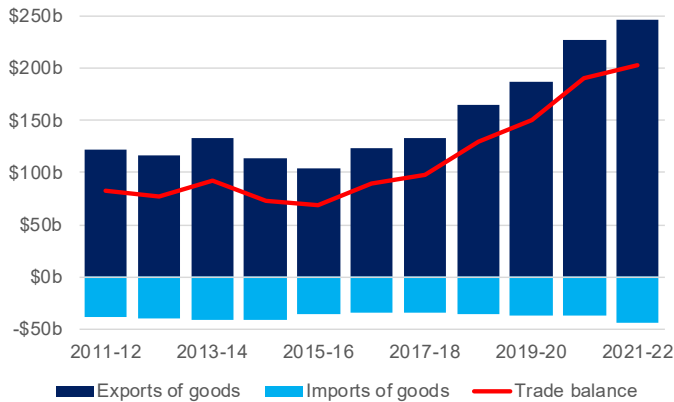




Western Australia Trade Profile – February 2023

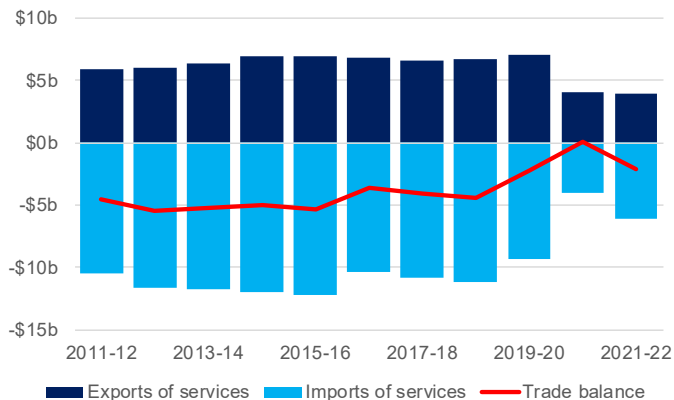
Western Australia's trade in goods: financial years



Note – Imports are shown as negative values because they are an outflow of expenditure from the economy.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5220.0 Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Annual) or ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- Western Australia's economy is export-oriented, with net exports of goods and services accounting for 50% of gross state product in 2021-22.
- Western Australia is also the leading exporting State in Australia, accounting for 46% of the value of Australia's exports of goods in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, 13 of Western Australia's top 15 export markets were in Asia.
- In value terms, Western Australia's largest export categories are minerals, petroleum and agri-food and its largest import categories are manufactured goods, refined petroleum oil and gold for further refining and re-export.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports of goods rose 9% to \$247.0 billion and its imports of goods rose 21% to \$44.4 billion.
- Western Australia's surplus in goods trade rose 6% to \$202.5 billion in 2021-22.

Western Australia's trade in services: financial years



Note – Imports are shown as negative values because they are an outflow of expenditure from the economy.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5220.0 Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Annual) or ABS 5368.0.55.004 International Trade: Supplementary Information, Calendar Year (Annual).

- Western Australia's services exports are mainly expenditure by international visitors and students in the State, as well as transport and business services, while the main services imports are expenditure by Western Australians when travelling overseas.
- Western Australia's services trade was significantly affected by international travel restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in the 2020-21 and 2021-22 financial years.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports of services fell 2% to \$4.0 billion and its imports of services rose 53% to \$6.1 billion.
- Western Australia had a services trade deficit of \$2.0 billion in 2021-22, following a \$125 million services trade surplus in 2020-21.

Western Australia's major export markets

- [China \(Mainland\)](#)
- [Japan](#)
- [South Korea](#)
- [Singapore](#)
- [Taiwan](#)
- [Hong Kong \(SAR of China\)](#)
- [United States of America](#)
- [Indonesia](#)
- [India](#)
- [Thailand](#)
- [Malaysia](#)
- [Germany](#)
- [Vietnam](#)
- [United Arab Emirates](#)
- [Philippines](#)
- [United Kingdom](#)
- [Association of Southeast Asian Nations \(ASEAN\)](#)
- [European Union](#)
- [Gulf Cooperation Council](#)

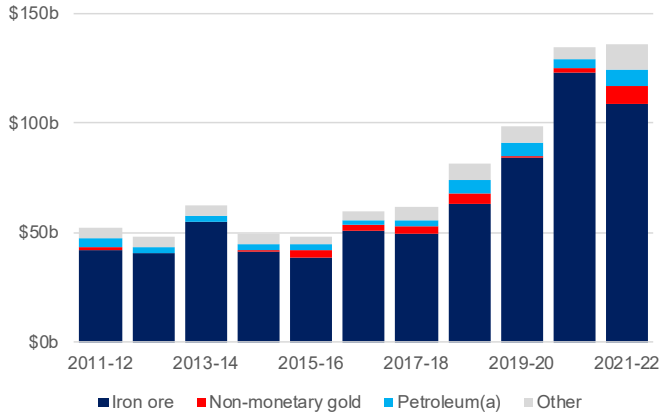
- This report provides information on Western Australia's trade relationship with its major export markets. See the list of major markets to the left.
- Trade profiles contain time series data for these markets on the:
 - value and composition of traded goods¹
 - international visitors and students
 - overseas born population.
- While the ABS Survey of International Trade in Services does not collect data on the State's services trade by market, other sources provide data on international visitors and students by market.
- Related information on Western Australia's trade and investment relationships with its major markets is available in the WA Government's [Market Outlooks](#).

¹ Merchandise trade statistics for major markets are current as at June 2022. ABS monthly international trade statistics are subject to revision up to six months after they are first released.



CHINA (MAINLAND)

Western Australia's exports of goods to China: financial years



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

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- China is Western Australia's largest trading partner, with \$143.6 billion of goods traded in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 53% of Australia's total trade in goods with China in 2021-22.
- China has been Western Australia's largest market for goods exports since 2006-07 and accounted for 56% of the State's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 80% of Australia's goods exports to China in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$135.6 billion of goods to China in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$77.9 billion over the past 10 years.
- Iron ore accounted for 80% of Western Australia's goods exports to China in 2021-22, followed by non-monetary gold (6%) and petroleum (6%).

Western Australia's major goods exported to China: 2021-22 financial year

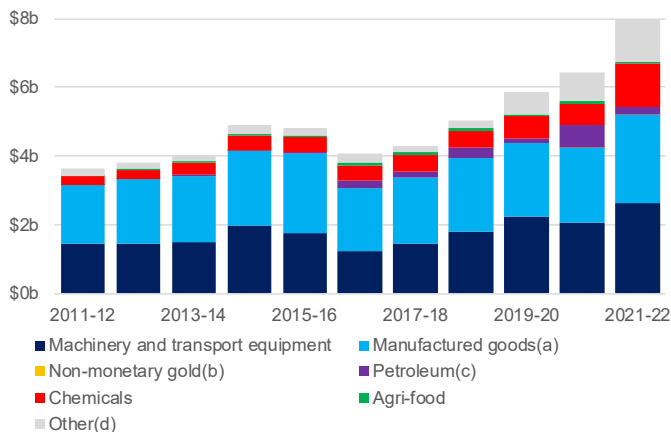
Goods	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)	Rank as WA market
Iron ore	108,568	80	-12	1
Non-monetary gold	8,177	6	+303	1
Petroleum ¹	7,819	6	+115	2
Lithium ²	4,734	3	+436	1
Nickel ore	2,371	2	+106	1
All other goods	3,926	3	+11	
Total exports	135,595	100	+1	1

n.a. = not applicable. ¹ LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. ² Spodumene. Includes some other crude minerals.

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- China is Western Australia's largest export market for iron ore. The State's iron ore exports to China fell 12% to \$108.6 billion in 2021-22.
- China was Western Australia's largest export market for non-monetary gold, lithium and nickel ore, and 2nd largest market for petroleum in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to China of:
 - non-monetary gold rose from \$2.0 billion to \$8.2 billion
 - petroleum rose from \$3.6 billion to \$7.8 billion
 - lithium rose from \$884 million to \$4.7 billion
 - nickel ore rose from \$1.1 billion to \$2.4 billion.

Western Australia's imports of goods from China: financial years



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

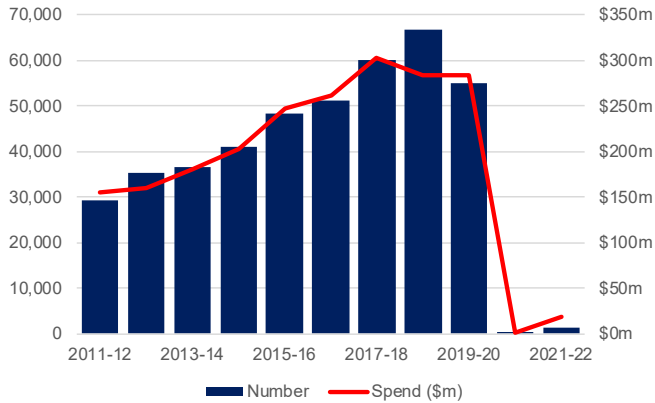
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- China is Western Australia's largest import market for goods, accounting for 19% of the State's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$8.0 billion of goods from China in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$5.1 billion over the past 10 years.
- Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 33% of Western Australia's goods imports from China in 2021-22, followed by manufactured goods (32%) and chemicals (16%).



CHINA (MAINLAND)

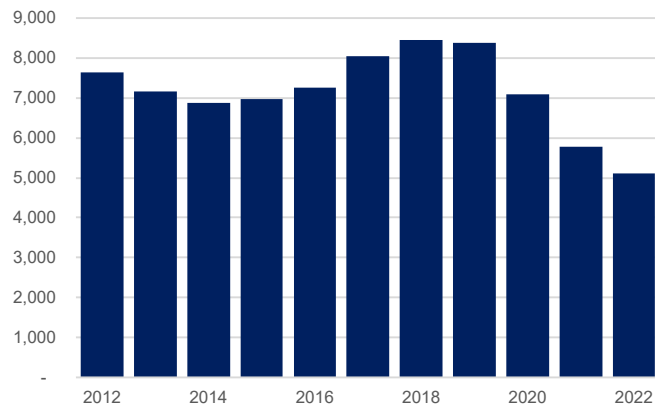
Western Australia's visitors from China: financial years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- China is Western Australia's 16th largest market for international visitors, with 1,326 visits in 2021-22 (1% of the State's total international visits).
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, China was Western Australia's 5th largest market for international visitors, with 66,720 visits in 2018-19.
- In 2021-22, visitors from China spent \$19 million in Western Australia, accounting for 4% of the State's total international visitor spend.
- In 2021-22, visitors from China spent an average of \$14,329 per visit in Western Australia, well above the average of \$3,952 per visit from all markets.

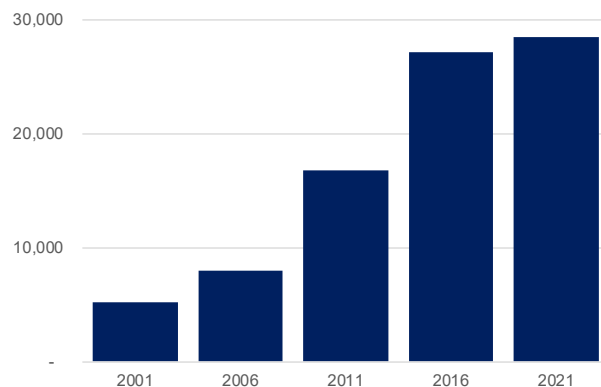
Western Australia's student enrolments from China: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- China is Western Australia's 2nd largest market for international students, accounting for 11% of the State's total international student enrolments in 2022.
- Western Australia's student enrolments from China fell 11% to 5,117 in 2022.
- Higher education accounted for 73% of student enrolments from China in 2022, followed by vocational education and training (12%).

