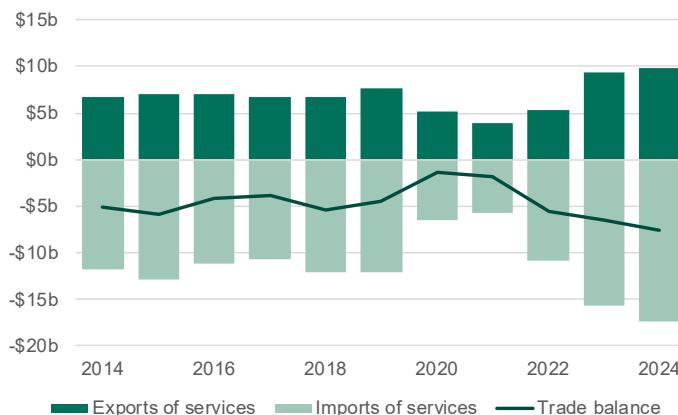
Agri-food ³	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Battery and critical minerals ⁴	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Alumina	Value (\$m)	Share (%)
China ⁵	3,137	25	China ⁵	6,373	53	Bahrain	1,952	22
Japan	1,044	8	Singapore	1,124	9	United Arab Emirates	1,700	19
Indonesia	951	8	South Korea	911	8	South Africa	1,171	13
Philippines	885	7	Malaysia	710	6	Mozambique	938	11
South Korea	752	6	Philippines	636	5	Oman	596	7
All other markets	5,792	46	All other markets	2,335	19	All other markets	2,413	28
Total	12,561	100	Total	12,089	100	Total	8,770	100
<i>Share of WA total exports</i>	5%		<i>Share of WA total exports</i>	5%		<i>Share of WA total exports</i>	4%	

¹ Liquefied natural gas, condensate, crude oil and liquefied petroleum gas. ² Non-monetary gold, gold ore and gold coin. ³ Mainly wheat, canola seeds, barley, meat, wool, animal feed, rock lobster and live cattle and sheep. ⁴ Mainly lithium concentrate, copper ore, mineral sands, nickel, manganese ore, nickel ore and cobalt mattes. ⁵ Mainland. ⁶ Special Administrative Region of China.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; and Department of Home Affairs, Integrated Cargo System data.



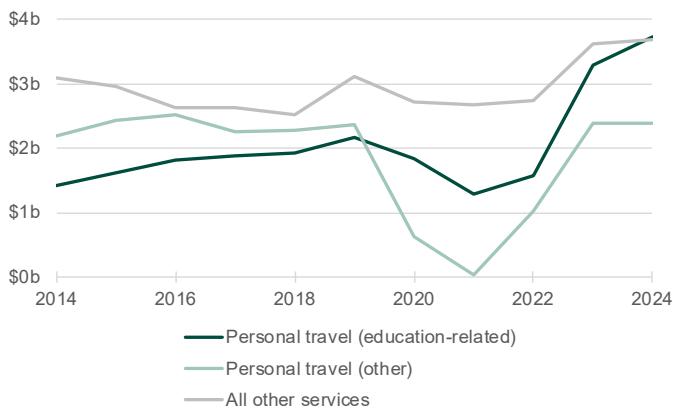
Western Australia's trade in services



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

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

Western Australia's services exports by sector



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

Western Australia's services imports by sector



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

- Western Australia's services trade has largely normalised after the disruption from international travel restrictions that were imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The value of Western Australia's services exports rose 5% to \$9.8 billion in 2024. Western Australia accounted for 8% of Australia's services exports in 2024.
- The value of Western Australia's services imports rose 11% to \$17.4 billion in 2024. Western Australia accounted for 11% of Australia's services imports in 2024.
- Western Australia had a services trade deficit of \$7.6 billion in 2024.

- Western Australia's services exports are mainly the spending by international students and visitors in the State.
- The value of Western Australia's international education exports reached a record high in 2024, while the value of international tourism exports remained steady in 2024 at around its pre-pandemic level.
 - Western Australia's education-related personal travel services exports rose 13% to \$3.7 billion in 2024.
 - Western Australia's other personal travel services exports rose 0.3% to \$2.4 billion in 2024.
- In 2024, Western Australia accounted for 7% of Australia's education-related personal travel services exports and 11% of Australia's other personal travel services exports.

- Western Australia's services imports are mainly the spending by Western Australians while travelling overseas and international transport services provided to Western Australian passengers and traders of goods (freight).
- The value of Western Australia's international tourism imports reached a record high in 2024, while the value of transport services imports rose more moderately.
 - Western Australia's total personal travel services imports rose 13% to \$8.5 billion in 2024
 - Western Australia's transport services imports rose 6% to \$3.6 billion in 2024.
- In 2024, Western Australia accounted for 13% of Australia's total personal travel services imports and 13% of Australia's transport services imports.



Western Australia's trade with its main export markets and selected regions

The table of contents below provides links to trade profiles for Western Australia's top 10 export markets and selected regions in 2024-25. Each trade profile provides an overview of Western Australia's trade with that market and the goods and services that are prominent in the trade relationship.

There are also links to tables showing a market breakdown of the value of Western Australia's exports, imports and total trade from 2014-15 to 2024-25, the number of international visitors to Western Australia from 2014-15 to 2024-25, the number of international student enrolments in Western Australia from 2014 to 2024, and overseas-born residents in Western Australia from 2001 to 2021 (in 5-year increments). These tables show the top 20 markets as they are for the latest year, noting that some of the markets that are currently in the top 20 have not always been in the top 20.

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China

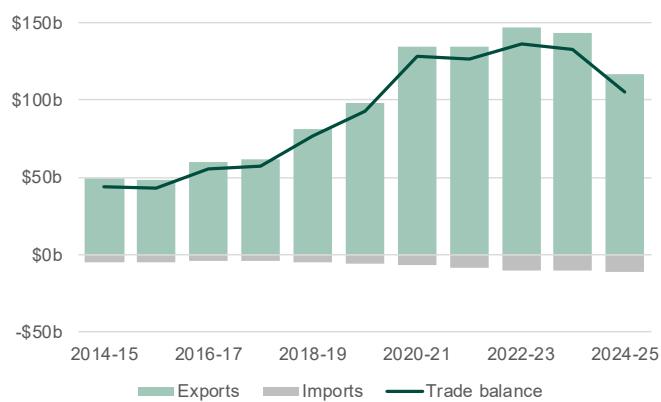
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Western Australia's trade relationship with China expanded rapidly from the early 2000s, driven by China's industrialisation and growing demand for raw materials as well as its accession to the World Trade Organisation in 2001. By 2007, China had become Western Australia's largest trading partner. Iron ore has been the foundation of this relationship. Western Australia's vast iron ore reserves supply China's steel industry, which underpins its construction, infrastructure and manufacturing sectors. This trade supports jobs and government revenue in Western Australia while enabling China's urban and industrial growth. LNG is another key export, with shipments beginning in 2006 via the North West Shelf's contract with Guangdong Dapeng LNG. As China transitions to cleaner energy, Western Australia's LNG helps meet its residential and industrial energy needs. Other major exports include gold, lithium – critical for batteries in electronics and electric vehicles – and agri-food products such as barley and wool. These commodities are essential to China's technological development, food security and energy transition.

Imports from China to Western Australia have evolved from basic consumer goods to a wide range of manufactured and industrial products. By the 2000s, China had become a major supplier of machinery, equipment, electronics, motor vehicles and consumer goods to Western Australia. Today, China is Western Australia's largest source of imports, providing affordable goods for households and equipment for businesses. Chinese imports also support Western Australia's energy transition, supplying solar panels, batteries, inverters and electric vehicles used in mining operations and renewable energy systems.

While the trade relationship has diversified to include education, tourism and technology, commodities remain central. The strength of the trade relationship reflects economic interdependence and mutual benefit.

Western Australia's trade in goods with China



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

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

- Western Australia's large trade surplus with China is primarily due to the value of iron ore exports far exceeding the value of its imports of manufactured goods like machinery, electronics and consumer products.
- The value of Western Australia's goods exports to China was \$116.7 billion in 2024-25, 18% lower than in 2023-24.
 - The value of Western Australia's exports to China rose sharply after 2019-20 due to rising demand and prices for iron ore, lithium and LNG, driven by China's industrial recovery and clean energy transition. However, the value of exports has since declined as commodity prices – especially for iron ore and LNG – fell amid weaker Chinese economic growth, reduced steel production and stabilising global energy markets.
- The value of Western Australia's goods imports from China was \$11.2 billion in 2024-25, 9% higher than in 2023-24.

Western Australia's major commodities trade with China: 2024-25

The tables below show the values for the main commodities traded between Western Australia and China in 2024-25.

Exports	Value (\$m)	Share (%)
Iron ore	97,821	83.8
Petroleum ¹	4,533	3.9
Lithium concentrate	4,079	3.5
Non-monetary gold	1,984	1.7
Barley	1,429	1.2
Mineral sands ²	1,073	0.9
Gold ore ³	888	0.8
Copper ore	763	0.7
Wool	525	0.4
Nickel ore, concentrate and matte	374	0.3
All other exports	3,258	2.8
Total exports	116,727	100.0
Share of Western Australia's exports	50%	
Ranking as an export market	1	

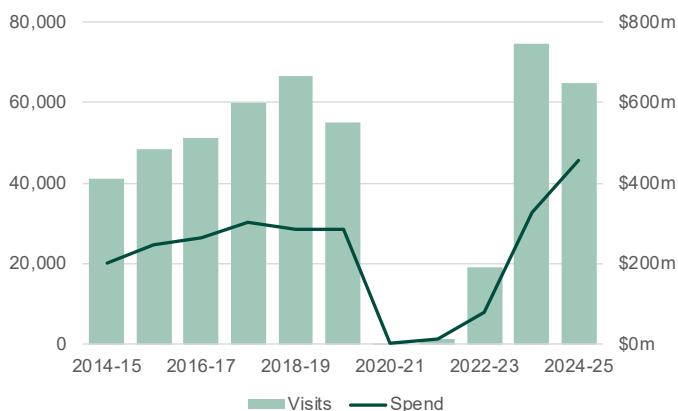
Imports ⁴	Value (\$m)	Share (%)
Motor cars	616	5.5
Refined petroleum oils	558	5.0
Furniture	391	3.5
Industrial machinery and equipment	370	3.3
Civil engineering plant and equipment	359	3.2
Inorganic chemicals ⁵	327	2.9
Mechanical handling equipment	277	2.5
Railway vehicles and equipment	257	2.3
Ships, boats and floating structures	239	2.1
Trailers and semi-trailers	213	1.9
All other imports	7,580	67.8
Total imports	11,187	100.0
Share of Western Australia's imports	21%	
Ranking as an import market	1	

¹ Liquefied natural gas, condensate, crude oil and liquefied petroleum gas. ² Titanium and zirconium ores and pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide. ³ May include other precious metal ore. ⁴ Excludes confidential import items of mainly electrical machinery and equipment, articles of iron and steel, iron and steel, and machinery and mechanical parts, although the value of these items is included in the total. ⁵ Mainly sodium hydroxide (soda lye or liquid soda and caustic soda) used in mostly alumina and gold refining and titanium dioxide pigment production.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; and Department of Home Affairs, Integrated Cargo System data.

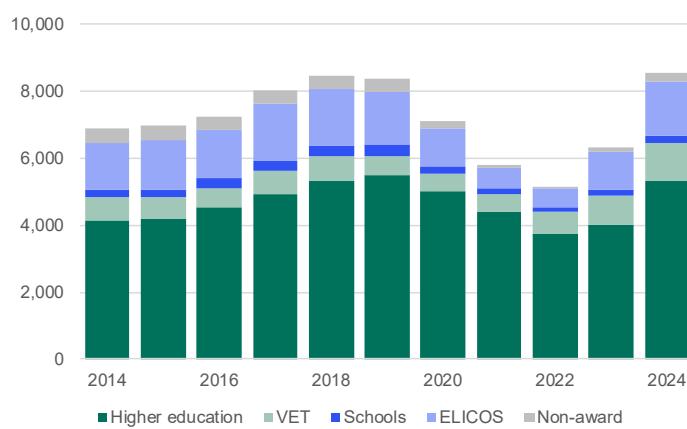


Western Australia's international visitors from China



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

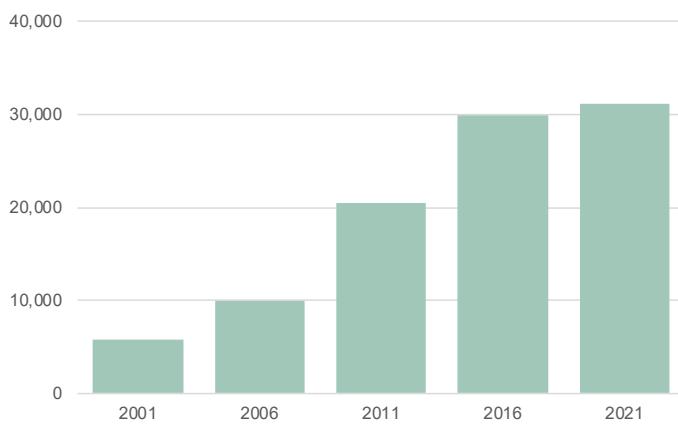
Western Australia's international students from China



Year to date in December. VET = Vocational education and training. ELICOS = English language intensive courses for overseas students. Non-award = Foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs.

Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International Education Data and Research.

Western Australia's residents born in China



Population counts as of June.

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

- International visitors to Western Australia declined sharply from early 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, with the recovery beginning in 2022 at varying rates across markets.
 - In 2024-25, visitor numbers from China were 3% below pre-pandemic levels in 2018-19.
- China was Western Australia's 4th largest market for international visitors in 2024-25, with 64,812 visits (7% of the State's total international visits).
 - Visitor numbers from China fell 13% in 2024-25.
- Visitors from China spent a total of \$457 million in Western Australia in 2024-25, 39% higher than in 2023-24.
- On average, visitors from China spent \$7,050 per visit in Western Australia in 2024-25, well above the average of \$3,677 per visit from all markets.

- International student enrolments in Western Australia dropped sharply in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions but began recovering in 2022 and climbed to record highs in 2023 and 2024, with growth varying across markets.
 - In 2024, student enrolments from China were 2% above pre-pandemic levels in 2019.
- China was Western Australia's 3rd largest market for international students in 2024, with 8,550 enrolments (9% of the State's total international student enrolments).
 - Student enrolments from China rose 35% in 2024.
- Most of Western Australia's international students from China in 2024 were enrolled in higher education (62%), followed by intensive English language courses (19%).

- 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.



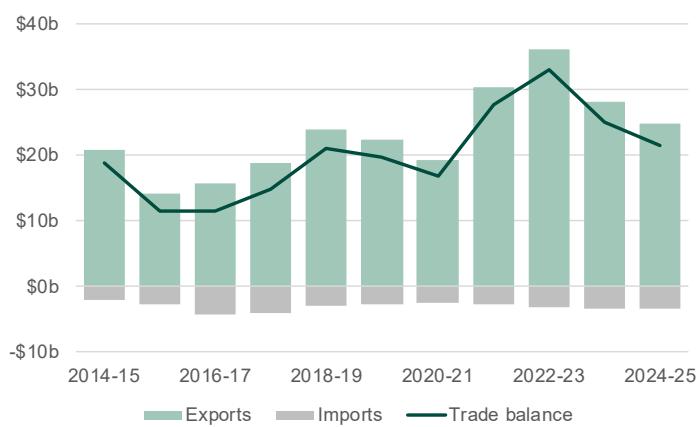
Japan

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Western Australia's trade relationship with Japan grew significantly during the 1960s, driven by Japan's rapid industrialisation and need for raw materials. Japan became a key partner in developing Western Australia's resource sector, particularly through long-term supply contracts and direct investment in major projects. Initially, iron ore was the cornerstone of exports, supplying Japan's steel industry, which was vital for its post-war reconstruction and economic growth. Over time, LNG from the North West Shelf and later other LNG projects became equally significant, supporting Japan's energy needs, especially after the Fukushima disaster in 2011, which increased Japan's reliance on gas-fired power. Other major exports include nickel and wheat. Nickel feeds Japan's manufacturing sectors, including electronics and automotive production, while wheat supports its food supply. By the early 1970s, Japan was Western Australia's largest trading partner, a position it held until being overtaken by China in 2007. Today, Japan remains Western Australia's second-largest trading partner with trade dominated by the State's exports of LNG, iron ore and agri-food.

On the import side, Japan is a major supplier of motor vehicles, medical equipment, machinery and industrial components. Japanese imports support Western Australia's mining operations, healthcare sector and infrastructure development. The automotive sector is particularly significant, with Japan being the largest exporter of road vehicles to Western Australia. Imports from Japan also contribute to Western Australia's energy transition, with Japanese firms investing in renewable technologies and electric vehicles. Despite evolving global dynamics and competition from other markets, Japan remains a stable and strategic partner for Western Australia, with deep-rooted ties in trade and investment.

Western Australia's trade in goods with Japan



- Western Australia's large trade surplus with Japan is driven by the high value of its exports of petroleum, iron ore and other resources, which are greater than the value of imports, mainly vehicles and machinery.
- The value of Western Australia's goods exports to Japan was \$24.9 billion in 2024-25, 12% lower than in 2023-24.
 - The sharp rise in the value of Western Australia's exports to Japan between 2020-21 and 2022-23 was due to high global prices for LNG and iron ore. The decline in export values over the past two years was driven mainly by falling prices for iron ore and LNG.
- The value of Western Australia's goods imports from Japan was \$3.3 billion in 2024-25, 1% lower than in 2023-24.

Imports are shown as negative values because they are an outflow of expenditure from the economy.
Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

Western Australia's major commodities trade with Japan: 2024-25

The tables below show the values for the main commodities traded between Western Australia and Japan in 2024-25.

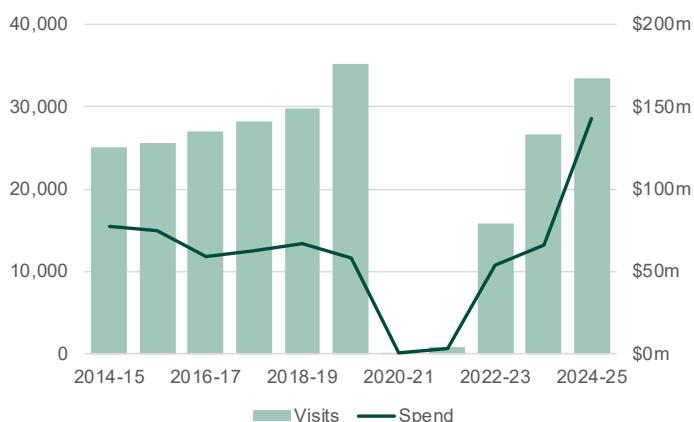
Exports	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Imports ⁴	Value (\$m)	Share (%)
Petroleum ¹	15,030	60.5	Motor cars	1,355	41.4
Iron ore	6,420	25.8	Rubber tyres	442	13.5
Gold ore ²	435	1.7	Motor vehicles for transporting goods	437	13.3
Wheat	429	1.7	Civil engineering plant and equipment	211	6.4
Copper ore	416	1.7	Inorganic chemicals ⁵	133	4.1
Nickel	275	1.1	Refined petroleum oils	115	3.5
Canola seeds	218	0.9	Rails or railway track	49	1.5
Barley	178	0.7	Motor vehicle parts	40	1.2
Nickel ore, concentrate and matte	125	0.5	Industrial machinery and equipment	33	1.0
Animal feed ³	121	0.5	Tubes and pipes	30	0.9
All other exports	1,216	4.9	All other imports	429	13.1
Total exports	24,861	100.0	Total imports	3,273	100.0
Share of Western Australia's exports	11%		Share of Western Australia's imports	6%	
Ranking as an export market	2		Ranking as an import market	4	

¹ Liquefied natural gas, condensate, crude oil and liquefied petroleum gas. ² May include other precious metal ore. ³ Mainly hay and lupins. ⁴ Excludes confidential import items of mainly electrical machinery and equipment, although the value of these items is included in the total. ⁵ Mainly sodium hydroxide (soda lye or liquid soda and caustic soda) used in mostly alumina and gold refining and titanium dioxide pigment production.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; and Department of Home Affairs, Integrated Cargo System data.