Western Australia's population born in China: as at August



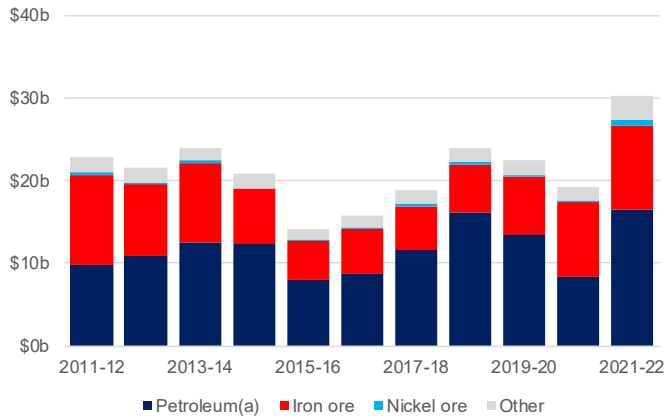
Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 28,415 residents in 2021 who were born in China, 5% more than in 2016.
- People born in China accounted for 3.3% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, below the 3.4% share in 2016.
- People born in China were the 7th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.
- Western Australia had 116,848 residents with Chinese ancestry in 2021.



JAPAN

Western Australia's exports of goods to Japan: financial years



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

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- Japan is Western Australia's 2nd largest trading partner, with \$33.0 billion of goods traded in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 30% of Australia's total trade in goods with Japan in 2021-22.
- Japan was Western Australia's largest market for goods exports from 1962-63 to 2004-05 and has been the 2nd largest market for goods exports since 2005-06.
- Japan accounted for 13% of Western Australia's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 35% of Australia's goods exports to Japan in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$30.3 billion of goods to Japan in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$21.1 billion over the past 10 years.
- Petroleum accounted for 54% of Western Australia's goods exports to Japan in 2021-22, followed by iron ore (33%) and nickel ore (2%).

Western Australia's major goods exported to Japan: 2021-22 financial year

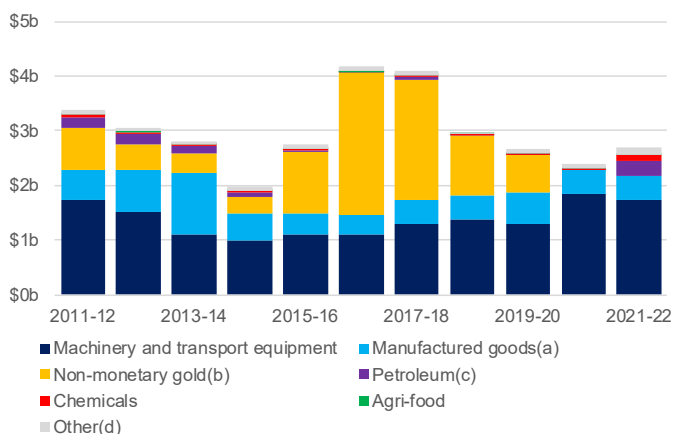
Goods	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)	Rank as WA market
Petroleum ¹	16,522	54	+97	1
Iron ore	10,158	33	+12	2
Nickel ore	737	2	+249	2
Copper ore	545	2	+69	3
Canola seeds	492	2	+1,273	2
All other goods	1,868	6	+57	
Total exports	30,323	100	+58	2

¹ LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG.

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- Japan is Western Australia's largest export market for petroleum. The State's petroleum exports to Japan rose 97% to \$16.5 billion in 2021-22.
- Japan was Western Australia's 2nd largest export market for iron ore, nickel ore and canola seeds, and 3rd largest market for copper ore in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to Japan of:
 - iron ore rose 12% to \$10.2 billion
 - nickel ore rose from \$211 million to \$737 million
 - copper ore rose 69% to \$545 million
 - canola seeds rose from \$36 million to \$492 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from Japan: financial years



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

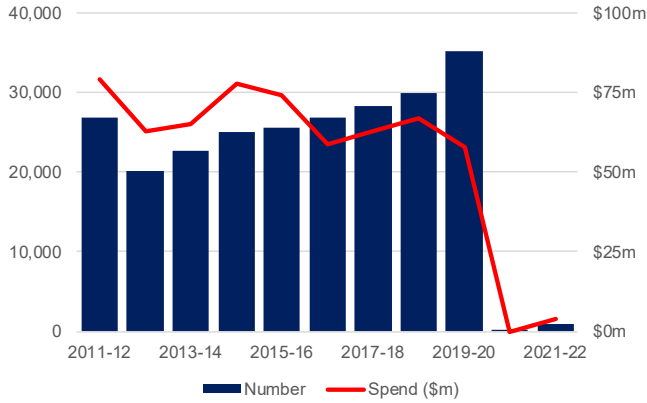
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- Japan is Western Australia's 4th largest import market for goods, accounting for 7% of the State's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$2.7 billion of goods from Japan in 2021-22, below the annual average of \$3.0 billion over the past 10 years.
- Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 65% of Western Australia's goods imports from Japan in 2021-22, followed by manufactured goods (16%) and petroleum (10%).



JAPAN

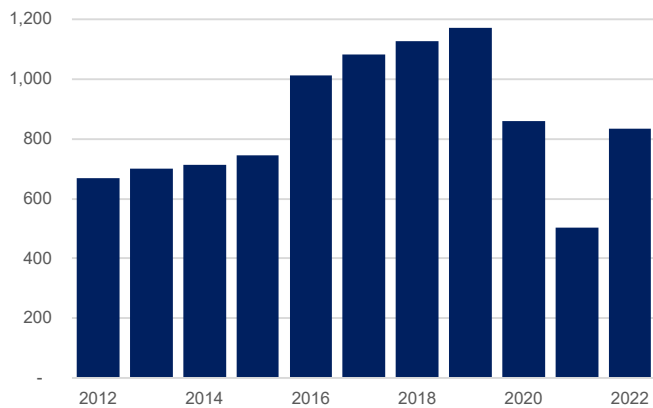
Western Australia's visitors from Japan: financial years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- Japan is Western Australia's 23rd largest market for international visitors, with 885 visits in 2021-22 (1% of the State's total international visits).
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Japan was Western Australia's 10th largest market for international visitors, with 29,870 visits in 2018-19.
- In 2021-22, visitors from Japan spent \$4 million in Western Australia, accounting for 1% of the State's total international visitor spend.
- In 2021-22, visitors from Japan spent an average of \$4,520 per visit in Western Australia, above the average of \$3,952 per visit from all markets.

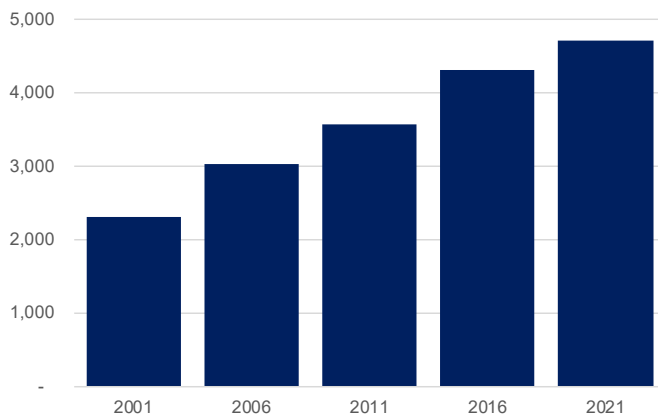
Western Australia's student enrolments from Japan: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- Japan is Western Australia's 16th largest market for international students, accounting for 2% of the State's total international student enrolments in 2022.
- Western Australia's student enrolments from Japan rose 66% to 834 in 2022.
- Intensive English language courses accounted for 32% of student enrolments from Japan in 2022, followed by non-award courses such as foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs (31%).

Western Australia's population born in Japan: as at August



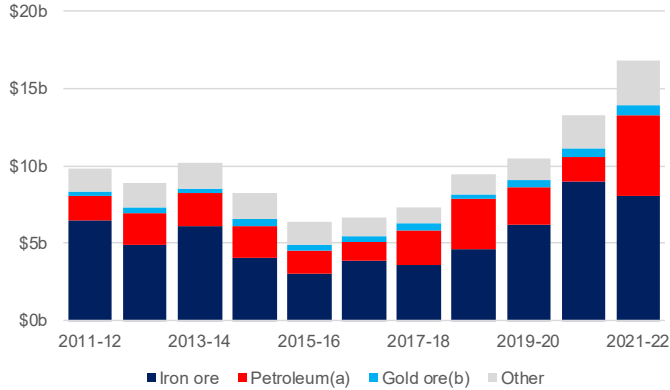
Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 4,716 residents in 2021 who were born in Japan, 10% more than in 2016.
- People born in Japan accounted for 0.6% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, above the 0.5% share in 2016.
- People born in Japan were the 31st largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.
- Western Australia had 8,307 residents with Japanese ancestry in 2021.



SOUTH KOREA

Western Australia's exports of goods to South Korea: financial years



(a) LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. (b) May include other precious metal ore.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- South Korea is Western Australia's 3rd largest trading partner, with \$18.7 billion of goods traded in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 29% of Australia's total trade in goods with South Korea in 2021-22.
- South Korea is Western Australia's 3rd largest export market for goods, accounting for 7% of the State's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 37% of Australia's goods exports to South Korea in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$16.8 billion of goods to South Korea in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$9.8 billion over the past 10 years.
- Iron ore accounted for 48% of Western Australia's goods exports to South Korea in 2021-22, followed by petroleum (31%) and gold ore (4%).

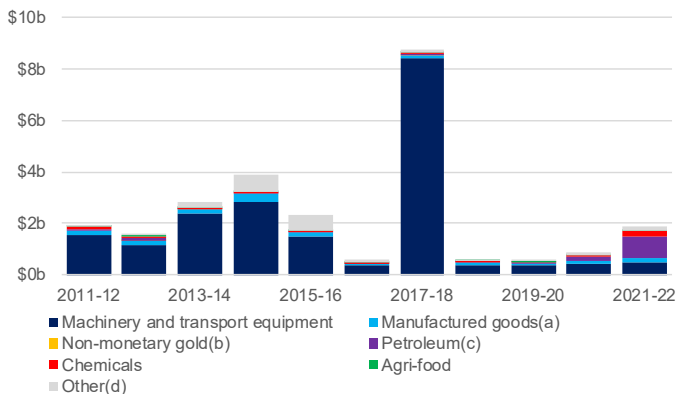
Western Australia's major goods exported to South Korea: 2021-22 financial year

Goods	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)	Rank as WA market
Iron ore	8,072	48	-10	3
Petroleum ¹	5,245	31	+220	4
Gold ore ²	646	4	+13	1
Copper ore	634	4	+57	1
Non-monetary gold	580	3	+3	7
All other goods	1,644	10	+43	
Total exports	16,822	100	+27	3

¹ LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. ² May include other precious metal ore.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- South Korea is Western Australia's 3rd largest export market for iron ore. The State's iron ore exports to South Korea fell 10% to \$8.1 billion in 2021-22.
- South Korea was Western Australia's largest export market for gold ore and copper ore, 4th largest market for petroleum and 7th largest market for non-monetary gold in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to South Korea of:
 - petroleum rose from \$1.6 billion to \$5.2 billion
 - gold ore rose 13% to \$646 million
 - copper ore rose 57% to \$634 million
 - non-monetary gold rose 3% to \$580 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from South Korea: financial years



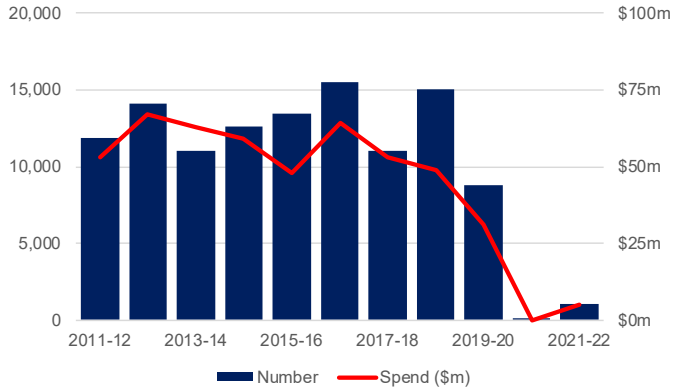
Note – The arrival in Western Australia of the Prelude floating LNG plant from South Korea resulted in the value of Western Australia's imports from South Korea being much higher in 2017 compared to other years.
(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- South Korea is Western Australia's 7th largest import market for goods, accounting for 5% of the State's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$1.9 billion of goods from South Korea in 2021-22, below the annual average of \$2.4 billion over the past 10 years.
- Petroleum accounted for 45% of Western Australia's goods imports from South Korea in 2021-22, followed by machinery and transport equipment (26%) and chemicals (12%).



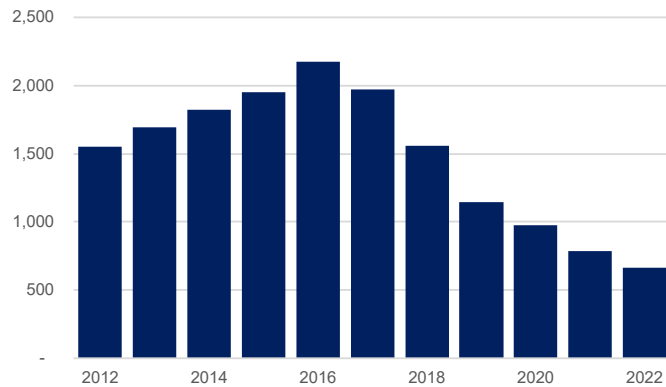
SOUTH KOREA

Western Australia's visitors from South Korea: financial years



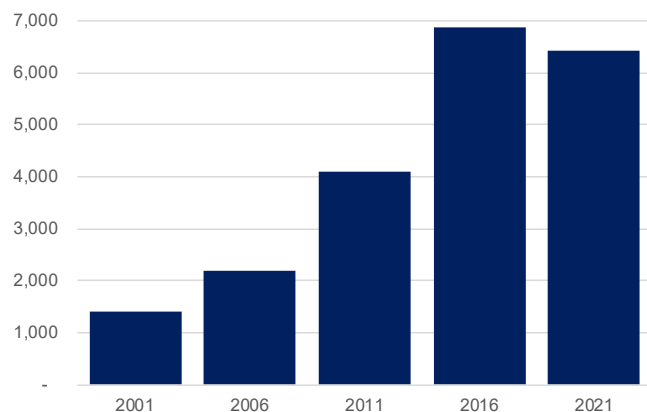
Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

Western Australia's student enrolments from South Korea: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

Western Australia's population born in South Korea: as at August



Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- South Korea is Western Australia's 20th largest market for international visitors, with 1,068 visits in 2021-22 (1% of the State's total international visits).
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, South Korea was Western Australia's 17th largest market for international visitors, with 15,037 visits in 2018-19.
- In 2021-22, visitors from South Korea spent \$5 million in Western Australia, accounting for 1% of the State's total international visitor spend.
- In 2021-22, visitors from South Korea spent an average of \$4,682 per visit in Western Australia, above the average of \$3,952 per visit from all markets.

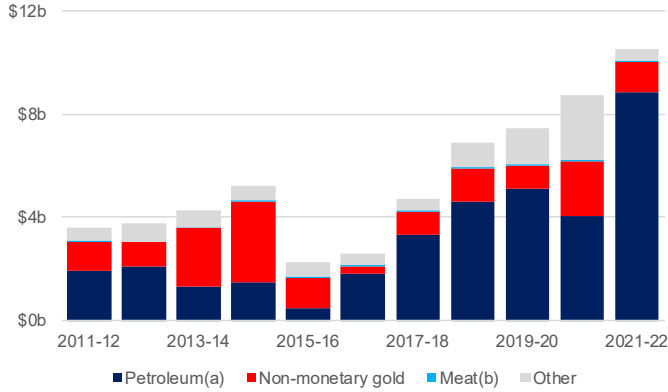
- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- South Korea is Western Australia's 18th largest market for international students, accounting for 1% of the State's total international student enrolments in 2022.
- Western Australia's student enrolments from South Korea fell 16% to 661 in 2022.
- Vocational education and training accounted for 52% of student enrolments from South Korea in 2022, followed by higher education (28%).

- Western Australia had 6,429 residents in 2021 who were born in South Korea, 6% less than in 2016.
- People born in South Korea accounted for 0.8% 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.
- Western Australia had 8,721 residents with Korean ancestry in 2021.



SINGAPORE

Western Australia's exports of goods to Singapore: financial years



(a) LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. (b) Mainly pig meat.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- Singapore is Western Australia's 4th largest trading partner, with \$14.5 billion of goods traded in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 41% of Australia's total trade in goods with Singapore in 2021-22.
- Singapore is Western Australia's 4th largest export market for goods, accounting for 4% of the State's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 61% of Australia's goods exports to Singapore in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$10.5 billion of goods to Singapore in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$5.6 billion over the past 10 years.
- Petroleum accounted for 84% of Western Australia's goods exports to Singapore in 2021-22, followed by non-monetary gold (12%) and meat (0.4%).

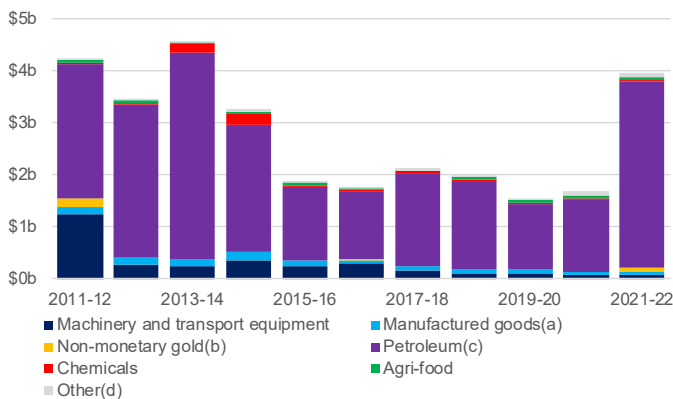
Western Australia's major goods exported to Singapore: 2021-22 financial year

Goods	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)	Rank as WA market
Petroleum ¹	8,832	84	+119	3
Non-monetary gold	1,216	12	-44	5
Meat ²	42	0.4	-23	3
Animal oil and fat	39	0.4	+51	1
Wheat	29	0.3	+550	12
All other goods	382	4	-84	
Total exports	10,540	100	+21	4

¹ LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. ² Mainly pig meat.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- Singapore is Western Australia's 3rd largest export market for petroleum. The State's petroleum exports to Singapore rose from \$4.0 billion in 2020-21 to \$8.8 billion in 2021-22.
- Singapore was Western Australia's largest export market for animal oil and fat, 3rd largest market for meat and 5th largest market for non-monetary gold in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to Singapore of:
 - non-monetary gold fell 44% to \$1.2 billion
 - meat fell 23% to \$42 million
 - animal oil and fat rose 51% to \$39 million
 - wheat rose from \$4 million to \$29 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from Singapore: financial years



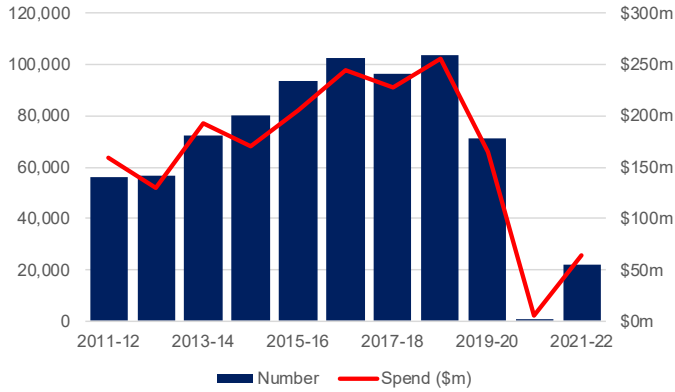
(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- Singapore is Western Australia's 3rd largest import market for goods, accounting for 10% of the State's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$4.0 billion of goods from Singapore in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$2.6 billion over the past 10 years.
- Petroleum accounted for 90% of Western Australia's goods imports from Singapore in 2021-22, followed by machinery and transport equipment (2%) and manufactured goods (2%).



SINGAPORE

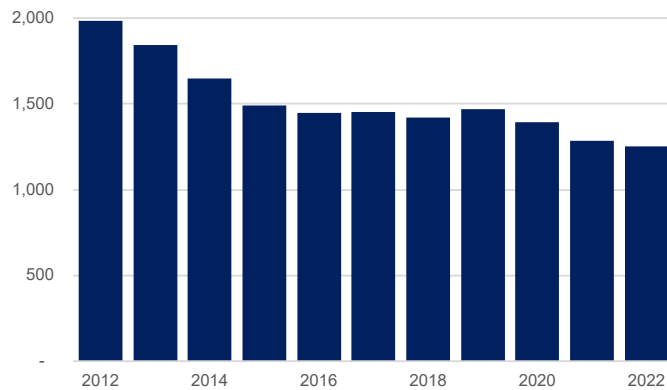
Western Australia's visitors from Singapore: financial years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- Singapore is Western Australia's largest market for international visitors, with 22,174 visits in 2021-22 (19% of the State's total international visits).
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Singapore was Western Australia's 2nd largest market for international visitors, with 103,530 visits in 2018-19.
- In 2021-22, visitors from Singapore spent \$64 million in Western Australia, accounting for 14% of the State's total international visitor spend.
- In 2021-22, visitors from Singapore spent an average of \$2,886 per visit in Western Australia, below the average of \$3,952 per visit from all markets.

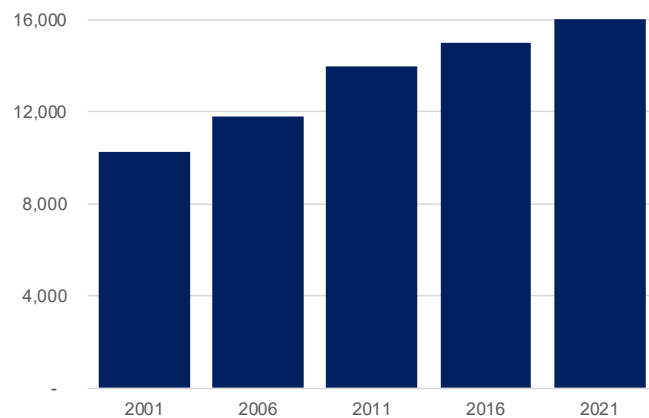
Western Australia's student enrolments from Singapore: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- Singapore is Western Australia's 12th largest market for international students, accounting for 3% of the State's total international student enrolments in 2022.
- Western Australia's student enrolments from Singapore fell 2% to 1,251 in 2022.
- Higher education accounted for 92% of student enrolments from Singapore in 2022.

Western Australia's population born in Singapore: as at August



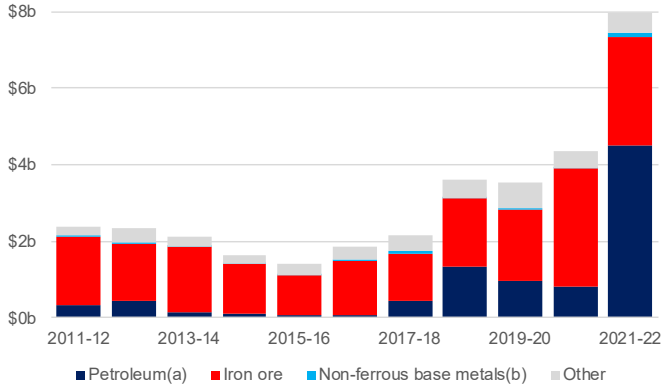
Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 15,995 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, in line with the 1.9% share in 2016.
- People born in Singapore were the 12th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.
- Western Australia had 3,203 residents with Singaporean ancestry in 2021.



TAIWAN

Western Australia's exports of goods to Taiwan: financial years



(a) LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. (b) Mainly cobalt mattes.

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- Taiwan is Western Australia's 5th largest trading partner, with \$8.9 billion of goods traded in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 28% of Australia's total trade in goods with Taiwan in 2021-22.
- Taiwan is Western Australia's 5th largest export market for goods, accounting for 3% of the State's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 35% of Australia's goods exports to Taiwan in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$8.0 billion of goods to Taiwan in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$3.1 billion over the past 10 years.
- Petroleum accounted for 56% of Western Australia's goods exports to Taiwan in 2021-22, followed by iron ore (35%) and non-ferrous base metals (1%).