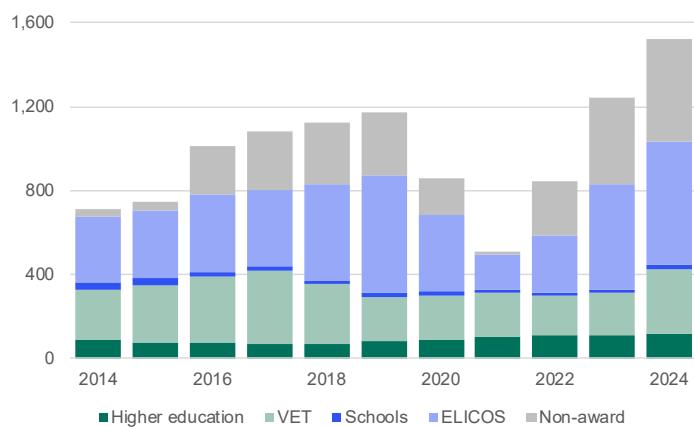


Western Australia's international visitors from Japan



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

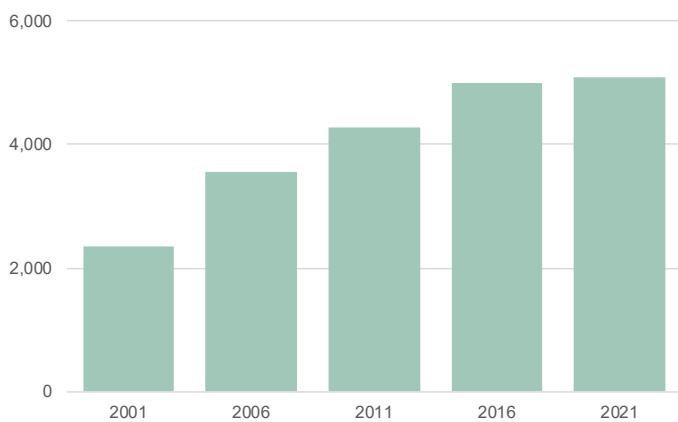
Western Australia's international students from Japan



Year to date in December. VET = Vocational education and training. ELICOS = English language intensive courses for overseas students. Non-award = Foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs.

Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International Education Data and Research.

Western Australia's residents born in Japan



Population counts as of June.

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

- International visitors to Western Australia declined sharply from early 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, with the recovery beginning in 2022 at varying rates across markets.
 - In 2024-25, visitor numbers from Japan were 12% above pre-pandemic levels in 2018-19 (although 5% below 2019-20).
- Japan was Western Australia's 9th largest market for international visitors in 2024-25, with 33,437 visits (4% of the State's total international visits).
 - Visitor numbers from Japan rose 25% in 2024-25.
- Visitors from Japan spent a total of \$143 million in Western Australia in 2024-25, 115% higher than in 2023-24.
- On average, visitors from Japan spent \$4,264 per visit in Western Australia in 2024-25, above the average of \$3,677 per visit from all markets.

- International student enrolments in Western Australia dropped sharply in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions but began recovering in 2022 and climbed to record highs in 2023 and 2024, with growth varying across markets.
 - In 2024, student enrolments from Japan were 30% above pre-pandemic levels in 2019.
- Japan was Western Australia's 15th largest market for international students in 2024, with 1,525 enrolments (2% of the State's total international student enrolments).
 - Student enrolments from Japan rose 23% in 2024.
- Many of Western Australia's international students from Japan in 2024 were enrolled in intensive English language courses (39%), followed by non-award courses such as foundation courses or study abroad and student exchange programs (32%).

- 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 31st largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.



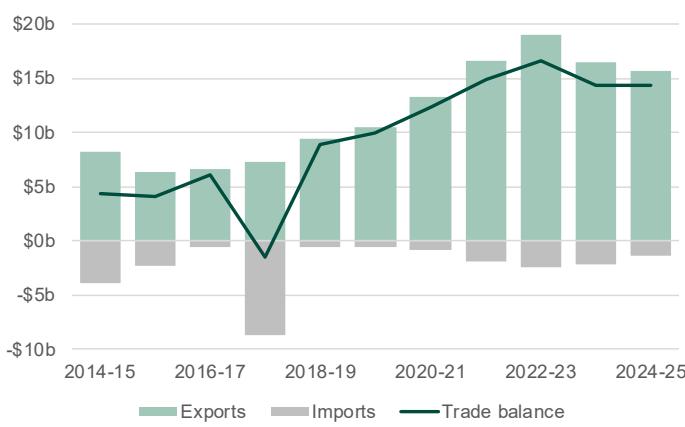
South Korea

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Western Australia's trade relationship with South Korea developed from the 1970s, when South Korea's rapid industrialisation created a strong demand for minerals and energy. Western Australia quickly became a major supplier, with iron ore the dominant commodity in the early years of the relationship. Iron ore from Western Australia was vital for Korean steelmakers like POSCO, supporting South Korea's globally competitive shipbuilding, automotive and construction industries. LNG exports from Western Australia to South Korea grew significantly from the 1990s, as South Korea expanded its energy infrastructure and demand for cleaner fuels increased. Over time, Western Australia's exports to South Korea expanded to include gold, copper, wheat and other agri-food products, which helped meet food demand in a densely populated country with limited arable land.

On the import side, South Korea supplies Western Australia with refined petroleum products and advanced manufactured goods, including electronics, motor vehicles and battery technologies. These imports support Western Australia's mining operations, energy transition and infrastructure development. Overall, the trade partnership has evolved from a focus on raw materials to a broader, mutually beneficial relationship that supports economic growth, industrial development and the energy transition in both Western Australia and South Korea.

Western Australia's trade in goods with South Korea



Imports are shown as negative values because they are an outflow of expenditure from the economy. Western Australia's imports from South Korea were very high in 2017-18 due to the arrival of the Prelude floating LNG plant, which was constructed in South Korea and transported to Western Australia.

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

- Western Australia's large trade surplus with South Korea is driven by the high value of its exports of iron ore and petroleum, which are greater than the value of imports, mainly motor cars and refined petroleum products.
- The value of Western Australia's goods exports to South Korea was \$15.7 billion in 2024-25, 5% lower than in 2023-24.
 - From the mid-2010s, Western Australia's exports to South Korea rose steadily due to strong demand and higher prices for iron ore, LNG and gold. The value of exports declined after 2022-23 mainly due to falling global prices for iron ore and LNG, combined with weaker demand and South Korea's shift toward cleaner energy.
- The value of Western Australia's goods imports from South Korea was \$1.3 billion in 2024-25, 41% lower than in 2023-24.

Western Australia's major commodities trade with South Korea: 2024-25

The tables below show the values for the main commodities traded between Western Australia and South Korea in 2024-25.

Exports	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Imports ⁵	Value (\$m)	Share (%)
Iron ore	6,449	41.1	Motor cars	463	35.5
Petroleum ¹	5,129	32.7	Silver and platinum	118	9.1
Non-monetary gold	1,108	7.1	Refined petroleum oils	113	8.6
Gold ore ²	816	5.2	Inorganic chemicals ⁶	83	6.3
Copper ore	779	5.0	Fertilisers	47	3.6
Wheat	487	3.1	Electrical machinery and apparatus	41	3.1
Nickel	276	1.8	Civil engineering plant and equipment	41	3.1
Animal feed ³	160	1.0	Telecommunications equipment	26	2.0
Lithium concentrate	116	0.7	Aluminium	22	1.7
Mineral sands ⁴	67	0.4	Electricity distribution equipment	17	1.3
All other exports	309	2.0	All other imports	335	25.7
Total exports	15,696	100.0	Total imports	1,305	100.0
Share of Western Australia's exports	7%		Share of Western Australia's imports	3%	
Ranking as an export market	3		Ranking as an import market	11	

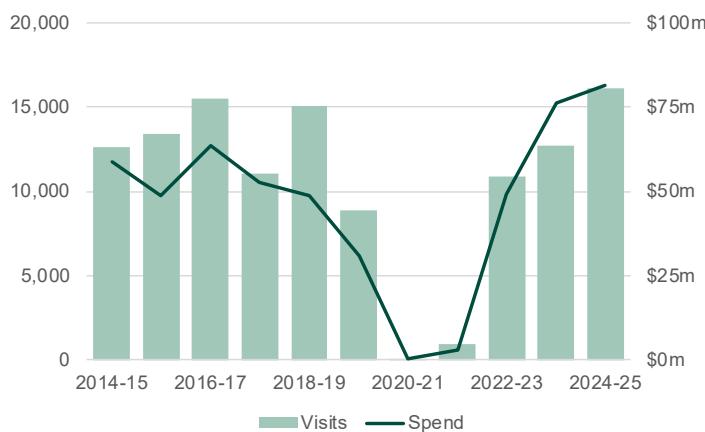
¹ Liquefied natural gas, condensate, crude oil and liquefied petroleum gas. ² May include other precious metal ore. ³ Mainly hay and lupins. ⁴ Titanium and zirconium ores and pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide. ⁵ Excludes confidential import items of mainly iron and steel, although the value of these items is included in the total. ⁶ Mainly sodium hydroxide (soda lye or liquid soda and caustic soda) used in mostly alumina and gold refining and titanium dioxide pigment production.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; and Department of Home Affairs, Integrated Cargo System data.



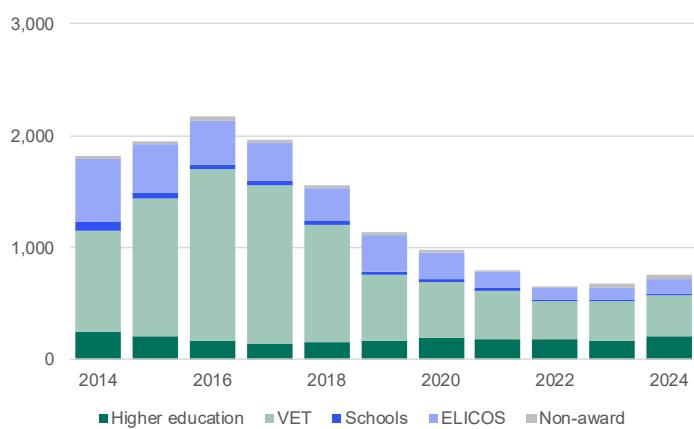
Government of Western Australia Department of Energy and Economic Diversification

Western Australia's international visitors from South Korea



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

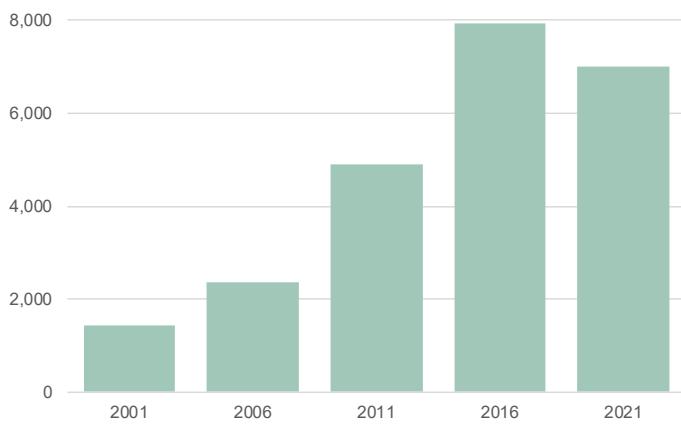
Western Australia's international students from South Korea



Year to date in December. VET = Vocational education and training. ELICOS = English language intensive courses for overseas students. Non-award = Foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs.

Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International Education Data and Research.

Western Australia's residents born in South Korea



Population counts as of June.
Source: Based on data from ABS Australia's Population by Country of Birth.

- International visitors to Western Australia declined sharply from early 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, with the recovery beginning in 2022 at varying rates across markets.
 - In 2024-25, visitor numbers from South Korea were 7% above pre-pandemic levels in 2018-19.
- South Korea was Western Australia's 16th largest market for international visitors in 2024-25, with 16,143 visits (2% of the State's total international visits).
 - Visitor numbers from South Korea rose 27% in 2024-25.
- Visitors from South Korea spent a total of \$81 million in Western Australia in 2024-25, 7% higher than in 2023-24.
- On average, visitors from South Korea spent \$5,036 per visit in Western Australia in 2024-25, above the average of \$3,677 per visit from all markets.

- International student enrolments in Western Australia dropped sharply in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions but began recovering in 2022 and climbed to record highs in 2023 and 2024, with growth varying across markets.
 - In 2024, student enrolments from South Korea were 34% below pre-pandemic levels in 2019.
- South Korea was Western Australia's 21st largest market for international students in 2024, with 753 enrolments (1% of the State's total international student enrolments).
 - Student enrolments from South Korea rose 10% in 2024.
- Most of Western Australia's international students from South Korea in 2024 were enrolled in vocational education and training (50%) or higher education (27%).

- 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 25th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.



United States

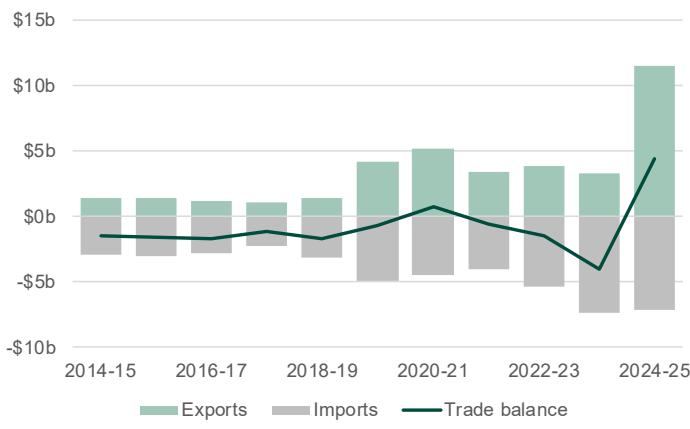
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Western Australia's trade relationship with the United States began in the early 20th century, initially centred on agricultural exports such as wool and wheat. Over time, the relationship diversified and deepened, especially after the Australia-United States Free Trade Agreement came into effect in 2005, significantly increasing two-way trade. Western Australia has seen steady growth in trade with the United States, particularly in high-value sectors. The United States is now one of Western Australia's largest trading partners, with major exports including gold, critical minerals and agri-food products. Gold is especially important, with the United States being Western Australia's largest export market for non-monetary gold and second largest export market for gold coins, which are used in US investment and manufacturing sectors. Mineral sands and nickel are vital for US electronics, aerospace and battery manufacturing.

The United States is also a major foreign investor in Western Australia's export industries, with Chevron's Gorgon and Wheatstone LNG projects representing some of the largest US investments in Australia. Alcoa operates bauxite mines and alumina refineries in Western Australia, producing a significant share of the State's alumina exports, while US investment in lithium is led by Albemarle's stake in Greenbushes and the Kemerton lithium hydroxide plant, complemented by Liohtown's offtake agreements with Tesla and Ford to supply lithium from its Kathleen Valley project.

On the import side, Western Australia sources high-value manufactured goods from the United States, including machinery, motor vehicles, aircraft, pharmaceuticals and advanced technology. These imports are crucial for Western Australia's mining, agriculture, health and transport sectors, supporting productivity and innovation. Western Australia also imports gold from the United States for refining at the Perth Mint. Overall, the trade relationship has evolved from basic commodities to a sophisticated exchange of resources, technology and services, reflecting the complementary strengths of both economies and underpinning broader economic and strategic ties.

Western Australia's trade in goods with the United States



Imports are shown as negative values because they are an outflow of expenditure from the economy.
Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

- Western Australia generally has a trade deficit with the United States due to the value of its imports of machinery, pharmaceuticals and motor vehicles exceeding the value of its exports of mainly gold and battery and critical minerals.
- The value of Western Australia's goods exports to the United States was \$11.6 billion in 2024-25, 250% higher than in 2023-24.
 - The large increase in the value of Western Australia's exports to the United States in 2024-25 – and subsequent trade surplus – was driven by non-monetary gold. The United States imported large quantities of gold primarily as a safe-haven investment amid economic uncertainty, falling interest rates and geopolitical tensions.
- The value of Western Australia's goods imports from the United States was \$7.2 billion in 2024-25, 2% lower than in 2023-24.

Western Australia's major commodities trade with the United States: 2024-25

The tables below show the values for the main commodities traded between Western Australia and the United States in 2024-25.

Exports	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Imports ³	Value (\$m)	Share (%)
Non-monetary gold	10,124	87.6	Non-monetary gold ⁴	1,625	22.7
Gold coin	484	4.2	Motor vehicles for transporting goods	910	12.7
Mineral sands ¹	259	2.2	Civil engineering plant and equipment	548	7.7
Nickel	103	0.9	Motor vehicle parts	398	5.6
Meat (lamb)	78	0.7	Fertilisers	307	4.3
Meat (beef)	66	0.6	Rubber tyres	220	3.1
Inorganic chemicals ²	49	0.4	Engines and motors (non-electric)	199	2.8
Silver and platinum	32	0.3	Tractors	195	2.7
Alumina	24	0.2	Electrical machinery and apparatus	183	2.6
Telecommunications equipment	20	0.2	Measuring and checking instruments	156	2.2
All other exports	319	2.8	All other imports	2,414	33.7
Total exports	11,558	100.0	Total imports	7,153	100.0
Share of Western Australia's exports	5%		Share of Western Australia's imports	14%	
Ranking as an export market	4		Ranking as an import market	2	

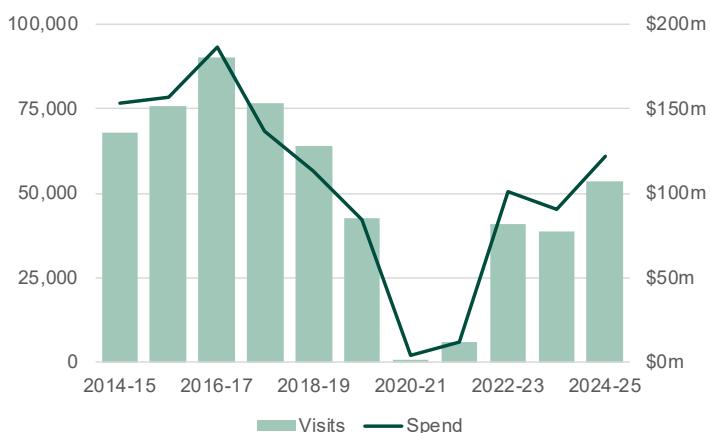
¹ Titanium and zirconium ores and pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide. ² Mainly silicon. ³ Excludes confidential import items of mainly machinery and mechanical parts, although the value of these items is included in the total. ⁴ Western Australia imports non-monetary gold from other countries primarily for refining into high-purity products such as gold bars and coins at the Perth Mint, which are then re-exported globally.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; and Department of Home Affairs, Integrated Cargo System data.



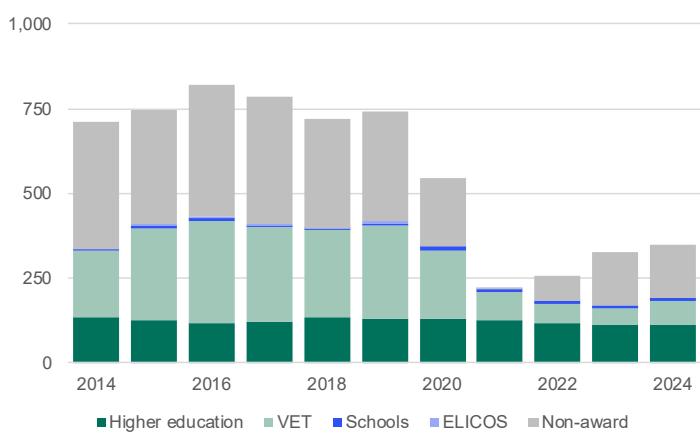
Government of Western Australia Department of Energy and Economic Diversification

Western Australia's international visitors from the United States



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

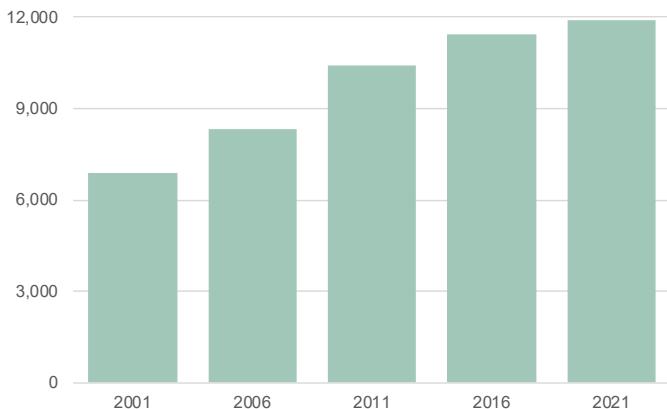
Western Australia's international students from the United States



Year to date in December. VET = Vocational education and training. ELICOS = English language intensive courses for overseas students. Non-award = Foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs.

Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International Education Data and Research.

Western Australia's residents born in the United States



Population counts as of June.

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

- International visitors to Western Australia declined sharply from early 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, with the recovery beginning in 2022 at varying rates across markets.
 - In 2024-25, visitor numbers from the United States were 16% below pre-pandemic levels in 2018-19.
- The United States was Western Australia's 6th largest market for international visitors in 2024-25, with 53,332 visits (6% of the State's total international visits).
 - Visitor numbers from the United States rose 37% in 2024-25.
- Visitors from the United States spent a total of \$121 million in Western Australia in 2024-25, 35% higher than in 2023-24.
- On average, visitors from the United States spent \$2,278 per visit in Western Australia in 2024-25, below the average of \$3,677 per visit from all markets.

- International student enrolments in Western Australia dropped sharply in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions but began recovering in 2022 and climbed to record highs in 2023 and 2024, with growth varying across markets.
 - In 2024, student enrolments from the United States were 53% below pre-pandemic levels in 2019.
- The United States was Western Australia's 30th largest market for international students in 2024, with 350 enrolments (0.4% of the State's total international student enrolments).
 - Student enrolments from the United States rose 7% in 2024.
- Almost half of Western Australia's international students from the United States in 2024 were enrolled in non-award courses such as foundation courses or study abroad and student exchange programs (45%), followed by higher education (33%).

- 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 15th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.



Singapore

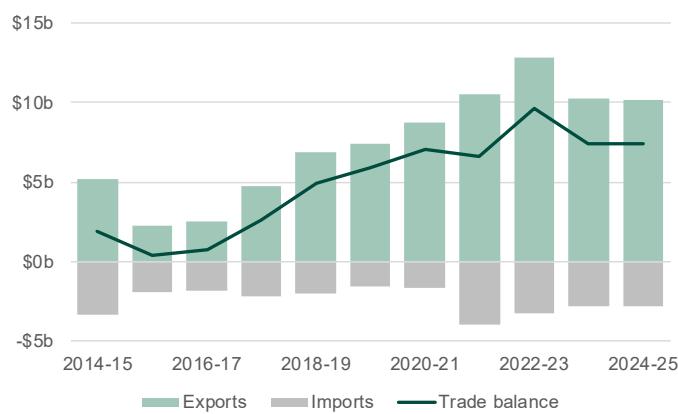
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Western Australia's trade relationship with Singapore began in the post-independence era of the 1960s and 1970s, as Singapore rapidly developed into a major regional trading and refining hub. Singapore is a major gateway for Western Australian exports into Southeast Asia and is a strategic partner in trade, investment and innovation. Initially, trade focused on agricultural products and basic minerals, but as Singapore's economy industrialised and its port became one of the world's largest, the relationship shifted towards energy and high-value commodities.

Singapore imports LNG, crude oil, gold, iron ore and agri-food products from Western Australia that support its energy security, industrial needs and food supply. Western Australia's LNG fuels Singapore's electricity generation and is also re-exported, including as a marine fuel to vessels through its growing bunkering hub. Crude oil from Western Australia is refined at facilities like Pulau Bukom and Jurong Island into petrol, diesel and petrochemicals for regional and global export, giving Western Australia access to high-value petroleum refining and distribution networks. Gold is traded and stored in Singapore's world-class vaulting facilities, making it a major global bullion hub, while iron ore is re-exported or used in steel-related manufacturing and trading activities despite limited domestic steel production. Western Australia's agri-food exports – including meat, dairy, wheat, vegetables and fruit – are consumed locally or processed and re-exported, supported by Singapore's advanced logistics and initiatives like the Australia-Singapore Food Pact.

In return, Singapore supplies Western Australia with refined petroleum products, electronics and high-value manufactured goods, and invests in Western Australia's infrastructure, agribusiness and technology. Overall, the trade partnership has evolved from basic goods to a sophisticated, mutually beneficial exchange that supports economic growth, energy security and regional integration for both Western Australia and Singapore.

Western Australia's trade in goods with Singapore



Imports are shown as negative values because they are an outflow of expenditure from the economy.
Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

- Western Australia's trade surplus with Singapore is driven by the high value of its exports of petroleum for domestic consumption, bunkering and re-export, relative to the value of its imports of mainly refined petroleum products from Singapore's oil refining facilities.
- The value of Western Australia's goods exports to Singapore was \$10.2 billion in 2024-25, 1% lower than in 2023-24.
 - The growth in Western Australia's exports to Singapore since the mid-2010s has been largely driven by LNG and crude oil exports, reflecting Singapore's growing role as an energy refiner and trading hub.
- The value of Western Australia's goods imports from Singapore was \$2.8 billion in 2024-25, 2% lower than in 2023-24.

Western Australia's major commodities trade with Singapore: 2024-25

The tables below show the values for the main commodities traded between Western Australia and Singapore in 2024-25.

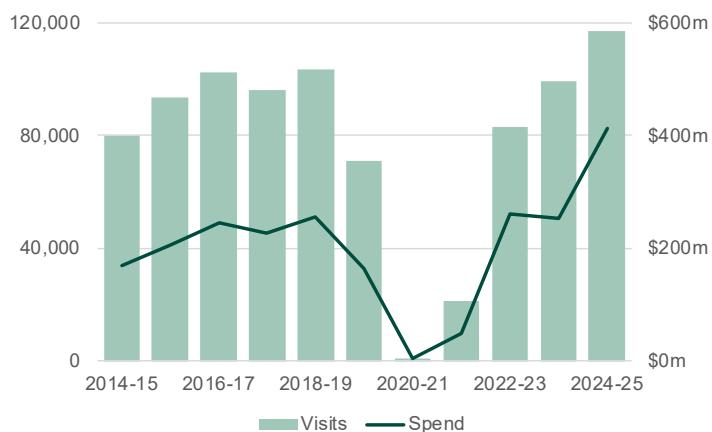
Exports	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Imports ³	Value (\$m)	Share (%)
Petroleum ¹	7,045	69.4	Refined petroleum oils	2,239	80.8
Non-monetary gold	1,850	18.2	Edible products and preparations	130	4.7
Nickel	528	5.2	Residual petroleum products	74	2.7
Mineral sands ²	123	1.2	Industrial machinery and equipment	29	1.0
Meat (pork and lamb)	99	1.0	Prepared additives for mineral oils	17	0.6
Cobalt matte	67	0.7	Measuring and checking instruments	14	0.5
Animal oils and fats	32	0.3	Taps, cocks and valves	10	0.4
Copper ore	21	0.2	Civil engineering plant and equipment	10	0.3
Pearls and precious stones	20	0.2	Automatic data processing machines	9	0.3
Mechanical handling equipment	19	0.2	Pumps for liquids	8	0.3
All other exports	351	3.5	All other imports	229	8.3
Total exports	10,155	100.0	Total imports	2,771	100.0
Share of Western Australia's exports	4%		Share of Western Australia's imports	5%	
Ranking as an export market	5		Ranking as an import market	6	

¹ Liquefied natural gas, condensate, crude oil and liquefied petroleum gas. ² Titanium and zirconium ores and pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide. ³ Excludes confidential import items of mainly articles of iron and steel, machinery and mechanical parts, and electrical machinery and equipment, although the value of these items is included in the total.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; and Department of Home Affairs, Integrated Cargo System data.

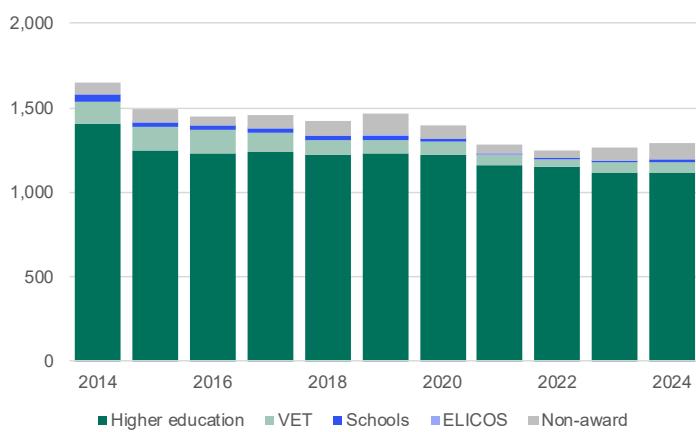


Western Australia's international visitors from Singapore



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

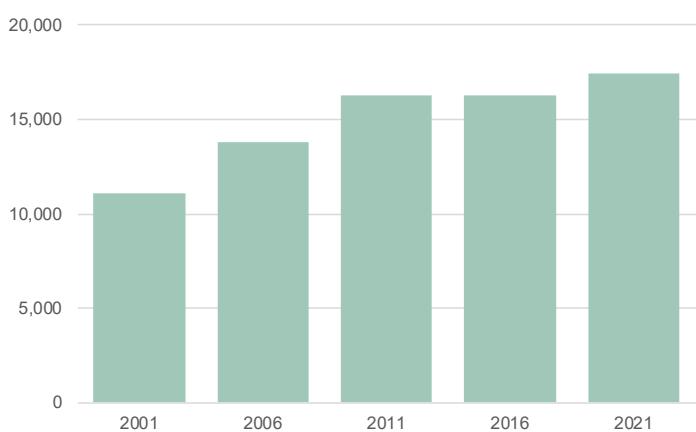
Western Australia's international students from Singapore



Year to date in December. VET = Vocational education and training. ELICOS = English language intensive courses for overseas students. Non-award = Foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs.

Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International Education Data and Research.

Western Australia's residents born in Singapore



Population counts as of June.

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

- International visitors to Western Australia declined sharply from early 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, with the recovery beginning in 2022 at varying rates across markets.
 - In 2024-25, visitor numbers from Singapore were 13% above pre-pandemic levels in 2018-19.
- Singapore was Western Australia's 2nd largest market for international visitors in 2024-25, with 116,878 visits (12% of the State's total international visits).
 - Visitor numbers from Singapore rose 18% in 2024-25.
- Visitors from Singapore spent a total of \$413 million in Western Australia in 2024-25, 62% higher than in 2023-24.
- On average, visitors from Singapore spent \$3,531 per visit in Western Australia in 2024-25, below the average of \$3,677 per visit from all markets.

- International student enrolments in Western Australia dropped sharply in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions but began recovering in 2022 and climbed to record highs in 2023 and 2024, with growth varying across markets.
 - In 2024, student enrolments from Singapore were 12% below pre-pandemic levels in 2019.
- Singapore was Western Australia's 17th largest market for international students in 2024, with 1,294 enrolments (1% of the State's total international student enrolments).
 - Student enrolments from Singapore rose 2% in 2024.
- Most of Western Australia's international students from Singapore in 2024 were enrolled in higher education (86%), followed by non-award courses such as foundation courses or study abroad and student exchange programs (7%).

- 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 11th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.



India

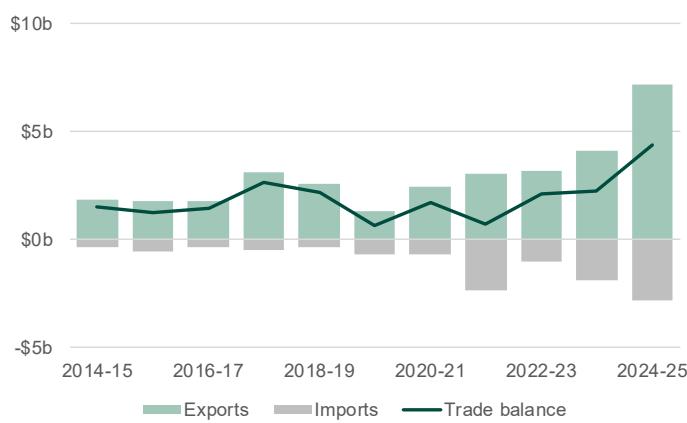
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Western Australia's trade relationship with India began to expand in the 1990s, as India began to reform its economy and achieve higher rates of growth. India has become an increasingly important export market for Western Australia, helping to diversify trade beyond traditional partners.

India is now a major destination for Western Australia's minerals exports, with non-monetary gold accounting for the largest share of merchandise trade. Other key exports include iron ore, silver, alumina, mineral sands (including titanium dioxide pigments) and gold ore. India's strong demand for gold – driven by its cultural traditions, jewellery manufacturing and household investment – makes it one of the world's largest gold consumers. Western Australia is well positioned to benefit from India's recent tightening of gold import regulations and the centralisation of imports through the India International Bullion Exchange, which favours reputable, large-scale exporters and may lead to more stable demand and pricing. As India accelerates its clean energy transition, demand for Western Australia's battery minerals – such as lithium, nickel, cobalt and rare earths – is rising, creating new opportunities for offtake agreements and joint ventures in downstream processing and manufacturing. India is also Western Australia's largest source of international students, reflecting strong people-to-people ties and growing collaboration in education.

On the import side, India supplies Western Australia with refined petroleum products, high-value manufactured goods, and textiles. The sharp rise in refined petroleum imports over the past decade is largely due to Western Australia's reduced domestic refining capacity, India's expanding export-oriented refining sector, and the need for competitively priced, diversified fuel sources amid global supply shifts. Indian machinery supports Western Australia's industrial sectors through the supply of cost-effective equipment, including industrial machinery, electrical components, automotive parts, agricultural equipment and textile machinery, while textiles and motor vehicles are important for local consumers and businesses.

Western Australia's trade in goods with India



Imports are shown as negative values because they are an outflow of expenditure from the economy.
Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

- Western Australia's has a growing trade surplus with India, as its exports of gold, iron ore and alumina exceed the value of its imports of mainly refined petroleum products and motor vehicles.
- The value of Western Australia's goods exports to India was \$7.2 billion in 2024-25, 75% higher than in 2023-24.
 - The steep rise in the value of Western Australia's exports to India in the past two years reflects India's increasing demand for gold jewellery and investments and rising gold prices.
- The value of Western Australia's goods imports from India was \$2.8 billion in 2024-25, 52% higher than in 2023-24.
 - Western Australia's refined petroleum imports from India have grown sharply over the past two years due to India's expanded refining capacity, competitive pricing and improved access under the India-Australia trade agreement.

Western Australia's major commodities trade with India: 2024-25

The tables below show the values for the main commodities traded between Western Australia and India in 2024-25.

Exports	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Imports ⁴	Value (\$m)	Share (%)
Non-monetary gold	5,284	73.5	Refined petroleum oils	1,985	70.1
Iron ore	371	5.2	Tubes and pipes	62	2.2
Silver and platinum	331	4.6	Motor cars	44	1.5
Inorganic chemicals ¹	291	4.1	Industrial machinery and equipment	42	1.5
Mineral sands ²	237	3.3	Motor vehicles for transporting goods	41	1.5
Alumina	176	2.4	Electricity distribution equipment	38	1.3
Gold ore ³	149	2.1	Manufactures of base metal	29	1.0
Base metal waste and scrap	60	0.8	Rubber tyres	27	1.0
Ferrous waste and scrap	46	0.6	Made-up articles of textiles	25	0.9
Copper ore	38	0.5	Taps, cocks and valves	24	0.8
All other exports	207	2.9	All other imports	514	18.2
Total exports	7,190	100.0	Total imports	2,830	100.0
Share of Western Australia's exports	3%		Share of Western Australia's imports	5%	
Ranking as an export market	6		Ranking as an import market	5	

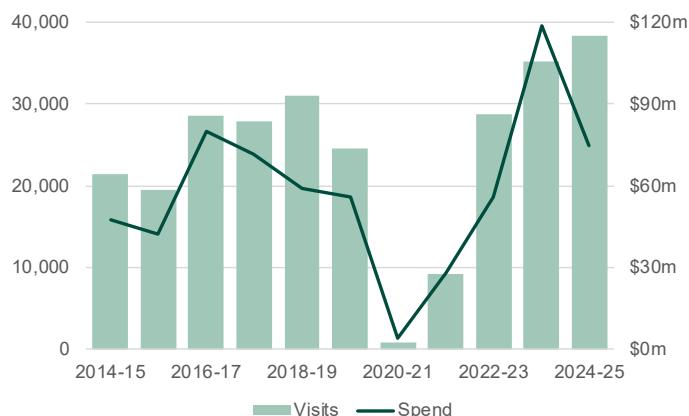
¹ Mainly colloidal precious metals (nanoparticles of gold, silver, platinum and palladium). ² Titanium and zirconium ores and pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide. ³ May include other precious metal ore. ⁴ Excludes confidential import items of mainly articles of iron and steel, although the value of these items is included in the total.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; and Department of Home Affairs, Integrated Cargo System data.



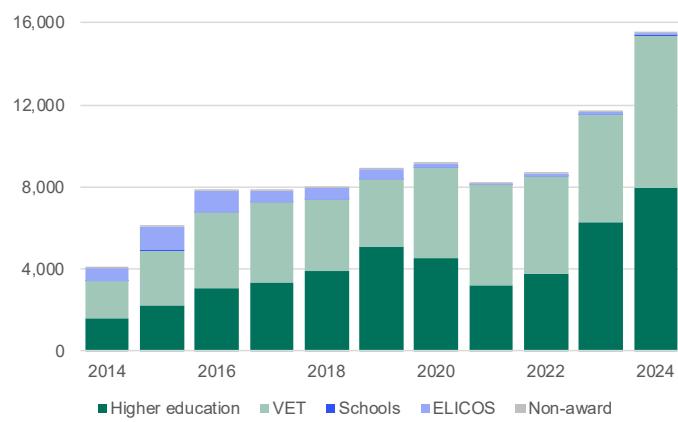
Government of Western Australia Department of Energy and Economic Diversification

Western Australia's international visitors from India



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

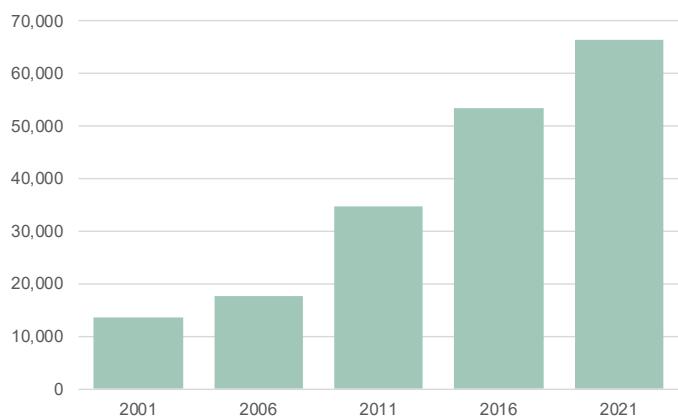
Western Australia's international students from India



Year to date in December. VET = Vocational education and training. ELICOS = English language intensive courses for overseas students. Non-award = Foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs.

Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International Education Data and Research.

Western Australia's residents born in India



Population counts as of June.

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

- International visitors to Western Australia declined sharply from early 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, with the recovery beginning in 2022 at varying rates across markets.
 - In 2024-25, visitor numbers from India were 24% above pre-pandemic levels in 2018-19.
- India was Western Australia's 8th largest market for international visitors in 2024-25, with 38,349 visits (4% of the State's total international visits).
 - Visitor numbers from India rose 9% in 2024-25.
- Visitors from India spent a total of \$75 million in Western Australia in 2024-25, 37% lower than in 2023-24.
- On average, visitors from India spent \$1,944 per visit in Western Australia in 2024-25, below the average of \$3,677 per visit from all markets.

- International student enrolments in Western Australia dropped sharply in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions but began recovering in 2022 and climbed to record highs in 2023 and 2024, with growth varying across markets.
 - In 2024, student enrolments from India were 74% above pre-pandemic levels in 2019.
- India was Western Australia's largest market for international students in 2024, with 15,547 enrolments (17% of the State's total international student enrolments).
 - Student enrolments from India rose 33% in 2024.
- Most of Western Australia's international students from India in 2024 were enrolled in higher education (51%), followed by vocational education and training (48%).

- 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.



United Kingdom

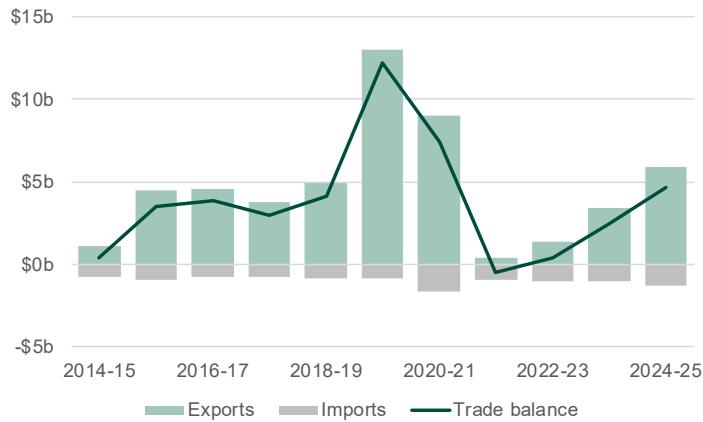
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Western Australia's trade relationship with the United Kingdom began in the 1800s, shaped by colonial ties and the exchange of raw materials for British manufactured goods. Early exports such as wool and timber supported UK industries like textiles and construction, while Western Australia imported machinery, tools and consumer goods that helped build its infrastructure and economy. A major shift occurred in the 1960s when Britain joined the European Economic Community, reducing its reliance on Western Australia's agri-food exports. In response, Western Australia expanded trade with Asia, although cultural and economic ties with the United Kingdom remained strong.

In recent decades, Western Australia's exports to the United Kingdom have shifted toward minerals – especially gold – driven by the United Kingdom's role as a global financial hub and rising demand during periods of economic uncertainty such as Brexit, US-China trade tensions, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the Russia-Ukraine war. Western Australia's refining capacity, particularly at the Perth Mint, has supported efficient processing and re-export of gold, including imported material. Western Australia also exports mineral sands and nickel – used in UK manufacturing, electronics and renewable energy technologies – alongside meat, wine and niche agri-food products.

Imports from the United Kingdom include motor vehicles, advanced technology and specialty goods. This evolving trade relationship reflects a shift from traditional agri-food exports to high-value resources, with the United Kingdom gaining access to Western Australia's resource wealth and premium produce, while Western Australia benefits from UK innovation, investment and global market access.

Western Australia's trade in goods with the United Kingdom



Imports are shown as negative values because they are an outflow of expenditure from the economy.
Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

- Western Australia maintains a trade surplus with the United Kingdom, exporting a higher value of gold and agri-food than the value of its imports of mainly gold and motor vehicles.
 - Western Australia imports gold from the United Kingdom primarily for refining at the Perth Mint. This refined gold is then re-exported at higher value, contributing positively to Western Australia's trade surplus with the United Kingdom.
- The value of Western Australia's goods exports to the United Kingdom was \$5.9 billion in 2024-25, 73% higher than in 2023-24.
 - The steady rise in the value of Western Australia's exports to the United Kingdom over the past few years has been driven by the strong demand for gold in the United Kingdom and rising gold prices.
- The value of Western Australia's goods imports from the United Kingdom was \$1.3 billion in 2024-25, 27% higher than in 2023-24.

Western Australia's major commodities trade with the United Kingdom: 2024-25

The tables below show the values for the main commodities traded between Western Australia and the United Kingdom in 2024-25.

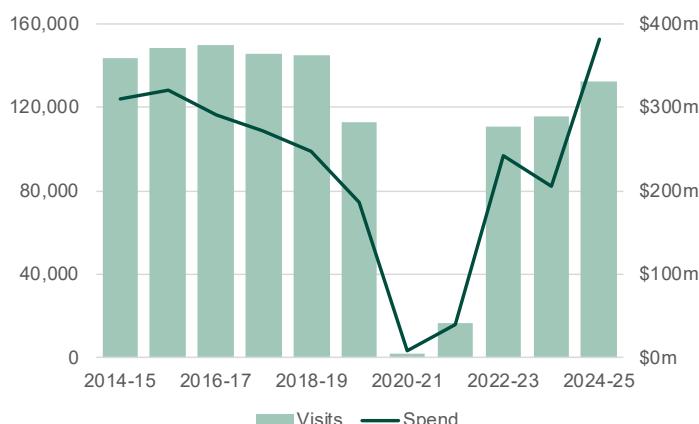
Exports	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Imports ²	Value (\$m)	Share (%)
Non-monetary gold	5,332	89.6	Non-monetary gold ³	328	26.0
Silver and platinum	357	6.0	Motor cars	90	7.1
Mineral sands ¹	138	2.3	Measuring and checking instruments	60	4.7
Nickel	50	0.8	Engines and motors (non-electric)	57	4.5
Meat (lamb)	26	0.4	Electricity distribution equipment	56	4.5
Alcoholic beverages	11	0.2	Industrial machinery and equipment	55	4.4
Measuring and checking instruments	8	0.1	Manufactures of base metal	37	3.0
Gold coin	5	0.1	Nickel	35	2.8
Miscellaneous base metals	5	0.1	Taps, cocks and valves	31	2.4
Medicine and pharmaceuticals	5	0.1	Mechanical handling equipment	30	2.4
All other exports	11	0.2	All other imports	482	38.2
Total exports	5,949	100.0	Total imports	1,260	100.0
Share of Western Australia's exports	3%		Share of Western Australia's imports	2%	
Ranking as an export market	7		Ranking as an import market	12	

¹ Titanium and zirconium ores and pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide. ² Excludes confidential import items of mainly electrical machinery and equipment, although the value of these items is included in the total. ³ Western Australia imports non-monetary gold from other countries primarily for refining into high-purity products such as gold bars and coins at the Perth Mint, which are then re-exported globally.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; and Department of Home Affairs, Integrated Cargo System data.

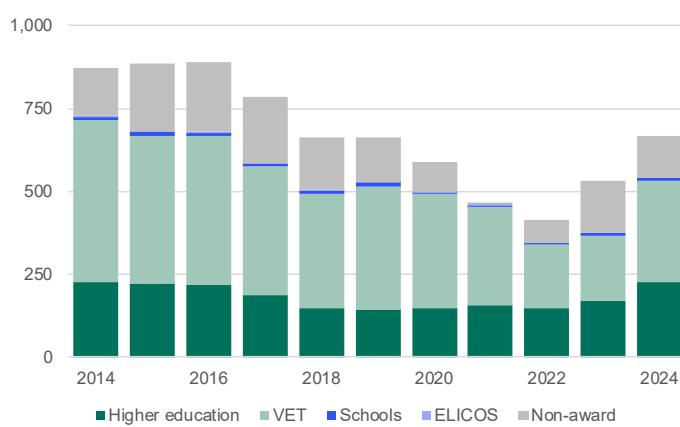


Western Australia's international visitors from the United Kingdom



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

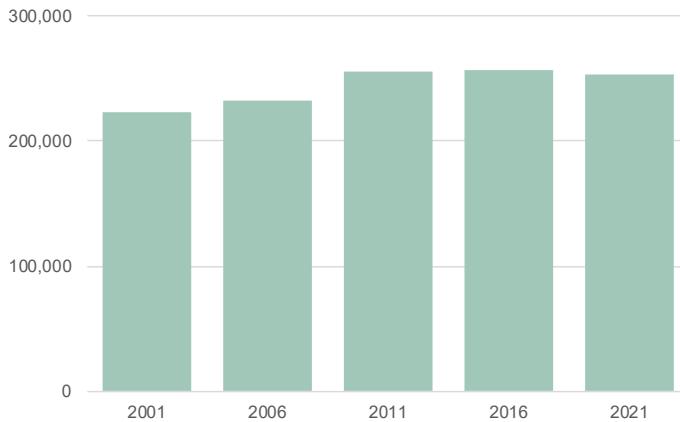
Western Australia's international students from the United Kingdom



Year to date in December. VET = Vocational education and training. ELICOS = English language intensive courses for overseas students. Non-award = Foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs.

Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International Education Data and Research.

Western Australia's residents born in the United Kingdom



Population counts as of June.
Source: Based on data from ABS Australia's Population by Country of Birth.

- International visitors to Western Australia declined sharply from early 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, with the recovery beginning in 2022 at varying rates across markets.
 - In 2024-25, visitor numbers from the United Kingdom were 9% below pre-pandemic levels in 2018-19.
- The United Kingdom was Western Australia's largest market for international visitors in 2024-25, with 132,151 visits (14% of the State's total international visits).
 - Visitor numbers from the United Kingdom rose 14% in 2024-25.
- Visitors from the United Kingdom spent a total of \$381 million in Western Australia in 2024-25, 86% higher than in 2023-24.
- On average, visitors from the United Kingdom spent \$2,884 per visit in Western Australia in 2024-25, below the average of \$3,677 per visit from all markets.

- International student enrolments in Western Australia dropped sharply in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions but began recovering in 2022 and climbed to record highs in 2023 and 2024, with growth varying across markets.
 - In 2024, student enrolments from the United Kingdom were 1% above pre-pandemic levels in 2019.
- The United Kingdom was Western Australia's 24th largest market for international students in 2024, with 667 enrolments (1% of the State's total international student enrolments).
 - Student enrolments from the United Kingdom rose 26% in 2024.
- Most of Western Australia's international students from the United Kingdom in 2024 were enrolled in vocational education and training (46%) or higher education (34%).

- Western Australia had 253,440 residents in 2021 who were born in the United Kingdom, 2% less than in 2016.
- People born in the United Kingdom accounted for 27.0% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, below the 28.7% share in 2016.
- People born in the United Kingdom were the largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.



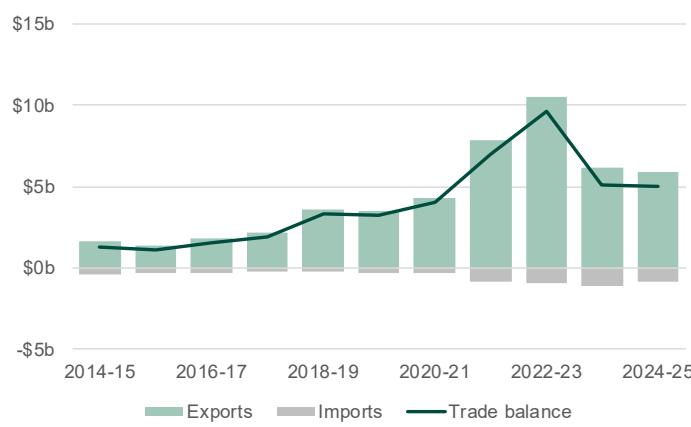
Taiwan

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Western Australia's trade relationship with Taiwan has evolved since the mid-20th century, beginning with modest exchanges of agri-food and mineral products and growing into a robust economic partnership. Despite the absence of formal diplomatic ties with Australia, Taiwan has become a key trading partner for Western Australia, driven by complementary economic strengths and sustained by strong commercial and cultural links.

Western Australia exports mainly LNG and iron ore to Taiwan, supporting Taiwan's manufacturing base and energy security. Western Australia's iron ore is vital for Taiwan's steel production, while LNG powers its electricity generation and heavy industries. On the import side, Taiwan supplies Western Australia with refined petroleum oils, chemicals, telecommunications equipment and computers. These goods are important for Western Australia's domestic consumption and industrial operations, with refined petroleum oils crucial for transport and mining and telecommunications and IT equipment supporting the State's growing technology and services sectors. This trade relationship secures reliable access to raw materials needed for Taiwan's export-driven economy, while Western Australia gains access to advanced manufactured goods and technology. Overall, the Western Australia-Taiwan trade relationship exemplifies how strategic economic partnerships can thrive by mutual benefit and shared regional interests.

Western Australia's trade in goods with Taiwan



Imports are shown as negative values because they are an outflow of expenditure from the economy.
Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

- Western Australia has a trade surplus with Taiwan, with the high value of its exports of iron ore and petroleum greater than the value of its imports of mainly refined petroleum products and chemicals.
- The value of Western Australia's goods exports to Taiwan was \$5.9 billion in 2024-25, 5% lower than in 2023-24.
 - The rise and fall in the value of Western Australia's exports to Taiwan over the past five years largely reflects changes in the price for Western Australia's two main export commodities to Taiwan: LNG and iron ore.
- The value of Western Australia's goods imports from Taiwan was \$844 million in 2024-25, 22% lower than in 2023-24.

Western Australia's major commodities trade with Taiwan: 2024-25

The tables below show the values for the main commodities traded between Western Australia and Taiwan in 2024-25.

Exports	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Imports ⁵	Value (\$m)	Share (%)
Petroleum ¹	3,242	55.1	Refined petroleum oils	430	50.9
Iron ore	1,633	27.7	Inorganic chemicals ⁶	130	15.5
Nickel ores	86	1.5	Telecommunications equipment	16	1.9
Miscellaneous base metals	62	1.1	Rubber tyres	16	1.9
Inorganic chemicals ²	58	1.0	Rotating electric plant and parts	11	1.3
Rock lobster	34	0.6	Optical goods	10	1.2
Animal feed ³	26	0.4	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel	10	1.1
Cereal preparations	25	0.4	Automatic data processing machines	9	1.1
Nickel	17	0.3	Pumps for air or gas	9	1.1
Mineral sands ⁴	13	0.2	Tubes and pipes	8	1.0
All other exports	690	11.7	All other imports	194	23.1
Total exports	5,886	100.0	Total imports	844	100.0
Share of Western Australia's exports	3%		Share of Western Australia's imports	2%	
Ranking as an export market	8		Ranking as an import market	13	

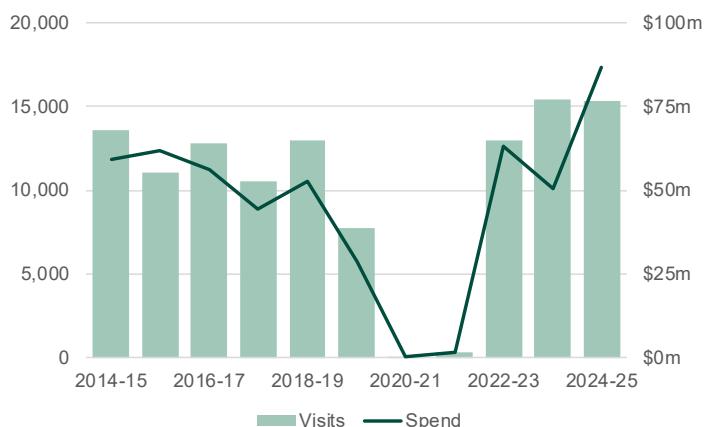
¹ Liquefied natural gas, condensate, crude oil and liquefied petroleum gas. ² Mainly ammonia. ³ Mainly hay and lupins. ⁴ Titanium and zirconium ores and pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide. ⁵ Excludes confidential import items of mainly electrical machinery and equipment, although the value of these items is included in the total. ⁶ Mainly sodium hydroxide (soda lye or liquid soda and caustic soda) used in mostly alumina and gold refining and titanium dioxide pigment production.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; and Department of Home Affairs, Integrated Cargo System data.



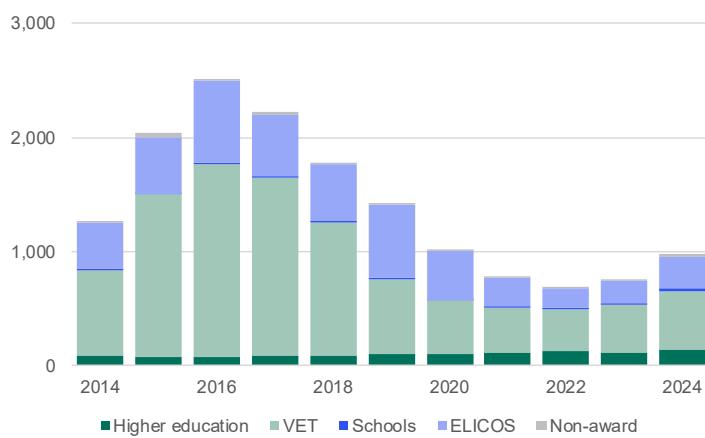
Government of Western Australia Department of Energy and Economic Diversification

Western Australia's international visitors from Taiwan



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

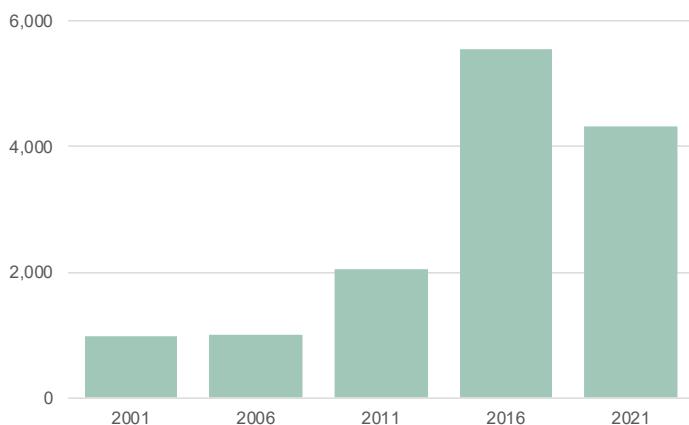
Western Australia's international students from Taiwan



Year to date in December. VET = Vocational education and training. ELICOS = English language intensive courses for overseas students. Non-award = Foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs.

Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International Education Data and Research.

Western Australia's residents born in Taiwan



Population counts as of June.

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

- International visitors to Western Australia declined sharply from early 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, with the recovery beginning in 2022 at varying rates across markets.
 - In 2024-25, visitor numbers from Taiwan were 18% above pre-pandemic levels in 2018-19.
- Taiwan was Western Australia's 19th largest market for international visitors in 2024-25, with 15,331 visits (2% of the State's total international visits).
 - Visitor numbers from Taiwan fell 0.4% in 2024-25.
- Visitors from Taiwan spent a total of \$87 million in Western Australia in 2024-25, 72% higher than in 2023-24.
- On average, visitors from Taiwan spent \$5,655 per visit in Western Australia in 2024-25, above the average of \$3,677 per visit from all markets.

- International student enrolments in Western Australia dropped sharply in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions but began recovering in 2022 and climbed to record highs in 2023 and 2024, with growth varying across markets.
 - In 2024, student enrolments from Taiwan were 31% below pre-pandemic levels in 2019.
- Taiwan was Western Australia's 19th largest market for international students in 2024, with 977 enrolments (1% of the State's total international student enrolments).
 - Student enrolments from Taiwan rose 29% in 2024.
- Most of Western Australia's international students from Taiwan in 2024 were enrolled in vocational education and training (52%), followed by intensive English language courses (29%).

- 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 36th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.



Hong Kong (SAR of China)

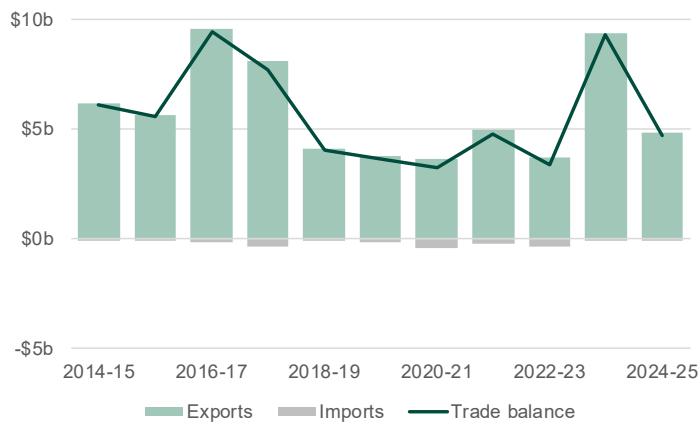
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Western Australia's trade relationship with Hong Kong has evolved over time from colonial-era commercial ties into a modern, diversified economic partnership. Historically, both Western Australia and Hong Kong were part of the British Empire, which laid the foundation for early trade and cultural exchanges. However, the relationship gained significant momentum in the early 2000s, with the rise of Hong Kong as a global financial and logistics hub and Western Australia's emergence as a major exporter of minerals and energy.