Western Australia's major goods exported to Taiwan: 2021-22 financial year

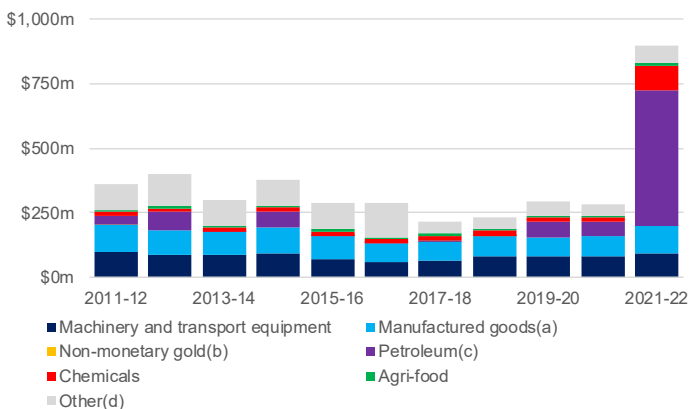
	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)	Rank as WA market
Petroleum¹	4,498	56	+443	5
Iron ore	2,826	35	-8	4
Non-ferrous base metal²	119	1	+327	1
Mineral sands³	96	1	+66	8
Nickel ore	60	1	-40	6
All other goods	373	5	+35	
Total exports	7,974	100	+83	5

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

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- Taiwan is Western Australia's 5th largest export market for petroleum. The State's petroleum exports to Taiwan rose from \$828 million in 2020-21 to \$4.5 billion in 2021-22.
- Taiwan was Western Australia's largest export market for non-ferrous base metal, 4th largest market for iron ore, 6th largest market for nickel ore and 8th largest market for mineral sands in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to Taiwan of:
 - iron ore fell 8% to \$2.8 billion
 - non-ferrous base metal rose from \$28 million to \$119 million
 - mineral sands rose 66% to \$96 million
 - nickel ore fell 40% to \$60 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from Taiwan: financial years



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

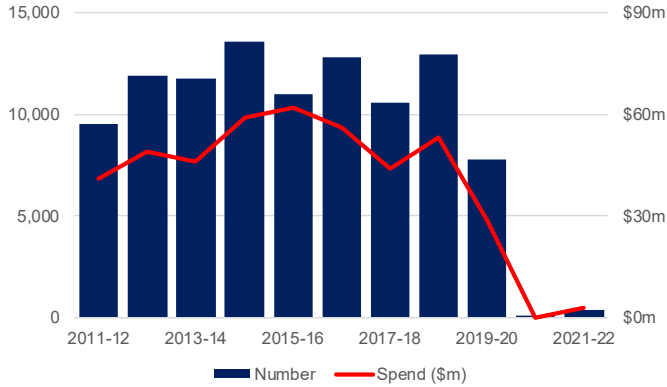
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- Taiwan is Western Australia's 12th largest import market for goods, accounting for 2% of the State's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$898 million of goods from Taiwan in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$358 million over the past 10 years.
- Petroleum accounted for 58% of Western Australia's goods imports from Taiwan in 2021-22, followed by manufactured goods (12%) and chemicals (11%).



TAIWAN

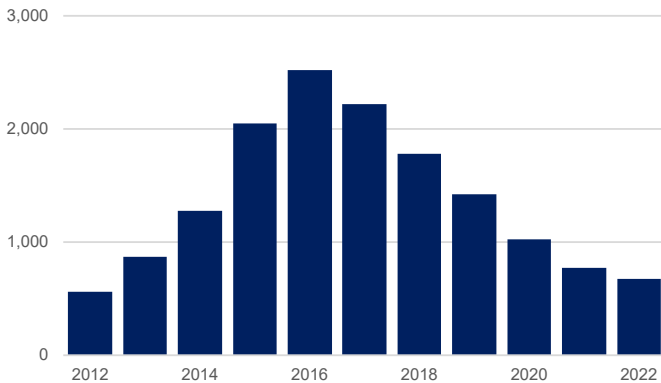
Western Australia's visitors from Taiwan: financial years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- Taiwan is Western Australia's 33rd largest market for international visitors, with 402 visits in 2021-22 (0.3% of the State's total international visits).
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Taiwan was Western Australia's 19th largest market for international visitors, with 12,944 visits in 2018-19.
- In 2021-22, visitors from Taiwan spent \$3 million in Western Australia, accounting for 1% of the State's total international visitor spend.
- In 2021-22, visitors from Taiwan spent an average of \$7,463 per visit in Western Australia, above the average of \$3,952 per visit from all markets.

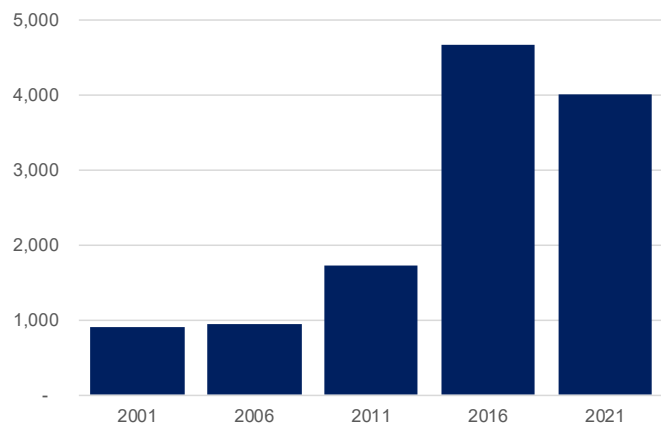
Western Australia's student enrolments from Taiwan: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- Taiwan is Western Australia's 17th largest market for international students, accounting for 2% of the State's total international student enrolments in 2022.
- Western Australia's student enrolments from Taiwan fell 12% to 675 in 2022.
- Vocational education and training accounted for 55% of student enrolments from Taiwan in 2022, followed by intensive English language courses (25%).

Western Australia's population born in Taiwan: as at August



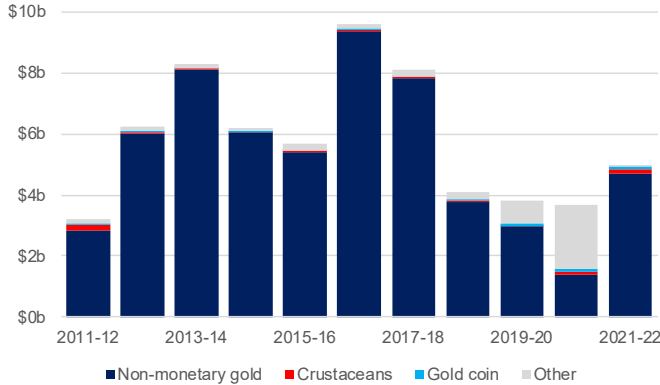
Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 4,008 residents in 2021 who were born in Taiwan, 14% 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 38th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.
- Western Australia had 2,180 residents with Taiwanese ancestry in 2021.



HONG KONG (SAR OF CHINA)

Western Australia's exports of goods to Hong Kong: financial years



Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- Hong Kong is Western Australia's 8th largest trading partner, with \$5.2 billion of goods traded in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 59% of Australia's total trade in goods with Hong Kong in 2021-22.
- Hong Kong is Western Australia's 6th largest export market for goods, accounting for 2% of the State's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 65% of Australia's goods exports to Hong Kong in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$5.0 billion of goods to Hong Kong in 2021-22, below the annual average of \$6.1 billion over the past 10 years.
- Non-monetary gold accounted for 95% of Western Australia's goods exports to Hong Kong in 2021-22, followed by crustaceans (2%) and gold coin (2%).

Western Australia's major goods exported to Hong Kong: 2021-22 financial year

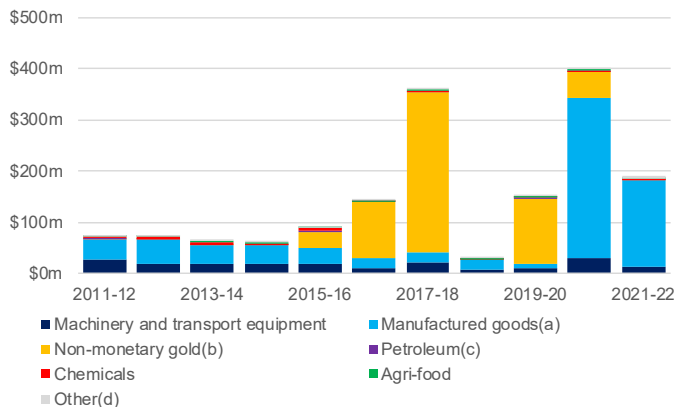
Goods Category	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)	Rank as WA market
Non-monetary gold	4,719	95	+239	2
Crustaceans	107	2	+6	1
Gold coin	85	2	-5	3
Non-ferrous base metal ¹	15	0.3	+126	6
Diamonds and pearls	8	0.2	-89	2
All other goods	45	1	-98	
Total exports	4,979	100	+36	6

¹ Mainly aluminium and copper.

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- Hong Kong is Western Australia's 2nd largest export market for non-monetary gold. The State's non-monetary gold exports to Hong Kong rose from \$1.4 billion to \$4.7 billion in 2021-22.
- Hong Kong was Western Australia's largest export market for crustaceans, 2nd largest market for diamonds and pearls, 3rd largest market for gold coin and 6th largest market for non-ferrous base metal in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to Hong Kong of:
 - crustaceans rose 6% to \$107 million
 - gold coin fell 5% to \$85 million
 - non-ferrous base metal rose from \$6 million to \$15 million
 - diamonds and pearls fell 89% to \$8 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from Hong Kong: financial years



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

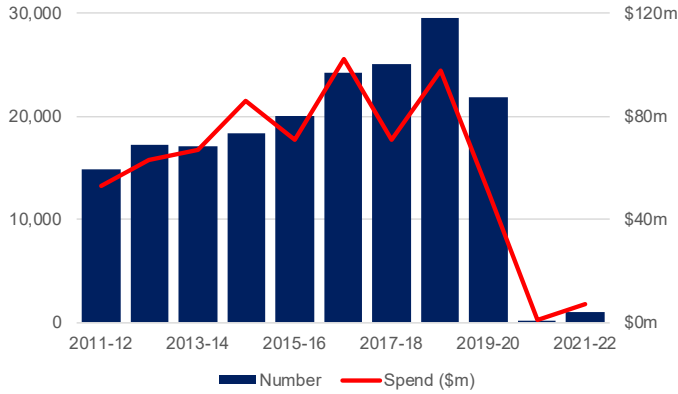
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- Hong Kong is Western Australia's 32nd largest import market for goods, accounting for 0.5% of the State's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$189 million of goods from Hong Kong in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$157 million over the past 10 years.
- Manufactured goods accounted for 89% of Western Australia's goods imports from Hong Kong in 2021-22, followed by machinery and transport equipment (6%) and agri-food (1%).



HONG KONG (SAR OF CHINA)

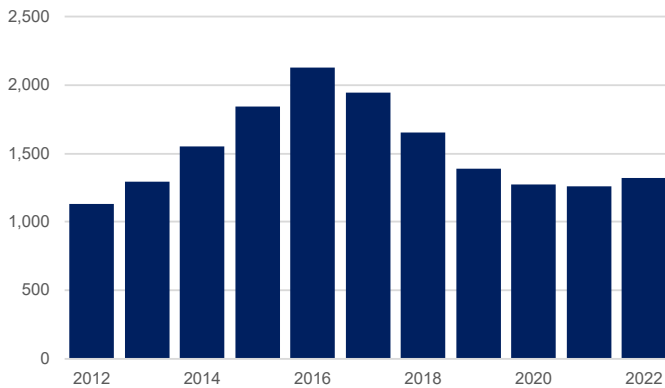
Western Australia's visitors from Hong Kong: financial years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- Hong Kong is Western Australia's 21st largest market for international visitors, with 1,022 visits in 2021-22 (1% of the State's total international visits).
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Hong Kong was Western Australia's 11th largest market for international visitors, with 29,534 visits in 2018-19.
- In 2021-22, visitors from Hong Kong spent \$7 million in Western Australia, accounting for 1% of the State's total international visitor spend.
- In 2021-22, visitors from Hong Kong spent an average of \$6,849 per visit in Western Australia, above the average of \$3,952 per visit from all markets.