Western Australia exports a range of high-value commodities to Hong Kong. Gold is the most significant export, with Hong Kong being Western Australia's fourth-largest market for gold in 2024-25, including both non-monetary gold and gold coin. Rock lobster is another major export, with Hong Kong being Western Australia's second-largest market for this commodity. On the import side, Western Australia receives a variety of goods from Hong Kong, including precious metals, jewellery, and telecommunications and electronic equipment. Many of these imports are high value, finished goods that support the State's retail and consumer markets. Additionally, gold imported from Hong Kong is refined in Western Australia and re-exported, highlighting the integrated nature of the trade relationship.

Hong Kong also plays a strategic role as trading hub, facilitating trade between Western Australia and mainland China. Overall, the trade relationship between Western Australia and Hong Kong is marked by mutual benefit, with Western Australia supplying high-quality raw and semi-processed materials, while Hong Kong offers access to broader Asian markets and high-end consumer goods.

Western Australia's trade in goods with Hong Kong



Imports are shown as negative values because they are an outflow of expenditure from the economy.
Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

- Western Australia has a trade surplus with Hong Kong primarily because the value of its exports like gold and rock lobster significantly outweighs the value of its imports from Hong Kong.
 - Western Australia imports gold from Hong Kong primarily for refining at the Perth Mint and then re-exports the refined product to global markets, including back to Hong Kong. This process adds value to the imported gold, contributing to Western Australia's overall trade surplus with Hong Kong.
- The value of Western Australia's goods exports to Hong Kong was \$4.8 billion in 2024-25, 48% lower than in 2023-24.
 - Hong Kong imported large volumes of gold from Western Australia in 2023-24 as a gateway for China's gold purchases, but imports to Hong Kong fell in 2024-25 as China shifted its sourcing of gold to other ports like Shanghai and Beijing.
- The value of Western Australia's goods imports from Hong Kong was \$100 million in 2024-25, 125% higher than in 2023-24.

Western Australia's major commodities trade with Hong Kong: 2024-25

The tables below show the values for the main commodities traded between Western Australia and Hong Kong in 2024-25.

Exports	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Imports ²	Value (\$m)	Share (%)
Non-monetary gold	4,453	92.3	Non-monetary gold ³	51	51.4
Rock lobster	113	2.3	Silver and platinum	18	18.0
Gold coin	107	2.2	Monitors and projectors	6	5.9
Petroleum ¹	53	1.1	Jewellery	2	2.5
Iron ore	27	0.6	Motor cars	2	2.0
Base metal waste and scrap	23	0.5	Edible products and preparations	2	1.9
Fruit and nuts	8	0.2	Refined petroleum oils	2	1.6
Meat (lamb and poultry)	5	0.1	Motor vehicle parts	1	0.9
Pearls and precious stones	3	0.1	Glassware	1	0.8
Vegetables	3	0.1	Electrical apparatus	1	0.7
All other exports	32	0.7	All other imports	14	14.3
Total exports	4,826	100.0	Total imports	100	100.0
Share of Western Australia's exports	2%		Share of Western Australia's imports	0.2%	
Ranking as an export market	9		Ranking as an import market	40	

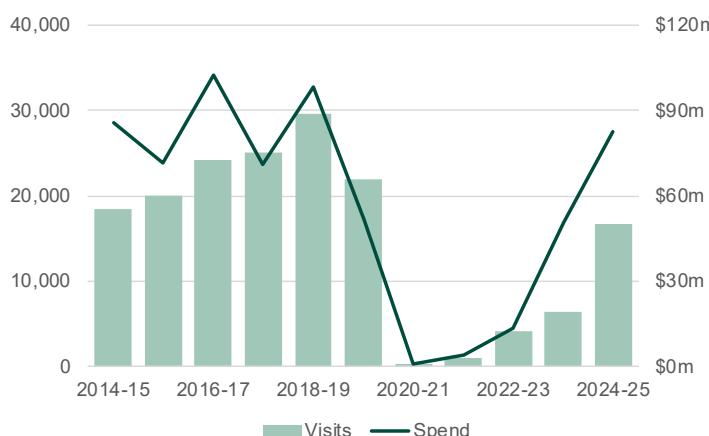
¹ Liquefied natural gas, condensate, crude oil and liquefied petroleum gas. ² Excludes confidential import items of mainly articles of iron and steel, and electrical machinery and equipment, although the value of these items is included in the total. ³ Western Australia imports non-monetary gold from other countries primarily for refining into high-purity products such as gold bars and coins at the Perth Mint, which are then re-exported globally.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; and Department of Home Affairs, Integrated Cargo System data.



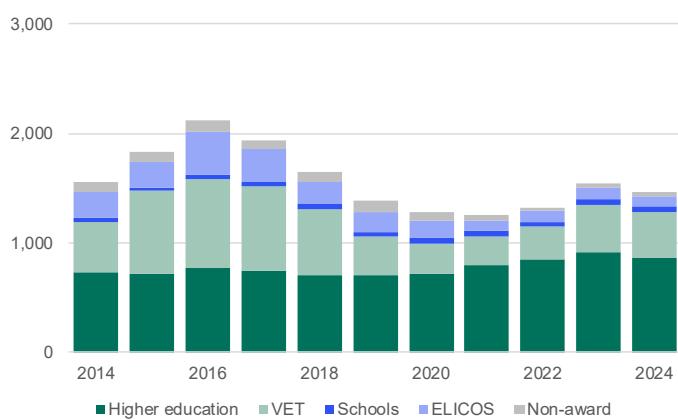
Government of Western Australia Department of Energy and Economic Diversification

Western Australia's international visitors from Hong Kong



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

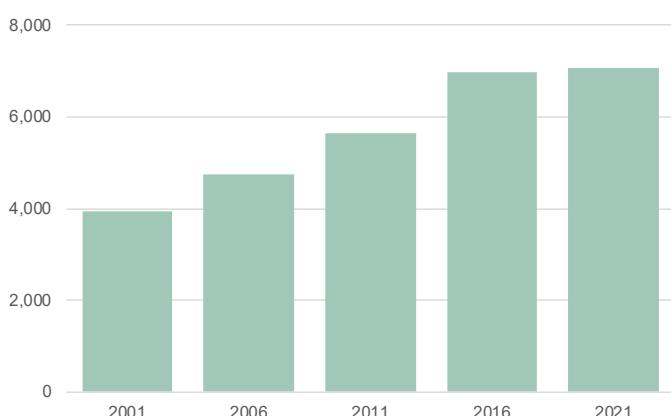
Western Australia's international students from Hong Kong



Year to date in December. VET = Vocational education and training. ELICOS = English language intensive courses for overseas students. Non-award = Foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs.

Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International Education Data and Research.

Western Australia's residents born in Hong Kong



Population counts as of June.

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

- International visitors to Western Australia declined sharply from early 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, with the recovery beginning in 2022 at varying rates across markets.
 - In 2024-25, visitor numbers from Hong Kong were 43% below pre-pandemic levels in 2018-19.
- Hong Kong was Western Australia's 14th largest market for international visitors in 2024-25, with 16,736 visits (2% of the State's total international visits).
 - Visitor numbers from Hong Kong rose 159% in 2024-25.
- Visitors from Hong Kong spent a total of \$83 million in Western Australia in 2024-25, 63% higher than in 2023-24.
- On average, visitors from Hong Kong spent \$4,939 per visit in Western Australia in 2024-25, above the average of \$3,677 per visit from all markets.

- International student enrolments in Western Australia dropped sharply in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions but began recovering in 2022 and climbed to record highs in 2023 and 2024, with growth varying across markets.
 - In 2024, student enrolments from Hong Kong were 6% above pre-pandemic levels in 2019.
- Hong Kong was Western Australia's 16th largest market for international students in 2024, with 1,469 enrolments (2% of the State's total international student enrolments).
 - Student enrolments from Hong Kong fell 5% in 2024.
- Most of Western Australia's international students from Hong Kong in 2024 were enrolled in higher education (59%), followed by vocational education and training (28%).

- 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 24th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.



Indonesia

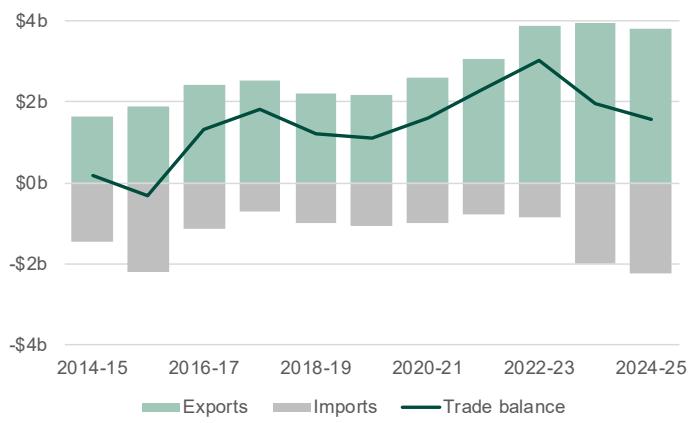
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Western Australia's trade relationship with Indonesia has deep historical roots and has evolved into a strategic economic partnership shaped by geography and complementary industries. While trade between Western Australia and Indonesia began in the 1700s, in the modern era, trade formalised in the 1970s, with Indonesia emerging as a major buyer of Western Australian wheat.

Western Australia now exports a diverse range of commodities to Indonesia, including energy, minerals and agri-food products. Crude oil and LNG are key exports, supporting Indonesia's growing energy demand and enhancing its energy security by reducing reliance on Middle Eastern and Southeast Asian suppliers. Western Australia is also a major supplier of wheat, live cattle, and beef, critical to Indonesia's food security and agribusiness sector. Mineral exports such as iron ore, alumina, lithium, copper, and mineral sands support Indonesia's infrastructure development and emerging battery manufacturing industry.

Western Australia imports a variety of goods from Indonesia, including machinery and electrical equipment for industrial and consumer use, as well as fertilisers that support the State's agricultural production. The trade relationship is increasingly strategic due to geographic proximity, complementary economic strengths and shared interests in critical minerals and clean energy technologies. People-to-people links – through education, tourism and cultural exchange – further strengthen ties.

Western Australia's trade in goods with Indonesia



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

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

- Western Australia has a trade surplus with Indonesia as the value of its exports of commodities like petroleum, iron ore and wheat exceed the value of its imports from Indonesia – such as machinery, equipment and refined petroleum products.
- The value of Western Australia's goods exports to Indonesia was \$3.8 billion in 2024-25, 4% lower than in 2023-24.
 - Western Australia's exports of crude oil, LNG, and iron ore to Indonesia have risen over the past five years, driven by Indonesia's rising fuel demand, a shift to LNG for power generation and growth in steel production to support infrastructure development.
- The value of Western Australia's goods imports from Indonesia was \$2.2 billion in 2024-25, 12% higher than in 2023-24.
 - The large rise in Western Australia's imports from Indonesia over the past two years is partly due to the Pluto LNG Train 2 project, which in 2024 imported large industrial modules – including refrigeration compressor units and other LNG infrastructure – from Indonesia to Karratha.

Western Australia's major commodities trade with Indonesia: 2024-25

The tables below show the values for the main commodities traded between Western Australia and Indonesia in 2024-25.

Exports	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Imports ³	Value (\$m)	Share (%)
Petroleum ¹	1,278	33.7	Heating and cooling equipment	1,024	46.0
Iron ore	784	20.7	Pumps for air or gas	106	4.8
Wheat	664	17.5	Taps, cocks and valves	69	3.1
Alumina	187	4.9	Motor vehicle parts	62	2.8
Live animals (cattle)	152	4.0	Fertilisers	62	2.8
Lithium concentrate	111	2.9	Manufactures of base metal	57	2.5
Copper	60	1.6	Civil engineering plant and equipment	55	2.5
Meat (beef)	57	1.5	Tubes and pipes	54	2.4
Ferrous waste and scrap	53	1.4	Lime and cement clinkers	44	2.0
Mineral sands ²	44	1.2	Industrial machinery and equipment	38	1.7
All other exports	404	10.7	All other imports	653	29.4
Total exports	3,794	100.0	Total imports	2,225	100.0
Share of Western Australia's exports	2%		Share of Western Australia's imports	4%	
Ranking as an export market	10		Ranking as an import market	7	

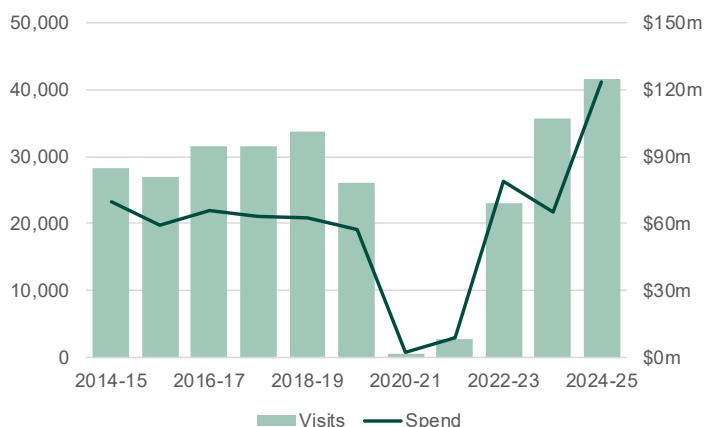
¹ Liquified natural gas, condensate, crude oil and liquified petroleum gas. ² Titanium and zirconium ores and pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide. ³ Excludes confidential import items of mainly articles of iron and steel, and machinery and mechanical parts, although the value of these items is included in the total.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; and Department of Home Affairs, Integrated Cargo System data.



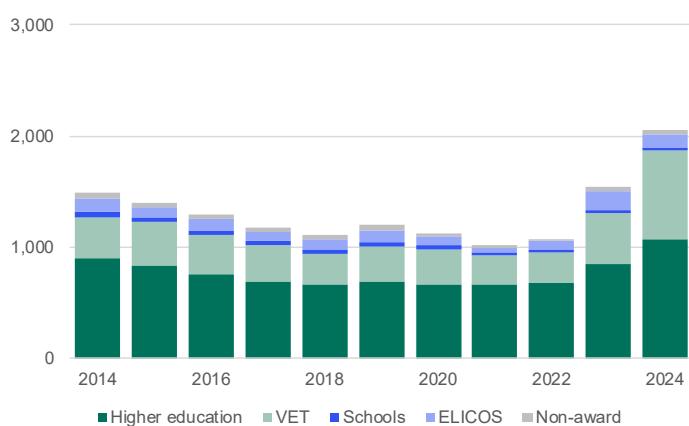
Government of Western Australia Department of Energy and Economic Diversification

Western Australia's international visitors from Indonesia



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

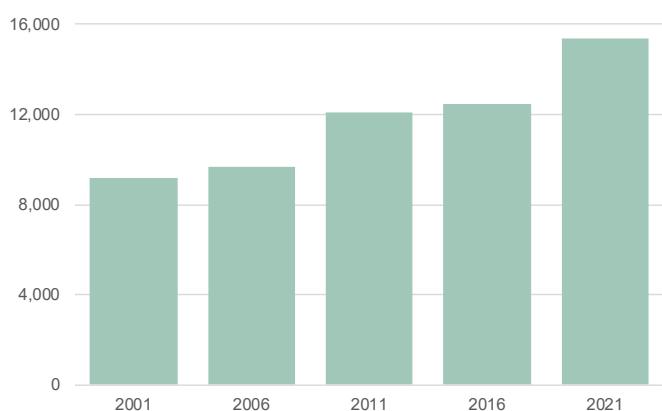
Western Australia's international students from Indonesia



Year to date in December. VET = Vocational education and training. ELICOS = English language intensive courses for overseas students. Non-award = Foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs.

Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International Education Data and Research.

Western Australia's residents born in Indonesia



Population counts as of June.

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

- International visitors to Western Australia declined sharply from early 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, with the recovery beginning in 2022 at varying rates across markets.
 - In 2024-25, visitor numbers from Indonesia were 23% above pre-pandemic levels in 2018-19.
- Indonesia was Western Australia's 7th largest market for international visitors in 2024-25, with 41,641 visits (4% of the State's total international visits).
 - Visitor numbers from Indonesia rose 16% in 2024-25.
- Visitors from Indonesia spent a total of \$124 million in Western Australia in 2024-25, 89% higher than in 2023-24.
- On average, visitors from Indonesia spent \$2,973 per visit in Western Australia in 2024-25, below the average of \$3,677 per visit from all markets.

- International student enrolments in Western Australia dropped sharply in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions but began recovering in 2022 and climbed to record highs in 2023 and 2024, with growth varying across markets.
 - In 2024, student enrolments from Indonesia were 72% above pre-pandemic levels in 2019.
- Indonesia was Western Australia's 13th largest market for international students in 2024, with 2,058 enrolments (2% of the State's total international student enrolments).
 - Student enrolments from Indonesia rose 33% in 2024.
- Most of Western Australia's international students from Indonesia in 2024 were enrolled in higher education (52%), followed by vocational education and training (39%).

- 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 12th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.



Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

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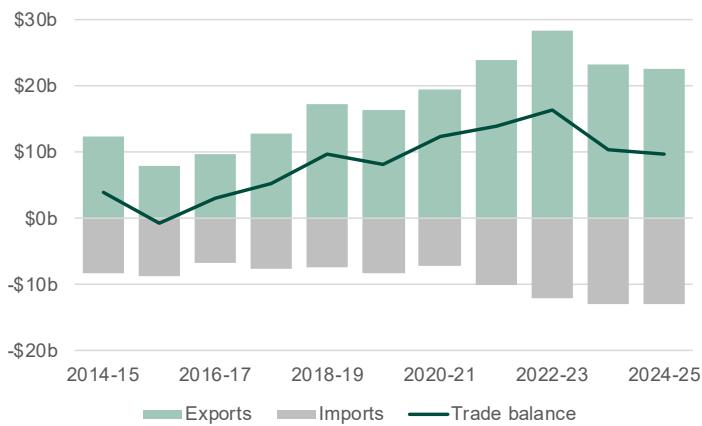
The foundation for long-term economic cooperation between Australia and ASEAN was set in 1974 when Australia became ASEAN's first dialogue partner. Initially focused on bilateral facilitation, the relationship evolved in the 1990s toward regional integration, culminating in the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement, which came into force in 2010 and significantly reduced tariffs and enhanced trade flows.

ASEAN has since become a major trading partner for Western Australia, offering a diversified export market for goods such as petroleum, iron ore, gold and wheat, reflecting ASEAN's energy, industrial and food security needs. Services including tourism, education, training and technical expertise also contribute to mutual economic development. ASEAN is particularly important as a source of refined petroleum products, supplying diesel and aviation fuel critical to Western Australia's transport, mining and agricultural sectors. The proximity of Southeast Asia to Western Australia and refining capacity in ASEAN countries make imports cost-effective and reliable, with ASEAN's role expected to grow as its energy infrastructure expands.

Meanwhile, trade patterns within ASEAN have undergone significant transformation with Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia emerging as major trading hubs. Singapore leads in intra-regional trade, particularly in electrical machinery and equipment, while Malaysia also plays a major role in exporting similar goods. Indonesia offers goods such as palm oil, coal, rubber and manufactured products, along with services in tourism, logistics and digital technology. Vietnam has become ASEAN's largest exporter overall, while Singapore is the top importer.

Alongside traditional trade, ASEAN is increasingly focusing on regional value chains and digital integration. As value chains and digitalisation accelerates, ASEAN's trade is expected to become more interconnected, resilient and innovation driven. Western Australia is adapting to these changes by focusing on opportunities in emerging sectors such as low-carbon energy and battery minerals.

Western Australia's trade in goods with ASEAN



Imports are shown as negative values because they are an outflow of expenditure from the economy.
Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

- Western Australia's trade surplus with ASEAN is maintained by the value of its exports of mainly LNG, iron ore, gold and wheat exceeding the value of its imports from ASEAN, including refined petroleum oils and motor vehicles.
- The value of Western Australia's goods exports to ASEAN was \$22.6 billion in 2024-25, 3% lower than in 2023-24.
 - The value of Western Australia's exports to ASEAN has fluctuated significantly over the past five years, primarily due to price volatility in major commodities such as LNG and iron ore, which account for a large share of the State's exports to the region.
- The value of Western Australia's goods imports from ASEAN was \$12.8 billion in 2024-25, 1% lower than in 2023-24.

Western Australia's major commodities trade with ASEAN: 2024-25

The tables below show the values for the main commodities traded between Western Australia and ASEAN in 2024-25.

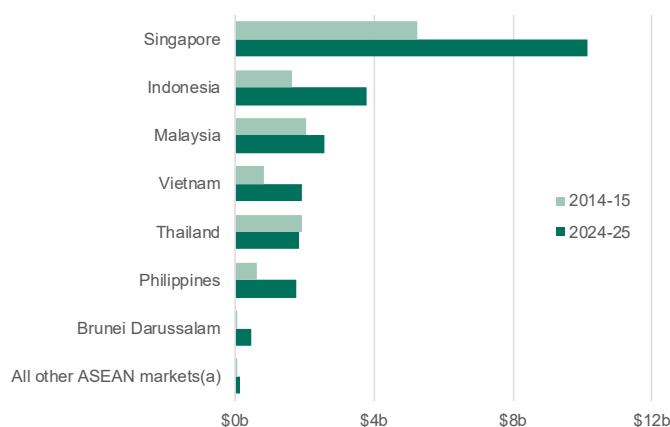
Exports	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Imports ⁴	Value (\$m)	Share (%)
Petroleum ¹	10,751	47.7	Refined petroleum oils	6,310	49.2
Iron ore	2,387	10.6	Heating and cooling equipment	1,180	9.2
Wheat	1,973	8.7	Motor vehicles for transporting goods	818	6.4
Non-monetary gold	1,856	8.2	Motor cars	385	3.0
Gold ore ²	797	3.5	Edible products and preparations	177	1.4
Mineral sands ³	428	1.9	Pumps for air or gas	134	1.0
Alumina	380	1.7	Civil engineering plant and equipment	132	1.0
Live animals (cattle)	242	1.1	Manufactures of base metal	129	1.0
Ferrous waste and scrap	233	1.0	Lime and cement clinkers	127	1.0
Meat (pork, lamb and beef)	183	0.8	Taps, cocks and valves	127	1.0
All other exports	3,332	14.8	All other imports	3,316	25.8
Total exports	22,563	100.0	Total imports	12,836	100.0
Share of Western Australia's exports	10%		Share of Western Australia's imports	25%	
Ranking as an export market	n.a.		Ranking as an import market	n.a.	

¹ Liquefied natural gas, condensate, crude oil and liquefied petroleum gas. ² May include other precious metal ore. ³ Titanium and zirconium ores and pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide. ⁴ Excludes confidential import items of mainly articles of iron and steel, and machinery and mechanical parts, although the value of these items is included in the total. n.a. = not applicable

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; and Department of Home Affairs, Integrated Cargo System data.



Western Australia's export of goods to ASEAN by market

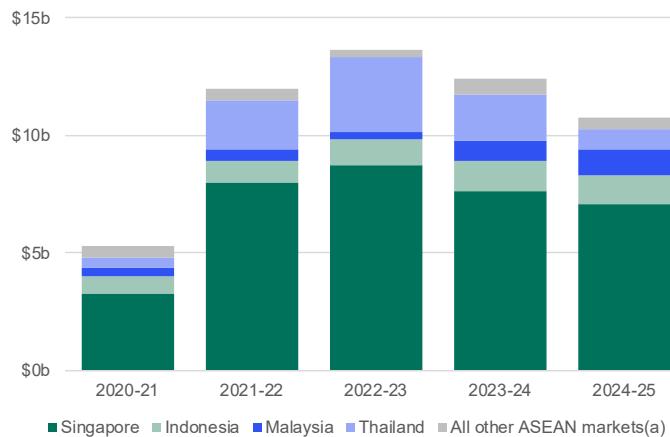


(a) Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos.

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

- The value of Western Australia's export of goods to ASEAN rose 83% over the 10 years to 2024-25, driven primarily by rising demand for petroleum (especially LNG), iron ore and gold, alongside strong growth in agri-food. This growth reflects ASEAN's industrialisation, urbanisation and energy transition.
- In 2024-25, Singapore accounted for 45% of the value of Western Australia's exports to ASEAN, followed by Indonesia (17%), Malaysia (11%), Vietnam (8%), Thailand (8%) and the Philippines (8%).
- Western Australia's exports to individual ASEAN countries reflect the different trade needs of each country: petroleum products have been concentrated in Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia due to energy and industrial demand; iron ore exports have been limited but growing to Vietnam and Indonesia for construction and manufacturing; gold exports have steadily risen with Singapore a key refining and trading hub; and agri-food products like wheat and livestock have been widely distributed, particularly to Indonesia and the Philippines, supporting food security and population growth.

Western Australia's petroleum¹ exports to ASEAN by market

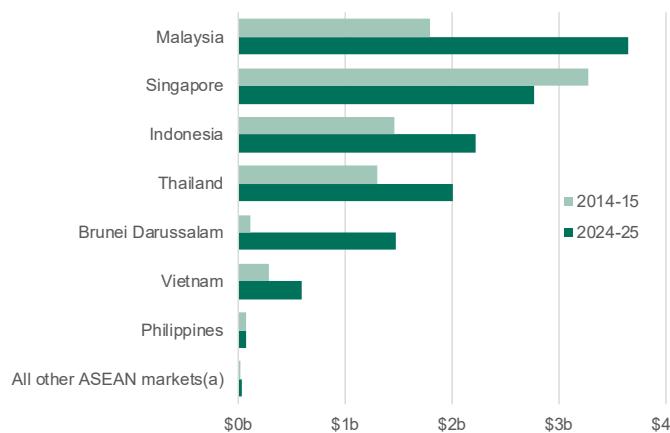


¹ Liquefied natural gas, condensate, crude oil and liquefied petroleum gas. (a) Brunei Darussalam, Philippines, Vietnam, Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; and Department of Home Affairs, Integrated Cargo System data.

- Western Australia's petroleum exports to ASEAN are primarily LNG with condensate, crude oil and LPG also exported.
- The volume of Western Australia's LNG exports to ASEAN has been relatively steady over the past five years, with changes in LNG prices leading to fluctuations in the value of these exports. The value of Western Australia's exports of crude oil, condensate and LPG to ASEAN also grew, driven by transport, industrial and household energy needs, although values varied with global oil prices.
- In 2024-25, ASEAN accounted for 27% of the value of Western Australia's petroleum exports, with the largest markets within ASEAN being Singapore (66%), Indonesia (12%), Malaysia (10%) and Thailand (8%).
- The value of Western Australia's petroleum exports to ASEAN fell 14% to \$10.8 billion in 2024-25 driven by exports declining to mainly Thailand by 57% and to Singapore by 7%.

Western Australia's import of goods from ASEAN by market



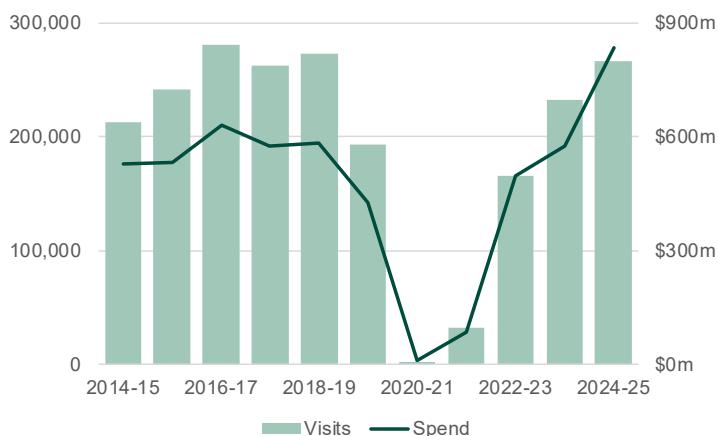
(a) Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos.

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

- The value of Western Australia's imports from ASEAN rose 55% over the 10 years to 2024-25, driven by increased demand for refined petroleum oils – especially from Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam following the Kwinana oil refinery closure in 2021 – as well as imports of electronics, machinery and consumer goods from Malaysia.
- In 2024-25, Malaysia accounted for 28% of the value of Western Australia's imports from ASEAN, followed by Singapore (22%), Indonesia (17%), Thailand (16%), Brunei Darussalam (11%), Vietnam (5%) and the Philippines (1%).
- The decline in Western Australia's imports from Singapore over the past decade was mainly due to reduced refined petroleum oils imports, previously a major trade item, as global fuel sourcing shifted and suppliers like Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam filled the gap after the Kwinana refinery closure in 2021.

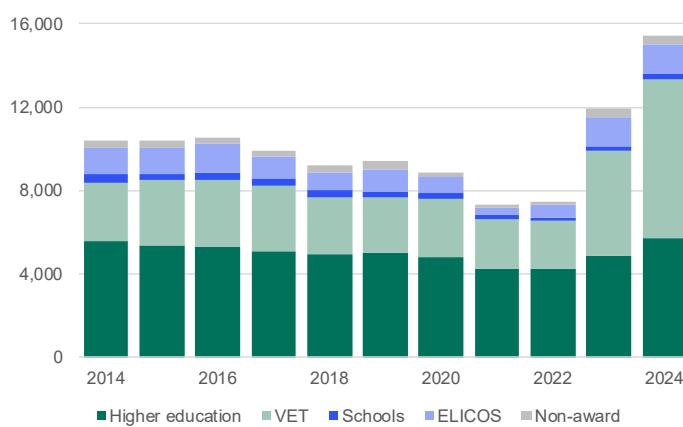


Western Australia's international visitors from ASEAN



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

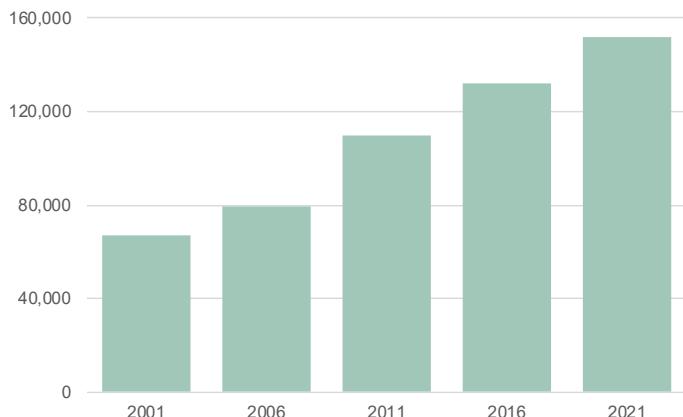
Western Australia's international students from ASEAN



Year to date in December. VET = Vocational education and training. ELICOS = English language intensive courses for overseas students. Non-award = Foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs.

Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International Education Data and Research.

Western Australia's residents born in ASEAN countries



Population counts as of June.

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

- International visitors to Western Australia declined sharply from early 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, with the recovery beginning in 2022 at varying rates across markets.
 - In 2024-25, visitor numbers from ASEAN were 2% below pre-pandemic levels in 2018-19.
- ASEAN is a large international visitor market for Western Australia, with 267,211 visits in 2024-25 (28% of the State's total international visits).
 - Visitor numbers from ASEAN rose 15% in 2024-25.
 - Singapore (116,878) accounted for the largest number of visitors from ASEAN in 2024-25, followed by Malaysia (61,189) and Indonesia (41,641).
- Visitors from ASEAN spent a total of \$837 million in Western Australia in 2024-25, 45% higher than in 2023-24.
- On average, visitors from ASEAN spent \$3,133 per visit in Western Australia in 2024-25, below the average of \$3,677 per visit from all markets.

- International student enrolments in Western Australia dropped sharply in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions but began recovering in 2022 and climbed to record highs in 2023 and 2024, with growth varying across markets.
 - In 2024, student enrolments from ASEAN were 64% above pre-pandemic levels in 2019.
- ASEAN is a large international student market for Western Australia, with 15,397 enrolments in 2024 (17% of the State's total international student enrolments).
 - Student enrolments from ASEAN rose 29% in 2024.
 - The Philippines (5,891) accounted for the largest number of international students from ASEAN in 2024, followed by Vietnam (2,974) and Indonesia (2,058).
- Most of Western Australia's international students from ASEAN in 2024 were enrolled in vocational education and training (50%) or higher education (37%).

- 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 16.2% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, above the 14.8% share in 2016.
- The Philippines (40,470) accounted for the largest number of ASEAN-born residents in Western Australia in 2021, followed by Malaysia (34,800) and Vietnam (19,920).



European Union (EU)

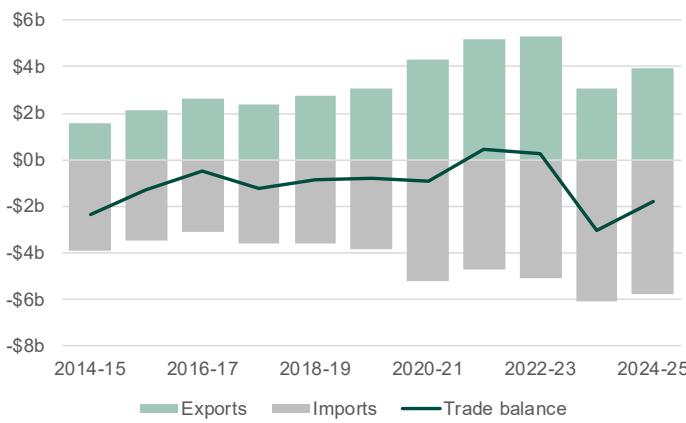
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Western Australia's trade relationship with the EU has evolved from a historically distant engagement into a growing and strategically important partnership. At a national level, the 1990s marked a turning point with closer diplomatic and economic ties. Formal negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Australia and the EU began in 2018, aiming to reduce tariffs, improve market access and support sustainable trade.

The EU has become a significant trading partner for Western Australia outside of Asia, with major goods exported including canola seeds, gold, mineral sands and other minerals, reflecting the EU's demand for agricultural products and strategic minerals essential for its clean energy agenda. Imports from the EU consist mainly of machinery and transport equipment supporting Western Australia's industrial and resource sectors.

Services trade is also growing, particularly in tourism and professional services, with the EU being a large tourism export market for Western Australia. The Australia-EU Framework Agreement, which entered into force in 2022, and the Strategic Partnership on critical raw materials signed in 2024, are expected to deepen cooperation and trade. As the EU accelerates its green and digital transitions, Western Australia is well positioned to supply the critical minerals and expertise needed, particularly in battery minerals, renewable energy and low-carbon technologies.

Western Australia's trade in goods with the EU



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

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

- Western Australia generally has a trade deficit with the EU because the value of its exports – mainly agricultural goods and raw materials – is less than the value of its imports such as machinery and transport equipment.
 - Western Australia had a small trade surplus with the EU in 2021-22 and 2022-23 due to a rise in canola seed and gold exports – driven by strong demand in many EU countries for canola for biodiesel production amid reduced supply from Canada and declining EU harvests – and high global gold prices.
- The value of Western Australia's goods exports to the EU was \$3.9 billion in 2024-25, 30% higher than in 2023-24.
- The value of Western Australia's goods imports from the EU was \$5.8 billion in 2024-25, 5% lower than in 2023-24.

Western Australia's major commodities trade with the EU: 2024-25

The tables below show the values for the main commodities traded between Western Australia and the EU in 2024-25.

Exports	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Imports ⁵	Value (\$m)	Share (%)
Canola seeds	1,744	44.1	Civil engineering plant and equipment	718	12.5
Gold coin	755	19.1	Motor cars	361	6.3
Mineral sands ¹	482	12.2	Motor vehicles for transporting goods	350	6.1
Copper ore	276	7.0	Industrial machinery and equipment	201	3.5
Gold ore ²	222	5.6	Mechanical handling equipment	194	3.4
Animal feed ³	87	2.2	Aircraft and associated equipment	162	2.8
Non-monetary gold	75	1.9	Heating and cooling equipment	158	2.7
Inorganic chemicals ⁴	42	1.1	Electric power machinery	155	2.7
Natural abrasives	38	1.0	Measuring and checking instruments	147	2.6
Miscellaneous base metals	33	0.8	Pumps for air or gas	144	2.5
All other exports	196	5.0	All other imports	3,163	55.0
Total exports	3,950	100.0	Total imports	5,753	100.0
Share of Western Australia's exports	2%		Share of Western Australia's imports	11%	
Ranking as an export market	n.a.		Ranking as an import market	n.a.	

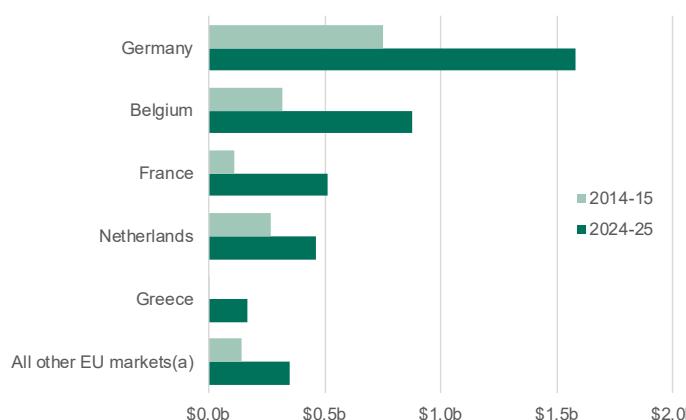
¹ Titanium and zirconium ores and pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide. ² May include other precious metal ore. ³ Mainly hay and lupins. ⁴ Mainly silicon. ⁵ Excludes confidential import items of mainly machinery and mechanical parts, and articles of iron and steel, although the value of these items is included in the total. ⁶ Mainly sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) used in alumina and gold refining. n.a. = not applicable.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; and Department of Home Affairs, Integrated Cargo System data.



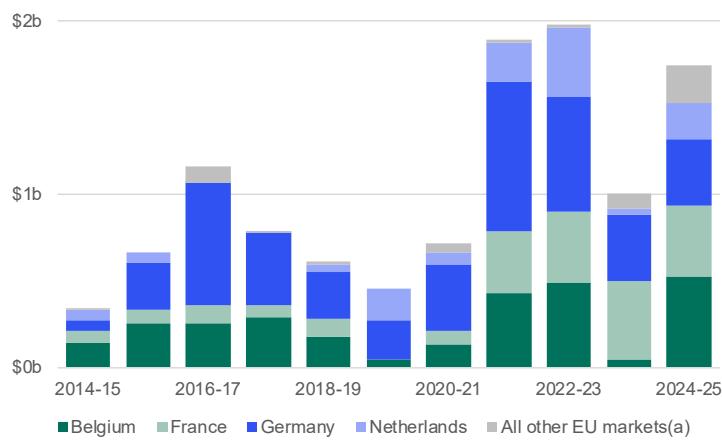
Government of Western Australia Department of Energy and Economic Diversification

Western Australia's export of goods to the EU by market



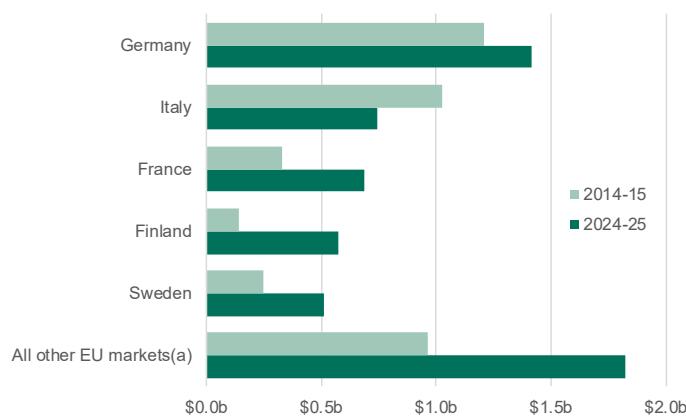
(a) Spain, Finland, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Poland, Denmark, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechia, Ireland, Slovakia, Romania, Luxembourg, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Slovenia, Malta, Croatia, Lithuania and Cyprus.
Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

Western Australia's canola seed exports to the EU by market



(a) Greece, Spain and Portugal in 2024-25.
Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

Western Australia's imports of goods from the EU by market



(a) Spain, Netherlands, Poland, Denmark, Belgium, Czechia, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Ireland, Portugal, Romania, Lithuania, Greece, Slovenia, Estonia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Cyprus and Malta.
Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

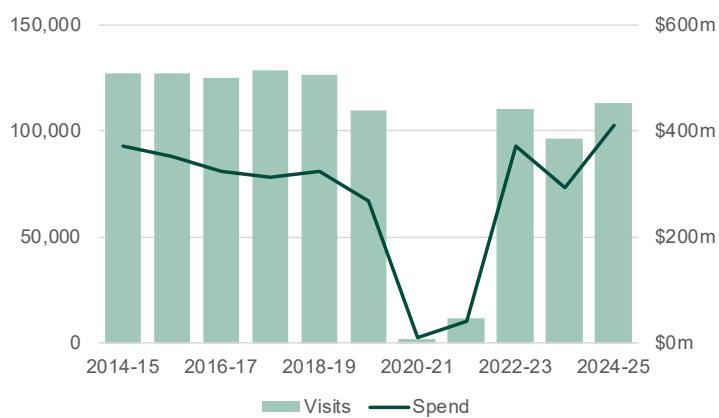
- The value of Western Australia's export of goods to the EU more than doubled over the 10 years to 2024-25, driven primarily by rising demand for canola seeds – particularly from Belgium, France and Germany – to support their biodiesel and food (vegetable oil) industries.
- In 2024-25, Germany accounted for 40% of the value of Western Australia's exports to the EU, followed by Belgium (22%), France (13%), Netherlands (12%) and Greece (4%).
- Western Australia's exports to the EU over the past decade have been concentrated in key commodities including canola seeds, gold, minerals and agri-food products. Demand has been driven by the EU's need for sustainable energy inputs, gold primarily for monetary reserves, investment and jewellery fabrication, raw materials for refining and re-export, and food products.