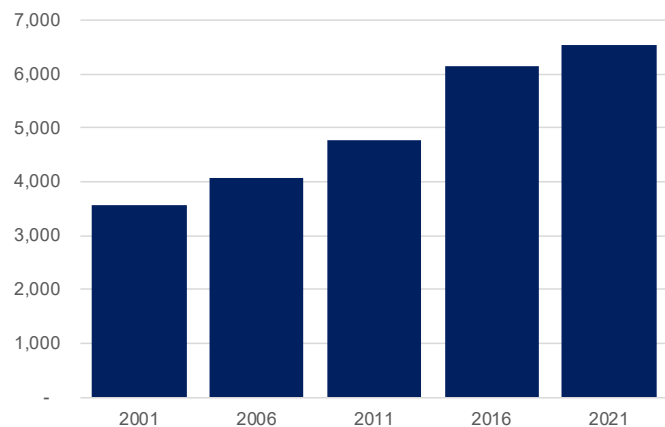
Western Australia's student enrolments from Hong Kong: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- Hong Kong is Western Australia's 10th largest market for international students, accounting for 3% of the State's total international student enrolments in 2022.
- Western Australia's student enrolments from Hong Kong rose 5% to 1,318 in 2022.
- Higher education accounted for 64% of student enrolments from Hong Kong in 2022, followed by vocational education and training (23%).

Western Australia's population born in Hong Kong: as at August



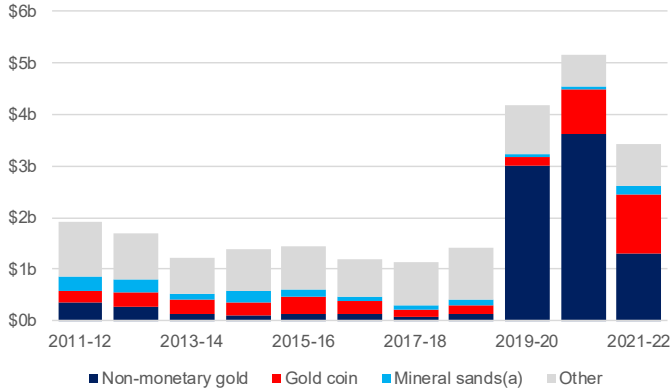
Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 6,535 residents in 2021 who were born in Hong Kong, 7% 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 23rd largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Western Australia's exports of goods to the United States: financial years



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

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

Western Australia's major goods exported to the United States: 2021-22 financial year

	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)	Rank as WA market
Non-monetary gold	1,289	38	-64	4
Gold coin	1,157	34	+31	2
Mineral sands¹	172	5	+483	3
Alumina²	162	5	+996	21
Meat²	102	3	+99	8
All other goods	553	16	-3	
Total exports	3,435	100	-34	7

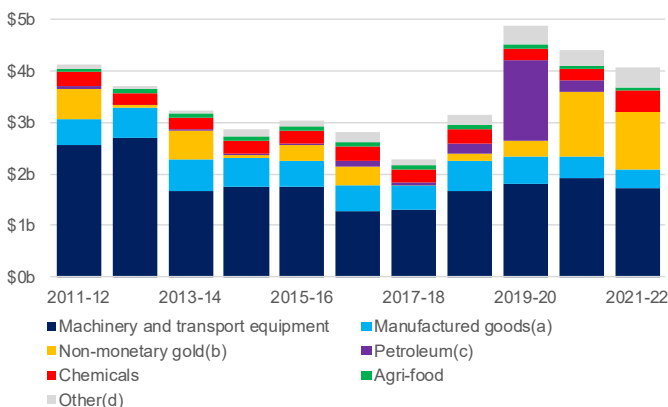
¹ Garnet, ilmenite, zircon, rutile, leucosene and other mineral sands. ² May include bauxite. ³ Mainly sheep meat

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- The United States is Western Australia's 6th largest trading partner, with \$7.5 billion of goods traded in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 14% of Australia's total trade in goods with the United States in 2021-22.
- The United States is Western Australia's 7th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 19% of Australia's goods exports to the United States in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$3.4 billion of goods to the United States in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$2.2 billion over the past 10 years.
- Non-monetary gold accounted for 38% of Western Australia's goods exports to the United States in 2021-22, followed by gold coin (34%) and mineral sands (5%).

- The United States is Western Australia's 4th largest export market for non-monetary gold. The State's non-monetary gold exports to the United States fell 64% to \$1.3 billion in 2021-22.
- The United States was Western Australia's 2nd largest export market for gold coin, 3rd largest market for mineral sands and 8th largest market for meat in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to the United States of:
 - gold coin rose 31% to \$1.2 billion
 - mineral sands rose from \$29 million to \$172 million
 - alumina rose from \$15 million to \$162 million
 - meat rose 99% to \$102 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from the United States: financial years



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

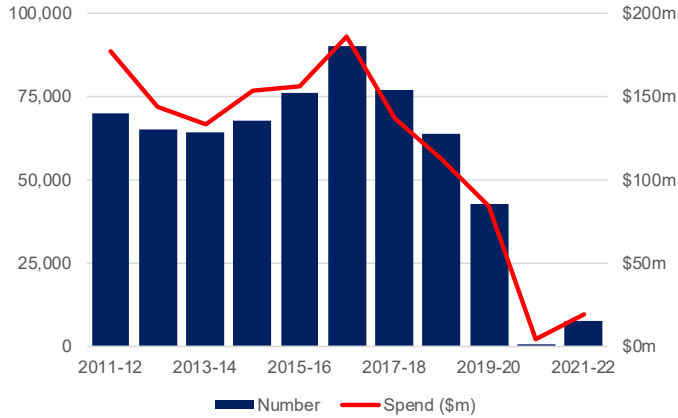
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- The United States is Western Australia's 2nd largest import market for goods, accounting for 10% of the State's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$4.1 billion of goods from the United States in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$3.4 billion over the past 10 years.
- Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 42% of Western Australia's goods imports from the United States in 2021-22, followed by non-monetary gold (27%) and chemicals (10%).



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

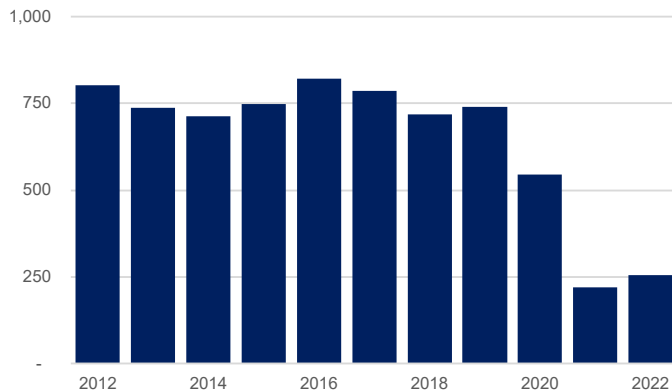
Western Australia's visitors from the United States: financial years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- The United States is Western Australia's 5th largest market for international visitors, with 7,664 visits in 2021-22 (6% of the State's total international visits).
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the United States was Western Australia's 6th largest market for international visitors, with 63,828 visits in 2018-19.
- In 2021-22, visitors from the United States spent \$19 million in Western Australia, accounting for 4% of the State's total international visitor spend.
- In 2021-22, visitors from the United States spent an average of \$2,479 per visit in Western Australia, below the average of \$3,952 per visit from all markets.

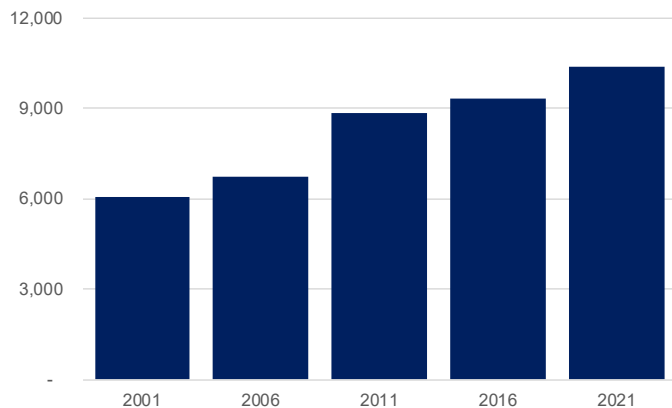
Western Australia's student enrolments from the United States: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- The United States is Western Australia's 28th largest market for international students, accounting for 1% of the State's total international student enrolments in 2022.
- Western Australia's student enrolments from the United States rose 16% to 256 in 2022.
- Higher education accounted for 45% of student enrolments from the United States in 2022, followed by non-award courses such as foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs (29%).

Western Australia's population born in the United States: as at August



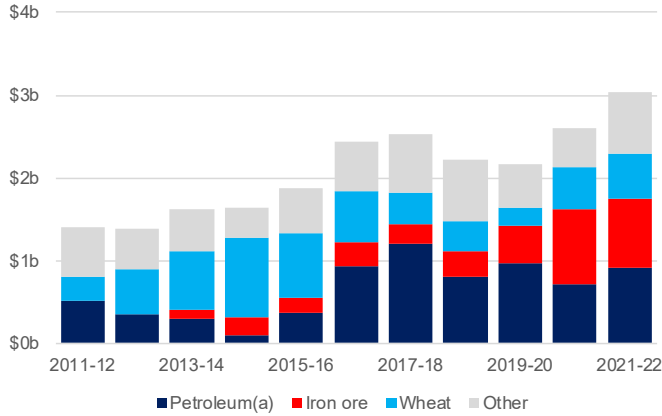
Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 10,366 residents in 2021 who were born in the United States, 11% more than in 2016.
- People born in the United States accounted for 1.2% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, in line with the 1.2% share in 2016.
- People born in the United States were the 16th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.
- Western Australia had 10,025 residents with American ancestry in 2021.



INDONESIA

Western Australia's exports of goods to Indonesia: financial years



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

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- Indonesia is Western Australia's 12th largest trading partner, with \$3.8 billion of goods traded in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 24% of Australia's total trade in goods with Indonesia in 2021-22.
- Indonesia is Western Australia's 8th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 28% of Australia's goods exports to Indonesia in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$3.0 billion of goods to Indonesia in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$2.2 billion over the past 10 years.
- Petroleum accounted for 30% of Western Australia's goods exports to Indonesia in 2021-22, followed by iron ore (27%) and wheat (18%).

Western Australia's major goods exported to Indonesia: 2021-22 financial year

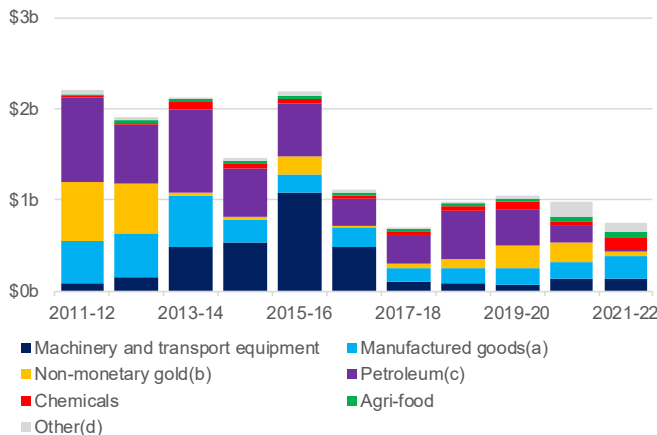
Goods	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)	Rank as WA market
Petroleum ¹	923	30	+28	8
Iron ore	821	27	-8	6
Wheat	542	18	+7	3
Live animals ²	217	7	+121	1
Alumina ³	200	7	+40	13
All other goods	331	11	+43	
Total exports	3,033	100	+17	8

¹ LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. ² Mainly cattle. ³ May include bauxite.