- Western Australia has significantly grown its canola seed exports to the EU over the past decade, driven by strong European demand for non-genetically modified biodiesel feedstocks and supported by Western Australia's low emissions, International Sustainability and Carbon Certification assurance and rain-fed farming that meet EU sustainability standards.
- In 2024-25, the EU accounted for 70% of the value of Western Australia's canola seeds exports, with the largest markets within the EU being Belgium (30%), France (23%), Germany (22%) and the Netherlands (12%).
- Declining canola production in the EU, the phase-out of palm oil in biodiesel and rising demand for sustainable fuels have driven a five-fold increase in the value of Western Australia's canola seed exports to the EU over the past 10 years, including a 74% rise to \$1.7 billion in 2024-25 driven by exports to:
 - Belgium rising from \$41 million to \$526 million
 - The Netherlands rising from \$38 million to \$213 million
 - Greece rising 87% to \$162 million.

- The value of Western Australia's imports from the EU rose by 47% over the 10 years to 2024-25, driven by increases from all EU markets except for Italy and Luxembourg.
- In 2024-25, Germany accounted for 25% of the value of Western Australia's imports from the EU, followed by Italy (13%), France (12%), Finland (10%) and Sweden (9%).
- Over the past decade, Western Australia's imports from Finland and France have risen substantially, driven by demand for specialised machinery, motor vehicles and equipment supporting the State's mining and infrastructure sectors. France also contributed luxury goods and advanced technologies, with growing collaboration in aerospace (Airbus products), renewables and critical minerals.



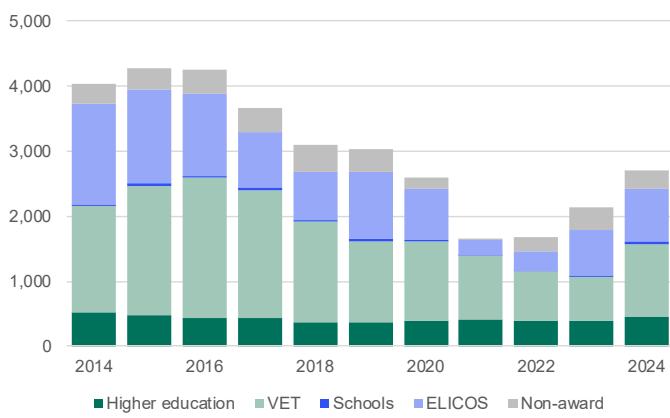
Western Australia's international visitors from the EU



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

- International visitors to Western Australia declined sharply from early 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, with the recovery beginning in 2022 at varying rates across markets.
 - In 2024-25, visitor numbers from the EU were 10% below pre-pandemic levels in 2018-19.
- The EU is a large international visitor market for Western Australia's, with 113,431 visits in 2024-25 (12% of the State's total international visits).
 - Visitor numbers from the EU rose 18% in 2024-25.
 - Germany (27,629) accounted for the largest number of visitors from the EU in 2024-25, followed by France (20,929) and Ireland (16,064).
- Visitors from the EU spent a total of \$412 million in Western Australia in 2024-25, 41% higher than in 2023-24.
- On average, visitors from the EU spent \$3,632 per visit in Western Australia in 2024-25, below the average of \$3,677 per visit from all markets.

Western Australia's international students from the EU

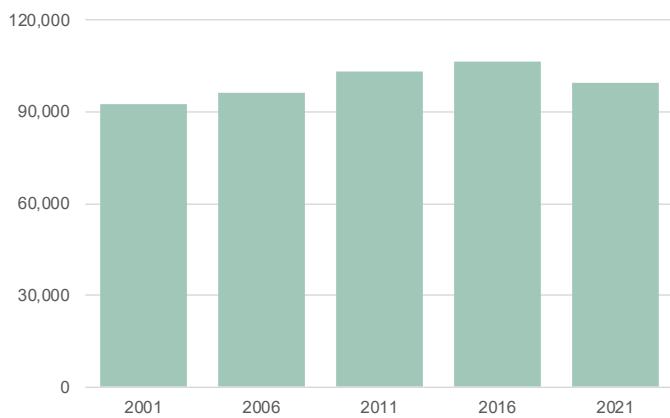


Year to date in December. VET = Vocational education and training. ELICOS = English language intensive courses for overseas students. Non-award = Foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs.

Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International Education Data and Research.

- International student enrolments in Western Australia dropped sharply in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions but began recovering in 2022 and climbed to record highs in 2023 and 2024, with growth varying across markets.
 - In 2024, student enrolments from the EU were 11% below pre-pandemic levels in 2019.
- The EU is a relatively small international student market for Western Australia, with 2,709 enrolments in 2024 (3% of the State's total international student enrolments).
 - Student enrolments from the EU rose 27% in 2024.
 - France (667) accounted for the largest number of international students from the EU in 2024, followed by Italy (501) and Spain (405).
- Many of Western Australia's international students from the EU in 2024 were enrolled in vocational education and training (41%), followed by intensive English language courses (30%).

Western Australia's residents born in EU countries



Population counts as of June.

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 10.6% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, below the 11.9% share in 2016.
- Ireland (19,910) accounted for the largest number of EU-born residents in Western Australia in 2021, followed by Italy (19,280) and Germany (12,390).



Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

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Western Australia began exporting live sheep to GCC countries in the 1960s, with Kuwait receiving the first major shipment in 1960. The trade expanded significantly through the 1970s and 1980s to meet growing demand for fresh meat, becoming economically important for Western Australian sheep farmers and supported by GCC food subsidy programs. Despite periodic suspensions due to animal welfare concerns, the trade persisted for decades but is now in decline, with a legislated federal ban set to end live sheep exports by sea from Australia by 1 May 2028.

The establishment of the Invest and Trade WA office in Dubai in 2002 marked a strategic shift toward broader engagement across sectors and has facilitated broader trade between Western Australia and GCC countries. Exports such as alumina (used in aluminium production), canola seeds, wheat, meat, and barley have supported the region's industrial manufacturing and food security. Alumina is especially critical for smelters in Bahrain, the UAE, Oman, and Qatar, while agri-food exports meet growing demand for high-quality produce.

In 2020, following China's imposition of an 80.5% tariff on Australian barley, Saudi Arabia and the UAE emerged as key alternative markets, helping maintain export volumes and revenue for Western Australian exporters during a period of disruption. GCC exports of fertiliser – particularly from Saudi Arabia – have become increasingly important to Western Australian agriculture, filling supply gaps left by reduced Chinese exports. Petroleum exports from the GCC are also vital to the State's transport and manufacturing sectors, helping ensure stable energy supplies.

Western Australia's trade in goods with the GCC



Imports are shown as negative values because they are an outflow of expenditure from the economy.
Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

- Western Australia's growing trade surplus with the GCC is driven by rising alumina exports that support the region's growing aluminium production, alongside increased agricultural exports – particularly canola seeds, wheat, meat, and barley – that address GCC food security needs. The 2021 closure of the Kwinana oil refinery also reduced crude oil imports from the UAE, further widening the trade surplus.
- The value of Western Australia's goods exports to the GCC was \$6.6 billion in 2024-25, 33% higher than in 2023-24.
 - In 2024-25, Western Australia increased alumina exports to the GCC to meet rising demand from aluminium producers facing domestic supply shortfalls and increased global aluminium demand, and to benefit from higher alumina prices.
- The value of Western Australia's goods imports from the GCC was \$1.2 billion in 2024-25, 6% higher than in 2023-24.

Western Australia's major commodities trade with the GCC: 2024-25

The tables below show the values for the main commodities traded between Western Australia and the GCC in 2024-25.

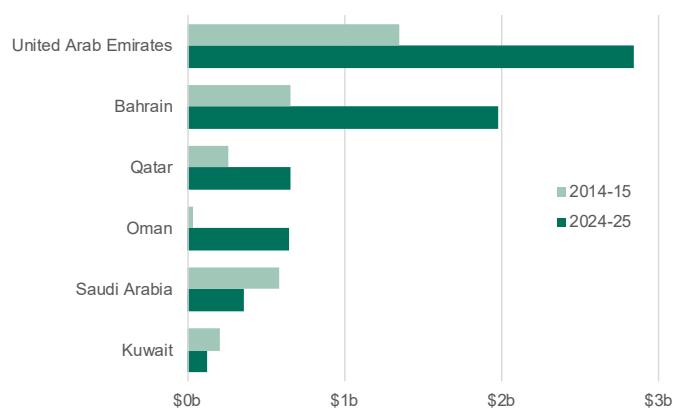
Exports	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Imports ²	Value (\$m)	Share (%)
Alumina	4,834	73.1	Fertilisers	734	60.8
Crude oil	444	6.7	Refined petroleum oils	203	16.8
Canola seeds	354	5.3	Inorganic chemicals ³	88	7.3
Wheat	199	3.0	Aluminium	20	1.6
Meat (lamb)	152	2.3	Jewellery	12	1.0
Barley	142	2.1	Pumps for air or gas	9	0.7
Mineral sands ¹	138	2.1	Tubes, pipes and hoses	6	0.5
Non-monetary gold	91	1.4	Mechanical handling equipment	6	0.5
Natural abrasives	76	1.2	Manufactures of base metal	6	0.5
Vegetables	47	0.7	Lime and cement clickers	5	0.4
All other exports	139	2.1	All other imports	118	9.8
Total exports	6,615	100	Total imports	1,207	100
Share of Western Australia's exports	3%		Share of Western Australia's imports	2%	
Ranking as an export market	n.a.		Ranking as an import market	n.a.	

¹ Titanium and zirconium ores and pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide. ² Excludes confidential import items of mainly articles of iron and steel, although the value of these items is included in the total. ³ Mainly sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) used in alumina and gold refining. n.a. = not applicable.

Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; and Department of Home Affairs, Integrated Cargo System data.



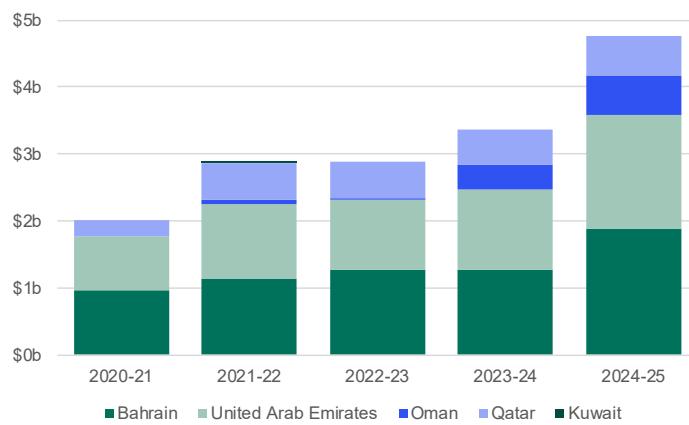
Western Australia's export of goods to the GCC by market



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

- The value of Western Australia's export of goods to the GCC more than doubled over the 10 years to 2024-25, driven primarily by rising demand for alumina – particularly from the UAE, Bahrain, Oman and Qatar – to support their expanding aluminium smelting industries. Significant growth has also come from agri-food exports, with the GCC emerging as a key market due to their food security strategies and investment in processing and re-export infrastructure.
- In 2024-25, the UAE accounted for 43% of the value of Western Australia's exports to the GCC, followed by Bahrain (30%), Qatar (10%), Oman (10%), Saudi Arabia (5%) and Kuwait (2%).
- Western Australia's export profile across the GCC closely resembles its alumina trade, with the UAE also serving as a major market for crude oil and canola seeds for the State.
- The GCC is a significant agri-food export market for Western Australia, with the UAE importing large volumes of wheat, meat and barley. Kuwait, Oman and Bahrain are also key destinations for wheat, while Saudi Arabia and Qatar import substantial quantities of meat. Kuwait also imports live sheep and Saudi Arabia imports barley.

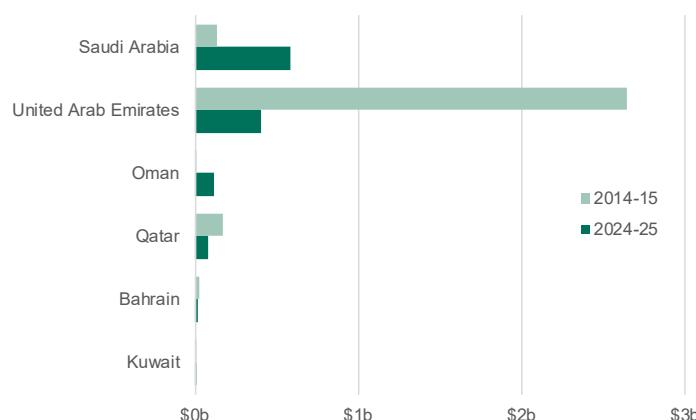
Western Australia's alumina exports to the GCC by market



Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia; and Department of Home Affairs, Integrated Cargo System data.

- The GCC has become a major market for Western Australia's alumina exports, driven by its rapidly growing aluminium smelting industry, which leverages abundant low-cost natural gas and advanced facilities like Bahrain's Alba Smelter and the UAE's Emirates and Dubai Aluminium Smelters – among the largest globally – to supply major markets in Asia, Europe and beyond.
- In 2024-25, the GCC accounted for 55% of the value of Western Australia's alumina exports, with the largest markets within the GCC being Bahrain (39%), United Arab Emirates (36%), Oman (12%) and Qatar (12%).
- Rising global aluminium demand has seen the value of Western Australia's alumina exports to the GCC more than doubled over the past five years, including a rise of 43% to \$4.8 billion in 2024-25 driven by exports to:
 - Bahrain rising 48% to \$1.9 billion
 - United Arab Emirates rising 42% to \$1.7 billion
 - Oman rising 61% to \$596 million
 - Qatar rising 11% to \$586 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from the GCC by market

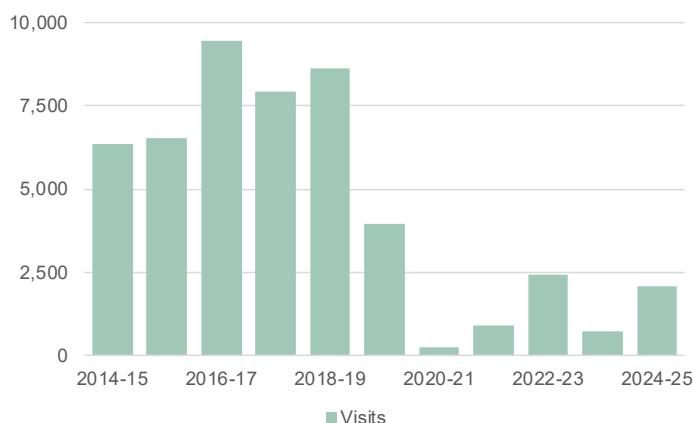


Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.

- The value of Western Australia's imports from the GCC fell by 59% over the 10 years to 2024-25, largely driven by a sharp decline in imports from the UAE. This drop was primarily due to the closure of the Kwinana oil refinery in 2021, which had relied heavily on imported crude oil – especially Murban crude from Abu Dhabi – significantly reducing the State's need for crude oil imports.
- Over the past decade, Western Australia's fertiliser imports from Saudi Arabia and Oman have expanded significantly due to a structural shift in global supply chains, particularly following China's restrictions on ammonium phosphate exports. Saudi Arabia and Oman, employing their abundant natural gas reserves and large-scale production of nitrogen-based fertilisers like urea and ammonia, have stepped in to fill the gap, becoming key suppliers to Western Australia's agricultural sector.



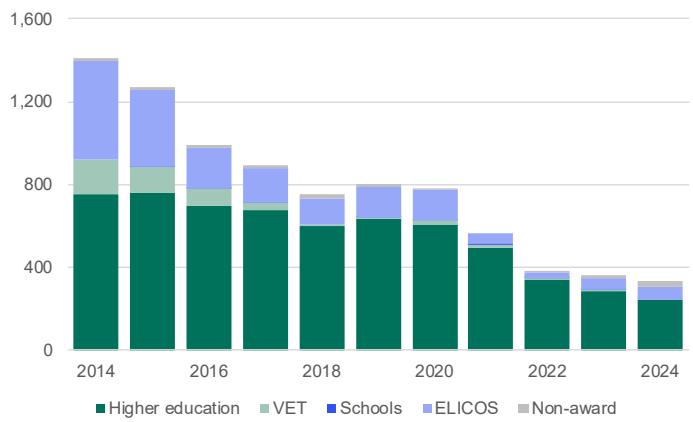
Western Australia's international visitors from the GCC



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.

- International visitors to Western Australia declined sharply from early 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, with the recovery beginning in 2022 at varying rates across markets.
 - In 2024-25, visitor numbers from the GCC were 76% below pre-pandemic levels in 2018-19.
 - International visitor numbers to Western Australia from the GCC remains well below pre-pandemic levels due to limited flight options, high travel costs and slower market recovery. Regional instability and shifting trade priorities have also damped outbound travel from the region.
- The GCC is not a large international visitor market for Western Australia, with 2,067 visits in 2024-25 (0.2% of the State's total international visits).
 - Visitor numbers from the GCC rose 185% in 2024-25.
 - The UAE (797) accounted for the largest number of visitors from the GCC in 2024-25, followed by Qatar (745) and Saudi Arabia (474).
- Spend data for international visitors from the GCC is unavailable due to a limited sample size.

Western Australia's international students from the GCC

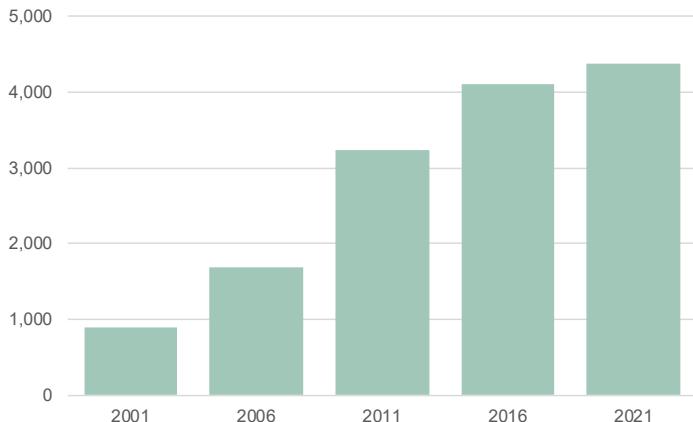


Year to date in December. VET = Vocational education and training. ELICOS = English language intensive courses for overseas students. Non-award = Foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs.

Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International Education Data and Research.

- International student enrolments in Western Australia dropped sharply in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions but began recovering in 2022 and climbed to record highs in 2023 and 2024, with growth varying across markets.
 - In 2024, student enrolments from the GCC were 58% below pre-pandemic levels in 2019.
- The GCC is a small international student market for Western Australia, with 336 enrolments in 2024 (0.4% of the State's total international student enrolments).
 - Student enrolments from the GCC fell 7% in 2024.
 - Saudi Arabia (253) accounted for the largest number of international students from the GCC in 2024, followed by the UAE (28).
- Most of Western Australia's international students from the GCC in 2024 were enrolled in higher education (72%), followed by intensive English language courses (19%).

Western Australia's residents born in GCC countries



Population counts 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.
- The UAE (1,640) accounted for the largest number of GCC-born residents in Western Australia in 2021, followed by Saudi Arabia (1,230) and Kuwait (630).



Western Australia's exports of goods by market (\$billion)

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The table below shows Western Australia's top 20 goods export markets for 2024-25 and the value of exports to these markets for each year from 2014-15 to 2024-25. China has been Western Australia's largest market for goods exports since 2006-07 (when it overtook Japan), with its share of Western Australia's total goods exports reaching a high of 60.3% in 2020-21. In 2024-25, over half of Western Australia's top 20 export markets were in Asia, reflecting the State's geographic proximity to these markets, its well-established regional trade ties and Asia's strong demand for natural resources.

The value of Western Australia's exports, both in total and to individual markets, can fluctuate from year to year due to changes in prices for the State's export commodities and changing market demand. An example of this was in 2024-25, when higher demand for Western Australian gold from the United States, India and the United Kingdom, combined with a higher gold price, led to significant increases in the value of the State's exports to these markets.

2024-25 rank	Market	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2024-25 share (%)	10-year CAGR (%)
1	China ¹	49.1	48.3	59.7	61.5	81.7	98.4	134.4	134.2	146.6	143.1	116.7	50.4	9
2	Japan	20.9	14.2	15.8	18.9	24.0	22.5	19.2	30.5	36.1	28.3	24.9	10.7	2
3	South Korea	8.3	6.4	6.6	7.3	9.5	10.5	13.3	16.7	19.0	16.5	15.7	6.8	7
4	United States	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	4.2	5.2	3.4	3.9	3.3	11.6	5.0	24
5	Singapore	5.2	2.3	2.6	4.7	6.9	7.4	8.7	10.5	12.8	10.2	10.2	4.4	7
6	India	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.2	2.6	1.3	2.5	3.1	3.2	4.1	7.2	3.1	14
7	United Kingdom	1.1	4.5	4.6	3.8	5.0	13.0	9.0	0.4	1.4	3.4	5.9	2.6	18
8	Taiwan	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	7.8	10.6	6.2	5.9	2.5	14
9	Hong Kong ²	6.2	5.7	9.6	8.1	4.1	3.8	3.7	5.0	3.7	9.4	4.8	2.1	-2
10	Indonesia	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	1.6	9
11	United Arab Emirates	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.0	1.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.8	1.2	8
12	Malaysia	2.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.1	2
13	Bahrain	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.0	0.9	12
14	Vietnam	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	0.8	9
15	Thailand	1.9	0.9	1.2	2.2	2.7	1.5	1.9	2.9	4.2	2.7	1.8	0.8	0
16	Philippines	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.7	0.8	11
17	Germany	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.2	1.3	1.6	0.7	8
18	South Africa	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.6	7
19	Mozambique	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.4	8
20	Belgium	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	11
	All other markets	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.9	6.2	4.8	6.7	7.6	8.8	7.3	7.5	3.2	7
	Total exports	110.8	99.6	120.4	129.7	162.3	184.3	223.0	240.4	269.0	250.8	231.8	100.0	8
	ASEAN	12.3	8.0	9.8	12.9	17.2	16.4	19.5	24.0	28.3	23.4	22.6	9.7	6
	EU	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.0	4.3	5.2	5.3	3.0	3.9	1.7	10
	GCC	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.6	4.9	3.5	3.5	5.3	5.4	5.0	6.6	2.9	8

¹ Mainland. ² Special Administrative Region of China. Note: CAGR = Compound Average Growth Rate; ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations; EU = European Union (27 member states); GCC = Gulf Cooperation Council. Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.



Western Australia's imports of goods by market (\$billion)

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The table below shows Western Australia's top 20 goods import markets for 2024-25 and the value of imports from these markets for each year from 2014-15 to 2024-25. In 2024-25, over half of Western Australia's top 20 import markets were in Asia, reflecting the geographic proximity of these markets to the State, competitive manufacturing costs in the region and strong trade relationships that support the supply of refined fuel from Asian oil refineries, machinery and transport equipment, other intermediate inputs for local industries, electronics and consumer goods.

Some of the major changes in the values and rankings of import markets over the past decade have been due to changes in petroleum prices, the shift in petroleum imports from crude oil to refined products from Southeast Asia – especially Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam – following the closure of the Kwinana Oil Refinery in 2021, changes in the volume of gold imports for processing at the Perth Mint, and the importation of specific, high-value capital equipment for the resources industry (for example, the import of the Prelude floating LNG vessel from South Korea in 2017-18).

2024-25 rank	Market	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2024-25 share (%)	10-year CAGR (%)
1	China ¹	4.9	4.8	4.1	4.3	5.0	5.9	6.4	8.0	10.4	10.3	11.2	21.4	9
2	United States	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.3	3.1	4.9	4.4	4.1	5.3	7.3	7.2	13.7	10
3	Malaysia	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.6	1.7	1.6	2.2	4.0	3.2	3.7	7.0	7
4	Japan	2.0	2.8	4.2	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.3	6.3	5
5	India	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.3	1.0	1.9	2.8	5.4	25
6	Singapore	3.3	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.7	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.8	5.3	-2
7	Indonesia	1.5	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	2.0	2.2	4.3	4
8	Thailand	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	3.2	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.0	3.9	5
9	Brunei Darussalam	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.8	29
10	Germany	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.7	2
11	South Korea	3.9	2.3	0.6	8.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.3	2.5	-10
12	United Kingdom	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.4	5
13	Taiwan	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.6	8
14	New Zealand	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.6	-1
15	Italy	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.4	-3
16	South Africa	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.3	15
17	France	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.3	8
18	Vietnam	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	8
19	Saudi Arabia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	16
20	Finland	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	15
	All other markets	8.8	8.1	7.8	8.6	8.9	6.6	7.4	6.7	6.2	5.7	6.0	11.6	-4
	Total imports	36.0	34.7	30.4	40.1	32.6	34.0	34.5	41.2	46.5	51.2	52.2	100.0	4
	ASEAN	8.3	8.6	6.8	7.5	7.4	8.2	7.1	10.1	12.0	13.0	12.8	24.6	4
	EU	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.9	5.2	4.7	5.1	6.1	5.8	11.0	4
	GCC	3.0	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.3	-9

¹ Mainland. Note: CAGR = Compound Average Growth Rate; ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations; EU = European Union (27 member states); GCC = Gulf Cooperation Council. Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.



Western Australia's total trade in goods by market (\$billion)

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The table below shows Western Australia's top 20 trading partners for 2024-25, as measured by the sum of merchandise exports and merchandise imports for each market, and the value of total trade with these markets for each year from 2014-15 to 2024-25. As the value of Western Australia's merchandise exports is much higher than the value of its merchandise imports, the rankings of Western Australia's trading partners are more similar to the rankings for its export markets than its import markets.

2024-25 rank	Market	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2024-25 share (%)	10-year CAGR (%)
1	China ¹	54.0	53.1	63.8	65.8	86.7	104.3	140.8	142.2	157.0	153.3	127.9	45.0	9
2	Japan	22.9	17.0	20.0	23.0	27.0	25.1	21.6	33.2	39.2	31.6	28.1	9.9	2
3	United States	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.4	4.5	9.0	9.6	7.5	9.2	10.6	18.7	6.6	16
4	South Korea	12.2	8.7	7.2	16.0	10.1	11.1	14.1	18.5	21.4	18.7	17.0	6.0	3
5	Singapore	8.5	4.2	4.4	6.9	8.9	9.0	10.4	14.5	16.0	13.1	12.9	4.6	4
6	India	2.2	2.4	2.1	3.6	2.9	2.0	3.2	5.4	4.2	6.0	10.0	3.5	17
7	United Kingdom	1.9	5.4	5.3	4.5	5.8	13.9	10.6	1.4	2.4	4.4	7.2	2.5	14
8	Taiwan	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.4	3.8	3.8	4.6	8.7	11.5	7.3	6.7	2.4	13
9	Malaysia	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.4	5.2	4.5	3.9	5.1	7.0	5.3	6.2	2.2	5
10	Indonesia	3.1	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.7	5.9	6.0	2.1	7
11	Hong Kong ²	6.3	5.8	9.7	8.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	5.2	4.1	9.4	4.9	1.7	-2
12	Thailand	3.2	2.5	2.7	3.7	4.1	4.7	3.9	4.5	6.0	4.9	3.8	1.3	2
13	United Arab Emirates	4.0	2.7	2.9	4.1	4.9	2.9	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.2	1.1	-2
14	Germany	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.0	1.1	4
15	Vietnam	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	0.9	8
16	South Africa	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.0	0.7	9
17	Bahrain	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.0	0.7	11
18	Brunei Darussalam	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	32
19	Philippines	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.8	0.6	10
20	New Zealand	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.4	0
	All other markets	11.8	11.9	12.1	13.1	14.8	12.2	14.7	16.2	17.3	15.1	16.5	5.8	3
	Total trade	146.7	134.3	150.8	169.8	194.9	218.3	257.5	281.6	315.5	302.0	284.0	100.0	7
	ASEAN	20.6	16.5	16.6	20.4	24.6	24.7	26.7	34.1	40.3	36.4	35.4	12.5	6
	EU	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.9	9.5	9.9	10.4	9.1	9.7	3.4	6
	GCC	6.1	4.7	5.0	5.8	7.5	4.7	4.6	6.4	6.5	6.1	7.8	2.8	3

¹ Mainland. ² Special Administrative Region of China. Note: CAGR = Compound Average Growth Rate; ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations; EU = European Union (27 member states); GCC = Gulf Cooperation Council. Source: Based on data from ABS International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia.



Western Australia's international visitors by market

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The table below shows Western Australia's top 20 source markets for international visitors in 2024-25, and the number of visitors for these markets for each year from 2014-15 to 2024-25. Western Australia's source markets for international visitors are diverse, with Europe, Asia, Oceania (New Zealand) and North America all represented in the top six markets. While international visitor numbers have recovered strongly from the COVID-19 pandemic, total visitor numbers in 2024-24 were still below the 2018-19 level. The recovery in visitor numbers has generally been stronger for Asian markets compared to European and North American markets.

2024-25 rank	Market	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2024-25 share (%)	10-year CAGR (%)
1	United Kingdom	143,489	148,516	149,830	145,905	145,180	113,157	1,481	16,185	110,484	115,527	132,151	14.0	-1
2	Singapore	79,965	93,773	102,521	96,262	103,530	71,227	857	21,105	82,901	99,368	116,878	12.4	4
3	New Zealand	81,839	83,751	73,890	65,961	73,985	53,080	2,712	9,535	62,801	75,881	78,918	8.4	0
4	China ¹	41,147	48,407	51,291	59,965	66,720	55,105	185	1,273	19,228	74,667	64,812	6.9	5
5	Malaysia	75,984	89,225	115,122	103,189	98,996	69,169	238	3,360	35,581	50,895	61,189	6.5	-2
6	United States	67,961	75,947	90,208	76,810	63,828	42,625	620	6,032	40,746	38,844	53,332	5.7	-2
7	Indonesia	28,332	27,076	31,664	31,492	33,810	26,173	589	2,847	23,121	35,761	41,641	4.4	4
8	India	21,331	19,439	28,592	27,854	30,945	24,505	811	9,135	28,799	35,125	38,349	4.1	6
9	Japan	25,019	25,558	26,935	28,289	29,870	35,228	91	793	15,758	26,666	33,437	3.6	3
10	Germany	31,958	34,042	34,834	34,642	34,534	29,115	159	2,177	24,591	24,350	27,629	2.9	-1
11	France	19,687	21,088	16,082	21,186	18,683	18,663	172	1,676	18,685	21,278	20,929	2.2	1
12	Thailand	10,011	11,553	11,729	12,257	11,517	7,843	109	1,087	5,377	6,041	17,400	1.8	6
13	Philippines	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	13,065	26,575	17,041	1.8	n.p.
14	Hong Kong ²	18,374	19,966	24,234	25,048	29,534	21,887	200	951	4,137	6,465	16,736	1.8	-1
15	Mauritius	5,199	3,626	3,042	3,857	3,232	2,222	3	225	2,376	6,749	16,242	1.7	12
16	South Korea	12,617	13,430	15,511	11,044	15,037	8,839	41	897	10,891	12,738	16,143	1.7	2
17	Ireland	26,192	20,263	12,993	15,833	16,618	11,588	281	2,496	15,618	12,259	16,064	1.7	-5
18	Canada	18,400	16,631	18,895	20,113	22,478	16,882	136	1,801	14,795	13,286	16,023	1.7	-1
19	Taiwan	13,591	11,023	12,802	10,546	12,944	7,770	24	335	13,012	15,399	15,331	1.6	1
20	Italy	14,258	12,237	14,549	12,915	12,461	9,790	163	1,157	13,217	8,672	12,992	1.4	-1
	All other markets	103,314	110,044	122,322	124,421	127,696	105,654	3,456	14,758	112,439	112,405	127,913	13.6	2
	Total visitors	838,671	885,597	957,048	927,590	951,595	730,517	12,333	97,826	667,618	819,034	941,150	100.0	1
	ASEAN	212,579	241,694	280,440	262,479	272,647	193,288	2,474	32,563	166,303	232,303	267,211	28.4	2
	EU	127,052	127,221	124,868	128,592	126,526	109,870	1,818	11,807	110,319	96,326	113,431	12.1	-1
	GCC	6,379	6,541	9,445	7,926	8,647	3,970	267	923	2,438	726	2,067	0.2	-11

¹ Mainland. ² Special Administrative Region of China. ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations; EU = European Union (27 member states); GCC = Gulf Cooperation Council. Not all member countries may be included in the total for these groups due to a small sample size. n.p. = Not for publication but included in totals. Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey.



Western Australia's international student enrolments by market

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The table below shows Western Australia's top 20 source markets for international student enrolments in 2024, and the number of enrolments from these markets for each year from 2014 to 2024. The number of international student enrolments in Western Australia more than doubled between 2022 and 2024 to be well above pre-pandemic levels. South Asian countries now account for a very large share of Western Australia's international student enrolments, with India, Bhutan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka all in the top 12 source markets in 2024. The recovery has been slower for other markets, with Malaysia and Singapore still some way below their pre-pandemic enrolment numbers.

2024 rank	Market	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024 share (%)	10-year CAGR (%)
1	India	4,101	6,092	7,814	7,840	7,965	8,918	9,151	8,209	8,671	11,669	15,547	17.1	14
2	Bhutan	627	907	1,141	1,361	1,775	2,220	2,289	1,865	3,097	10,177	11,974	13.2	34
3	China ¹	6,880	6,983	7,251	8,037	8,444	8,380	7,093	5,796	5,159	6,335	8,550	9.4	2
4	Philippines	677	704	655	556	591	1,197	1,525	1,243	1,377	4,040	5,891	6.5	24
5	Pakistan	1,343	1,450	1,481	1,445	1,423	1,745	1,975	1,911	2,547	5,127	5,572	6.1	15
6	Nepal	799	884	947	1,139	1,357	1,875	2,101	1,898	2,716	3,550	4,417	4.9	19
7	Colombia	990	1,120	1,277	1,265	1,368	1,701	1,746	1,303	1,656	3,152	3,733	4.1	14
8	Vietnam	2,021	2,111	2,242	2,026	1,704	1,589	1,493	1,292	1,282	2,091	2,974	3.3	4
9	Kenya	715	857	1,165	1,480	1,448	1,288	1,084	860	1,034	1,968	2,714	3.0	14
10	Brazil	2,568	2,643	2,990	2,569	2,461	2,308	1,911	1,260	1,423	2,007	2,557	2.8	0
11	Bangladesh	281	304	274	264	252	289	333	330	507	1,313	2,284	2.5	23
12	Sri Lanka	412	455	486	491	530	903	1,009	950	1,018	1,636	2,165	2.4	18
13	Indonesia	1,486	1,406	1,295	1,184	1,117	1,199	1,121	1,027	1,074	1,546	2,058	2.3	3
14	Malaysia	3,428	3,552	3,682	3,590	3,417	3,056	2,504	1,881	1,660	1,790	1,854	2.0	-6
15	Japan	714	744	1,011	1,081	1,127	1,173	860	509	842	1,242	1,525	1.7	8
16	Hong Kong ²	1,552	1,839	2,126	1,943	1,654	1,390	1,279	1,260	1,326	1,547	1,469	1.6	-1
17	Singapore	1,649	1,490	1,448	1,454	1,422	1,470	1,396	1,282	1,249	1,263	1,294	1.4	-2
18	Mauritius	672	768	939	887	820	833	794	645	590	783	1,095	1.2	5
19	Taiwan	1,269	2,047	2,519	2,220	1,777	1,418	1,019	774	684	756	977	1.1	-3
20	Thailand	856	867	972	892	784	667	589	396	538	863	957	1.1	1
	All other markets	12,716	13,076	13,093	11,826	10,180	9,749	8,587	6,154	6,394	8,996	11,222	12.4	-1
	Total enrolments	45,756	50,299	54,808	53,550	51,616	53,368	49,859	40,845	44,844	71,851	90,829	100.0	7
	ASEAN	10,405	10,381	10,532	9,925	9,234	9,411	8,886	7,339	7,474	11,915	15,397	17.0	4
	EU	4,043	4,286	4,245	3,676	3,090	3,030	2,586	1,663	1,670	2,127	2,709	3.0	-4
	GCC	1,410	1,274	993	892	751	802	781	565	377	362	336	0.4	-13

¹ Mainland. ² Special Administrative Region of China. Note: ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations; EU = European Union (27 member states); GCC = Gulf Cooperation Council; n.a. = Not available. Source: Australian Department of Education, International Student Data.



Western Australia's overseas-born population (as of 30 June)

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The table below shows the top 20 countries contributing to Western Australia's overseas-born population in 2021, and how this has changed over each Census year since 2001. In 2021, over 200 countries were represented in Western Australia's overseas-born population and Western Australia had the highest share of overseas-born people in its population of any Australian state or territory, with 34% compared to the national average of 29%.

2021 rank	Country	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2021 share of overseas-born population (%)
1	United Kingdom ¹	222,650	232,900	256,120	257,380	253,440	27.0
2	New Zealand	49,680	54,240	80,970	87,350	85,590	9.1
3	India	13,550	17,740	34,640	53,370	66,550	7.1
4	South Africa	16,990	25,870	39,800	45,550	49,300	5.3
5	Philippines	5,970	8,140	19,880	33,430	40,470	4.3
6	Malaysia	19,390	23,080	29,430	32,250	34,800	3.7
7	China ²	5,710	9,990	20,520	29,960	31,220	3.3
8	Vietnam	10,780	12,010	14,590	17,620	19,920	2.1
9	Ireland	9,720	10,540	17,050	21,580	19,910	2.1
10	Italy	24,630	23,630	21,750	21,960	19,280	2.1
11	Singapore	11,070	13,800	16,300	16,270	17,420	1.9
12	Indonesia	9,180	9,700	12,070	12,490	15,350	1.6
13	Zimbabwe	4,460	7,310	11,420	13,890	14,430	1.5
14	Germany	11,050	12,110	13,190	12,770	12,390	1.3
15	United States	6,890	8,310	10,400	11,450	11,890	1.3
16	Thailand	2,710	3,850	6,710	8,360	10,840	1.2
17	Myanmar	6,150	6,530	8,470	9,110	10,120	1.1
18	Sri Lanka	3,410	4,030	6,310	8,870	10,050	1.1
19	Netherlands	11,820	12,160	11,780	10,390	9,580	1.0
20	Pakistan	1,000	1,300	2,930	6,170	8,460	0.9
	All other countries	98,190	116,640	152,180	185,140	197,890	21.1
	Total overseas-born population	545,000	613,880	786,510	895,360	938,900	100.0
	Australian-born population	1,361,280	1,436,700	1,566,900	1,660,620	1,810,470	
	Total population	1,906,270	2,050,580	2,353,410	2,555,980	2,749,370	
	Overseas-born share of total population (%)	28.6	29.9	33.4	35.0	34.1	
	ASEAN	67,120	79,190	110,040	132,130	151,960	16.2
	EU	92,440	96,280	103,250	106,680	99,680	10.6
	GCC	900	1,690	3,230	4,100	4,370	0.5

¹ To be consistent with trade data used in this document, the United Kingdom includes Channel Islands and Isle of Man. ² Mainland. ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations; EU = European Union (27 member states); GCC = Gulf Cooperation Council. Source: Based on data from ABS Australia's Population by Country of Birth.