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- Indonesia is Western Australia's 8th largest export market for petroleum. The State's petroleum exports to Indonesia rose 28% to \$923 million in 2021-22.
- Indonesia was Western Australia's largest export market for live animals, 3rd largest market for wheat and 6th largest market for iron ore in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to Indonesia of:
 - iron ore fell 8% to \$821 million
 - wheat rose 7% to \$542 million
 - live animals rose from \$98 million to \$217 million
 - alumina rose 40% to \$200 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from Indonesia: financial years



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

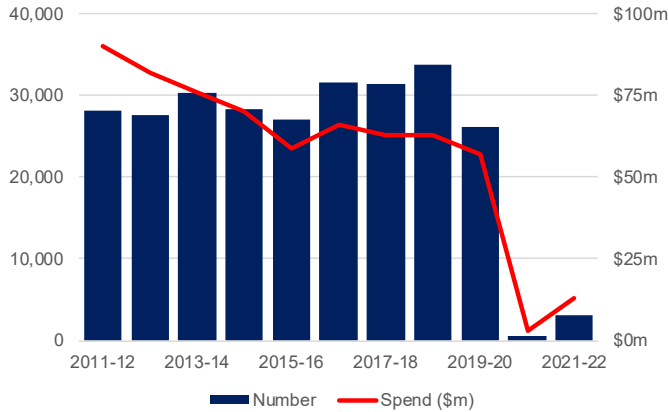
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- Indonesia is Western Australia's 13th largest import market for goods, accounting for 2% of the State's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$756 million of goods from Indonesia in 2021-22, below the annual average of \$1.3 billion over the past 10 years.
- Manufactured goods accounted for 34% of Western Australia's goods imports from Indonesia in 2021-22, followed by machinery and transport equipment (18%) and chemicals (17%).



INDONESIA

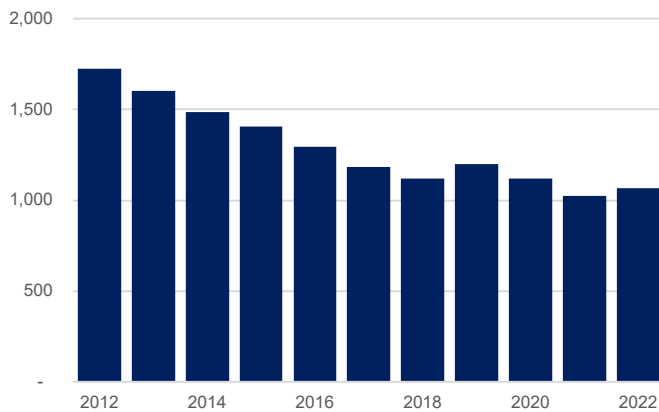
Western Australia's visitors from Indonesia: financial years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- Indonesia is Western Australia's 7th largest market for international visitors, with 3,064 visits in 2021-22 (3% of the State's total international visits).
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesia was Western Australia's 8th largest market for international visitors, with 33,810 visits in 2018-19.
- In 2021-22, visitors from Indonesia spent \$13 million in Western Australia, accounting for 3% of the State's total international visitor spend.
- In 2021-22, visitors from Indonesia spent an average of \$4,243 per visit in Western Australia, above the average of \$3,952 per visit from all markets.

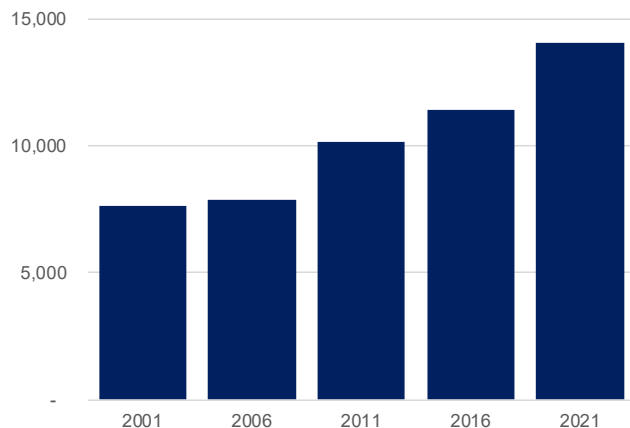
Western Australia's student enrolments from Indonesia: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- Indonesia is Western Australia's 13th largest market for international students, accounting for 2% of the State's total international student enrolments in 2022.
- Western Australia's student enrolments from Indonesia rose 4% to 1,066 in 2022.
- Higher education accounted for 63% of student enrolments from Indonesia in 2022, followed by vocational education and training (26%).

Western Australia's population born in Indonesia: as at August



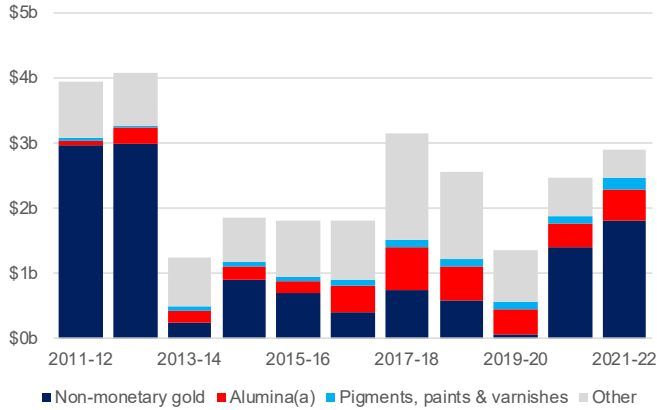
Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 14,062 residents in 2021 who were born in Indonesia, 23% more than in 2016.
- People born in Indonesia accounted for 1.6% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, above the 1.4% share in 2016.
- People born in Indonesia were the 13th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.
- Western Australia had 15,550 residents with Indonesian ancestry in 2021.



INDIA

Western Australia's exports of goods to India: financial years



(a) May include bauxite.

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- India is Western Australia's 7th largest trading partner, with \$5.2 billion of goods traded in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 14% of Australia's total trade in goods with India in 2021-22.
- India is Western Australia's 9th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 11% of Australia's goods exports to India in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$2.9 billion of goods to India in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$2.3 billion over the past 10 years.
- Non-monetary gold accounted for 62% of Western Australia's goods exports to India in 2021-22, followed by alumina (17%) and pigments, paints and varnishes (6%).

Western Australia's major goods exported to India: 2021-22 financial year

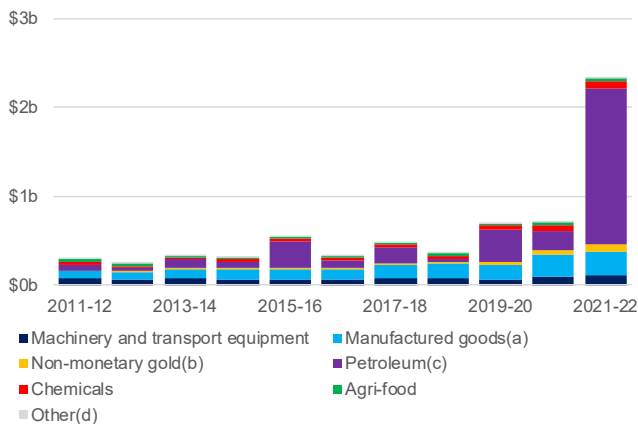
	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)	Rank as WA market
Non-monetary gold	1,803	62	+29	3
Alumina¹	490	17	+35	7
Pigments, paints and varnishes	167	6	+52	1
Petroleum²	166	6	-37	10
Mineral sands³	118	4	+104	5
All other goods	161	6	-40	
Total exports	2,905	100	+18	9

n.a. = not applicable. ¹ May include bauxite. ² LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. ³ Garnet, ilmenite, zircon, rutile, leucosene and other mineral sands.

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- India is Western Australia's 3rd largest export market for non-monetary gold. The State's non-monetary gold exports to India rose 29% to \$1.8 billion in 2021-22.
- India was Western Australia's largest export market for pigments, paints and varnishes, 5th largest market for mineral sands, 7th largest market for alumina and 10th largest market for petroleum in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to India of:
 - alumina rose 35% to \$490 million
 - pigments, paints and varnishes rose 52% to \$167 million
 - petroleum fell 37% to \$166 million
 - mineral sands rose from \$58 million to \$118 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from India: financial years



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

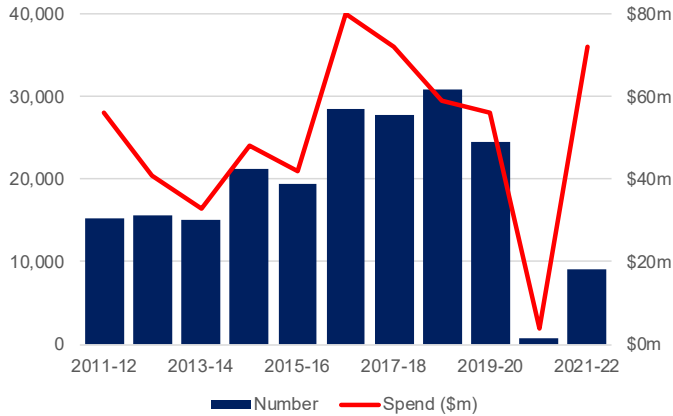
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- India is Western Australia's 5th largest import market for goods, accounting for 6% of the State's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$2.3 billion of goods from India in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$635 million over the past 10 years.
- Petroleum accounted for 75% of Western Australia's goods imports from India in 2021-22, followed by manufactured goods (11%) and machinery and transport equipment (5%).



INDIA

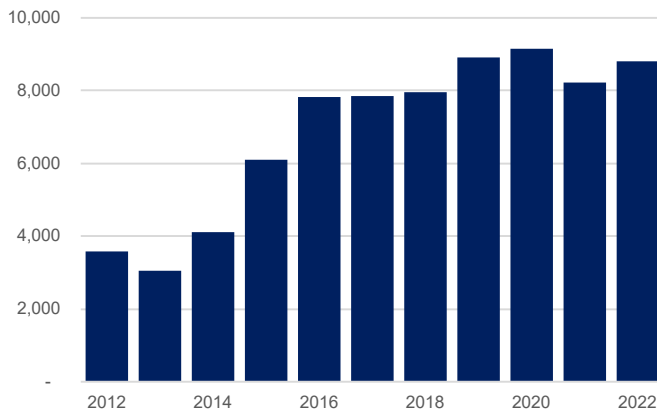
Western Australia's visitors from India: financial years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- India is Western Australia's 4th largest market for international visitors, with 9,163 visits in 2021-22 (8% of the State's total international visits).
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, India was Western Australia's 9th largest market for international visitors, with 30,945 visits in 2018-19.
- In 2021-22, visitors from India spent \$72 million in Western Australia, accounting for 15% of the State's total international visitor spend.
- In 2021-22, visitors from India spent an average of \$7,858 per visit in Western Australia, above the average of \$3,952 per visit from all markets.

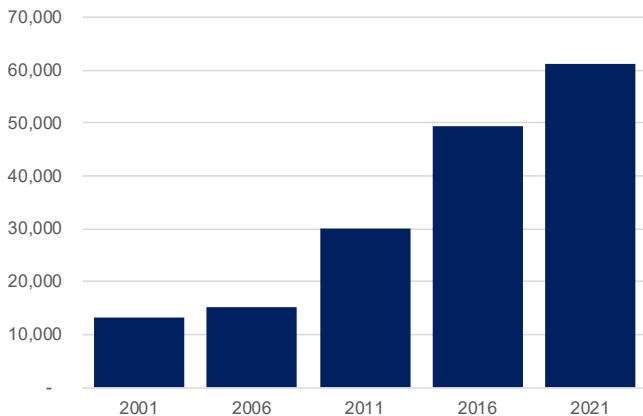
Western Australia's student enrolments from India: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- India is Western Australia's largest market for international students, accounting for 20% of the State's total international student enrolments in 2022.
- Western Australia's student enrolments from India rose 7% to 8,818 in 2022.
- Vocational education and training accounted for 55% of student enrolments from India in 2022, followed by higher education (44%).

Western Australia's population born in India: as at August



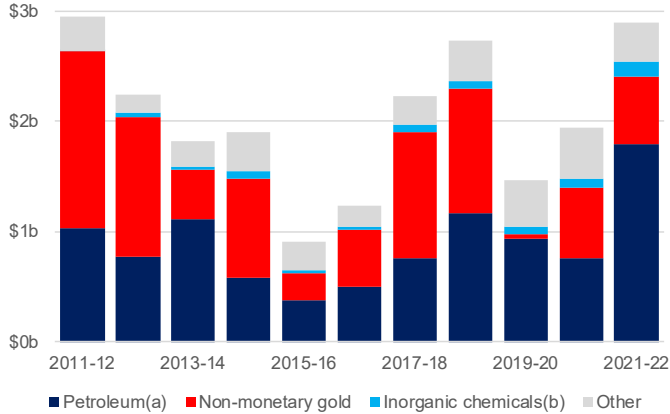
Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 61,088 residents in 2021 who were born in India, 24% more than in 2016.
- People born in India accounted for 7.1% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, above the 6.2% share in 2016.
- People born in India were the 3rd largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.
- Western Australia had 103,311 residents with Indian ancestry in 2021.



THAILAND

Western Australia's exports of goods to Thailand: financial years



(a) LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. (b) Mainly ammonia, silicon and aluminium hydroxide.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- Thailand is Western Australia's 10th largest trading partner, with \$4.5 billion of goods traded in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 19% of Australia's total trade in goods with Thailand in 2021-22.
- Thailand is Western Australia's 10th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 37% of Australia's goods exports to Thailand in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$2.9 billion of goods to Thailand in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$1.9 billion over the past 10 years.
- Petroleum accounted for 62% of Western Australia's goods exports to Thailand in 2021-22, followed by non-monetary gold (21%) and inorganic chemicals (5%).

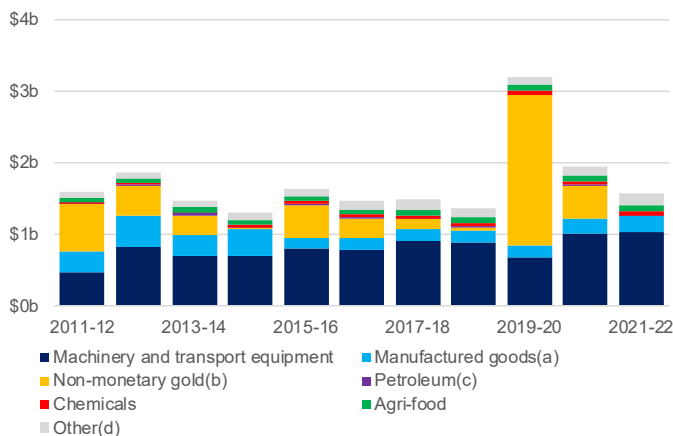
Western Australia's major goods exported to Thailand: 2021-22 financial year

	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)	Rank as WA market
Petroleum¹	1,790	62	+136	7
Non-monetary gold	612	21	-4	6
Inorganic chemicals²	137	5	+77	3
Pigments, paints and varnishes	65	2	+33	4
Prepared cereals³	28	1	+16	5
All other goods	262	9	-34	
Total exports	2,894	100	+49	10

¹ LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. ² Mainly ammonia, silicon and aluminium hydroxide. ³ Mainly malt.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- Thailand is Western Australia's 7th largest export market for petroleum. The State's petroleum exports to Thailand rose from \$760 million in 2020-21 to \$1.8 billion in 2021-22.
- Thailand was Western Australia's 3rd largest export market for inorganic chemicals, 4th largest market for pigments, paints and varnishes, 5th largest market for prepared cereals and 6th largest market for non-monetary gold in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to Thailand of:
 - non-monetary gold fell 4% to \$612 million
 - inorganic chemicals rose 77% to \$137 million
 - pigments, paints and varnishes rose 33% to \$65 million
 - prepared cereals rose 16% to \$28 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from Thailand: financial years



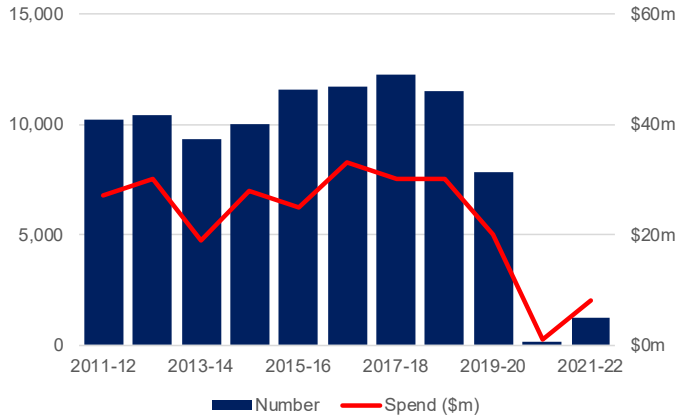
(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- Thailand is Western Australia's 8th largest import market for goods, accounting for 4% of the State's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$1.6 billion of goods from Thailand in 2021-22, below the annual average of \$1.7 billion over the past 10 years.
- Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 65% of Western Australia's goods imports from Thailand in 2021-22, followed by manufactured goods (15%) and agri-food (5%).



THAILAND

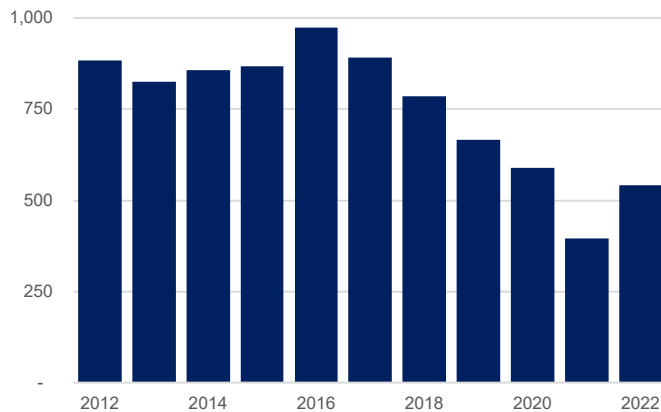
Western Australia's visitors from Thailand: financial years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- Thailand is Western Australia's 17th largest market for international visitors, with 1,254 visits in 2021-22 (1% of the State's total international visits).
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Thailand was Western Australia's 22nd largest market for international visitors, with 11,517 visits in 2018-19.
- In 2021-22, visitors from Thailand spent \$8 million in Western Australia, accounting for 2% of the State's total international visitor spend.
- In 2021-22, visitors from Thailand spent an average of \$6,380 per visit in Western Australia, above the average of \$3,952 per visit from all markets.

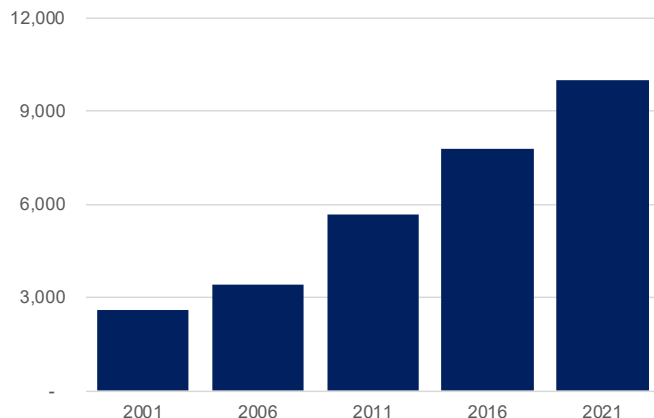
Western Australia's student enrolments from Thailand: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- Thailand is Western Australia's 20th largest market for international students, accounting for 1% of the State's total international student enrolments in 2022.
- Western Australia's student enrolments from Thailand rose 37% to 542 in 2022.
- Intensive English language courses accounted for 39% of student enrolments from Thailand in 2022, followed by vocational education and training (35%).

Western Australia's population born in Thailand: as at August



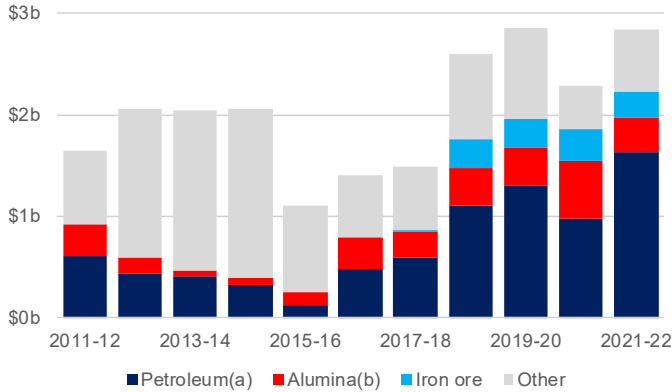
Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 10,003 residents in 2021 who were born in Thailand, 28% more than in 2016.
- People born in Thailand accounted for 1.2% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, above the 1.0% share in 2016.
- People born in Thailand were the 17th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.
- Western Australia had 11,459 residents with Thai ancestry in 2021.



MALAYSIA

Western Australia's exports of goods to Malaysia: financial years



(a) LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. (b) May include bauxite.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- Malaysia is Western Australia's 9th largest trading partner, with \$5.0 billion of goods traded in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 20% of Australia's total trade in goods with Malaysia in 2021-22.
- Malaysia is Western Australia's 11th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 27% of Australia's goods exports to Malaysia in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$2.8 billion of goods to Malaysia in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$2.1 billion over the past 10 years.
- Petroleum accounted for 58% of Western Australia's goods exports to Malaysia in 2021-22, followed by alumina (12%) and iron ore (9%).

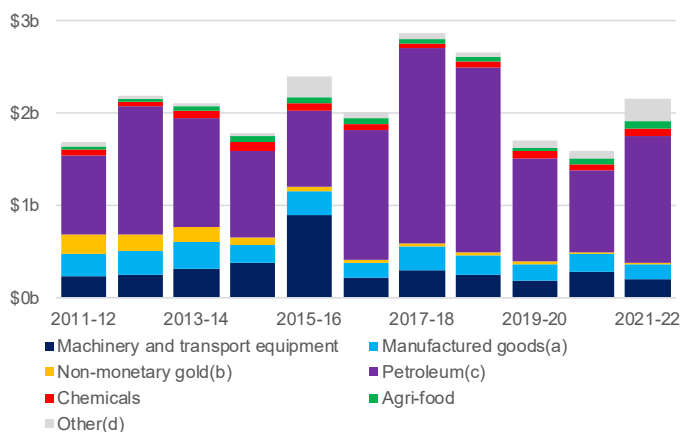
Western Australia's major goods exported to Malaysia: 2021-22 financial year

Goods	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)	Rank as WA market
Petroleum ¹	1,639	58	+68	6
Alumina ²	334	12	-42	8
Iron ore	255	9	-17	7
Wheat	203	7	+79	7
Meat ³	39	1	+40	4
All other goods	378	13	+33	
Total exports	2,848	100	+25	11

¹ LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. ² May include bauxite. ³ Mainly sheep meat.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- Malaysia is Western Australia's 6th largest export market for petroleum. The State's petroleum exports to Malaysia rose 68% to \$1.6 billion in 2021-22.
- Malaysia was Western Australia's 4th largest market for meat, 7th largest market for iron ore and wheat and 8th largest market for alumina in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to Malaysia of:
 - alumina fell 42% to \$334 million
 - iron ore fell 17% to \$255 million
 - wheat rose 79% to \$203 million
 - meat rose 40% to \$39 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from Malaysia: financial years



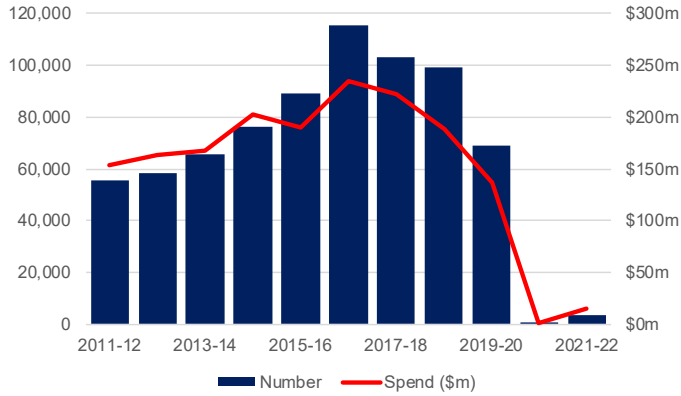
(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- Malaysia is Western Australia's 6th largest import market for goods, accounting for 5% of the State's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$2.1 billion of goods from Malaysia in 2021-22, in line with the annual average of \$2.1 billion over the past 10 years.
- Petroleum accounted for 64% of Western Australia's goods imports from Malaysia in 2021-22, followed by machinery and transport equipment (9%) and manufactured goods (8%).



MALAYSIA

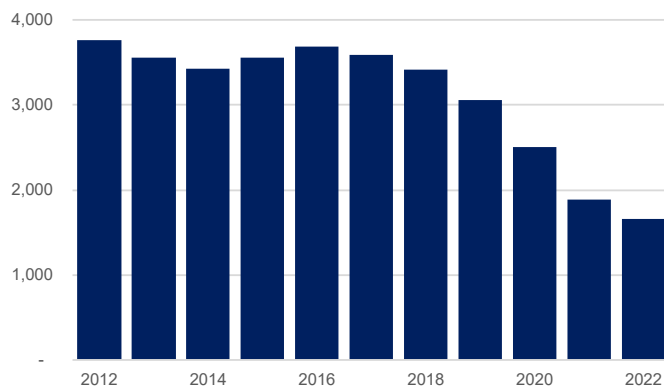
Western Australia's visitors from Malaysia: financial years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- Malaysia is Western Australia's 6th largest market for international visitors, with 3,567 visits in 2021-22 (3% of the State's total international visits).
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Malaysia was Western Australia's 3rd largest market for international visitors, with 98,996 visits in 2018-19.
- In 2021-22, visitors from Malaysia spent \$15 million in Western Australia, accounting for 3% of the State's total international visitor spend.
- In 2021-22, visitors from Malaysia spent an average of \$4,205 per visit in Western Australia, above the average of \$3,952 per visit from all markets.

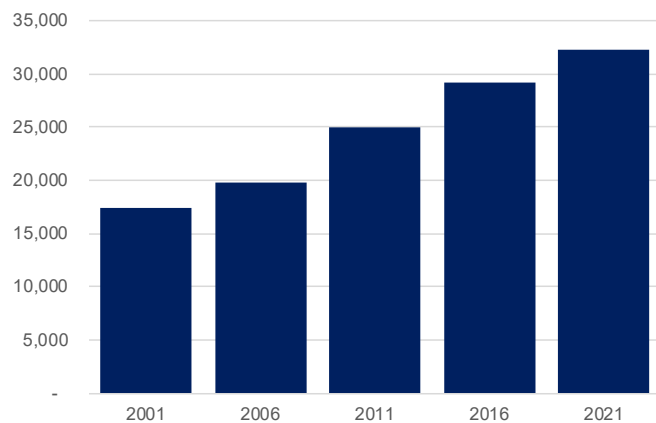
Western Australia's student enrolments from Malaysia: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- Malaysia is Western Australia's 6th largest market for international students, accounting for 4% of the State's total international student enrolments in 2022.
- Western Australia's student enrolments from Malaysia fell 12% to 1,658 in 2022.
- Higher education accounted for 69% of student enrolments from Malaysia in 2022, followed by vocational education and training (23%).

Western Australia's population born in Malaysia: as at August



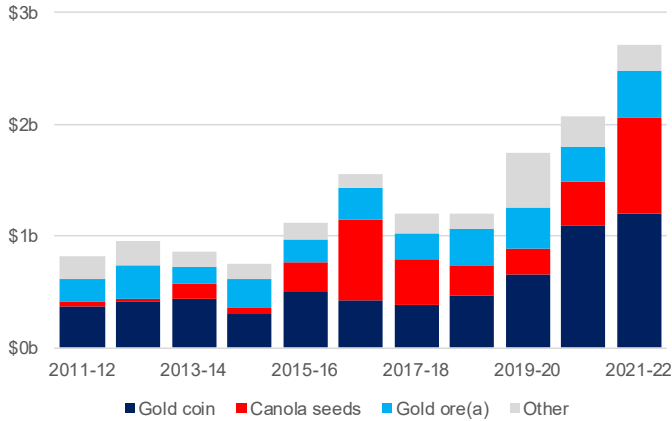
Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 32,282 residents in 2021 who were born in Malaysia, 11% more than in 2016.
- People born in Malaysia accounted for 3.8% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, above the 3.7% share in 2016.
- People born in Malaysia were the 6th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.
- Western Australia had 13,392 residents with Malaysian ancestry in 2021.



GERMANY

Western Australia's exports of goods to Germany: financial years



(a) May include other precious metal ore.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- Germany is Western Australia's 11th largest trading partner, with \$3.9 billion of goods traded in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 19% of Australia's total trade in goods with Germany in 2021-22.
- Germany is Western Australia's 12th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 58% of Australia's goods exports to Germany in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$2.7 billion of goods to Germany in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$1.4 billion over the past 10 years.
- Gold coin accounted for 44% of Western Australia's goods exports to Germany in 2021-22, followed by canola seeds (31%) and gold ore (15%).

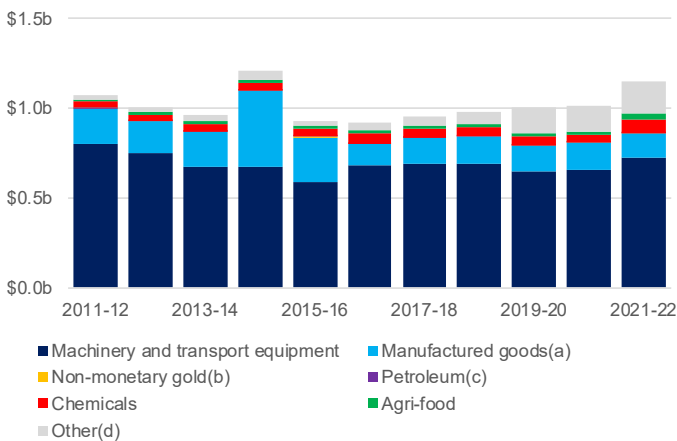
Western Australia's major goods exported to Germany: 2021-22 financial year

Goods	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)	Rank as WA market
Gold coin	1,207	44	+10	1
Canola seeds	856	31	+120	1
Gold ore ¹	421	15	+35	2
Non-monetary gold	105	4	-33	9
Inorganic chemicals ²	35	1	+133	6
All other goods	95	4	-8	
Total exports	2,720	100	+31	13

¹ May include other precious metal ore. ² Mainly silicon.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- Germany is Western Australia's largest export market for gold coin. The State's gold coin exports to Germany rose 10% to \$1.2 billion in 2021-22.
- Germany was Western Australia's largest export market for canola seeds, 2nd largest market for gold ore, 6th largest market for inorganic chemicals and 9th largest market for non-monetary gold in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to Germany of:
 - canola seeds rose from \$390 million to \$856 million
 - gold ore rose 35% to \$421 million
 - non-monetary gold fell 33% to \$105 million
 - inorganic chemicals rose from \$15 million to \$35 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from Germany: financial years



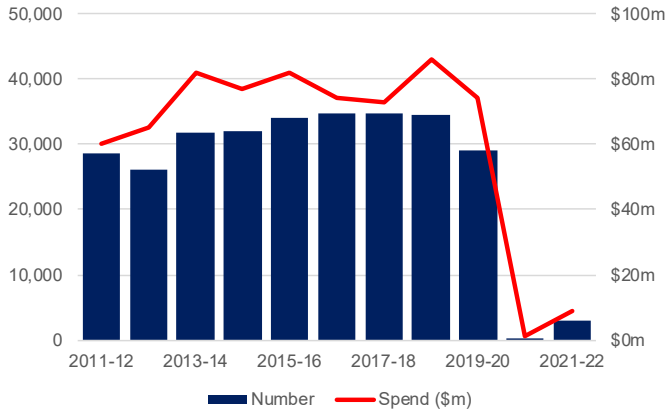
(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- Germany is Western Australia's 9th largest import market for goods, accounting for 3% of the State's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$1.2 billion of goods from Germany in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$1.0 billion over the past 10 years.
- Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 63% of Western Australia's goods imports from Germany in 2021-22, followed by manufactured goods (12%) and chemicals (7%).



GERMANY

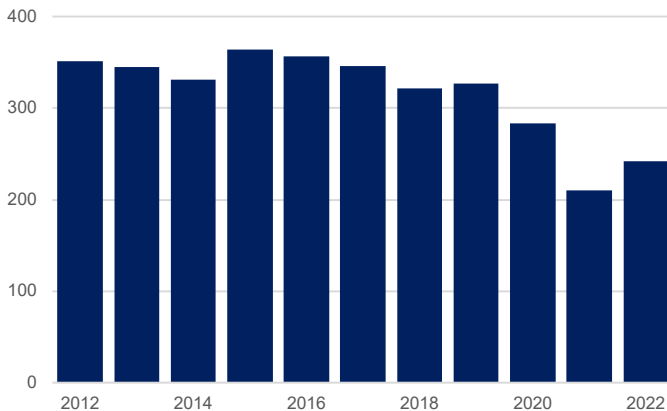
Western Australia's visitors from Germany: financial years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- Germany is Western Australia's 10th largest market for international visitors, with 2,999 visits in 2021-22 (3% of the State's total international visits).
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Germany was Western Australia's 7th largest market for international visitors, with 34,534 visits in 2018-19.
- In 2021-22, visitors from Germany spent \$9 million in Western Australia, accounting for 2% of the State's total international visitor spend.
- In 2021-22, visitors from Germany spent an average of \$3,001 per visit in Western Australia, below the average of \$3,952 per visit from all markets.

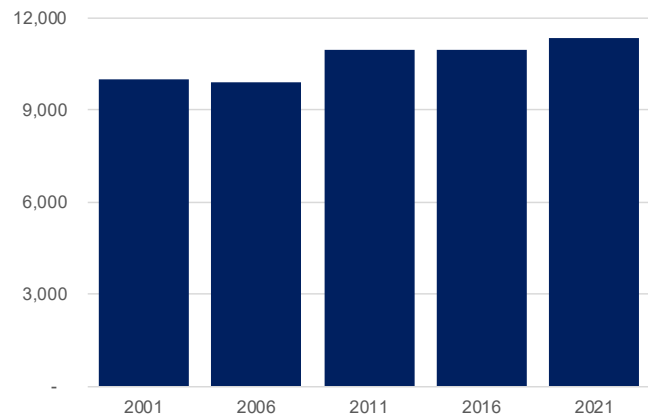
Western Australia's student enrolments from Germany: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- Germany is Western Australia's 29th largest market for international students, accounting for 1% of the State's total international student enrolments in 2022.
- Western Australia's student enrolments from Germany rose 15% to 242 in 2022.
- Vocational education and training accounted for 34% of student enrolments from Germany in 2022, followed by higher education (31%).

Western Australia's population born in Germany: as at August



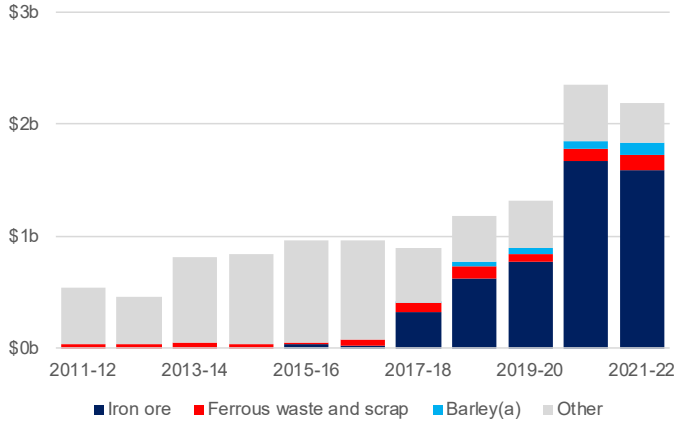
Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 11,366 residents in 2021 who were born in Germany, 4% more than in 2016.
- People born in Germany accounted for 1.3% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, below the 1.4% share in 2016.
- People born in Germany were the 15th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.
- Western Australia had 78,337 residents with German ancestry in 2021.



VIETNAM

Western Australia's exports of goods to Vietnam: financial years



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

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- Vietnam is Western Australia's 13th largest trading partner, with \$2.6 billion of goods traded in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 13% of Australia's total trade in goods with Vietnam in 2021-22.
- Vietnam is Western Australia's 13th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 18% of Australia's goods exports to Vietnam in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$2.2 billion of goods to Vietnam in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$1.2 billion over the past 10 years.
- Iron ore accounted for 73% of Western Australia's goods exports to Vietnam in 2021-22, followed by ferrous waste and scrap (7%) and barley (5%).

Western Australia's major goods exported to Vietnam: 2021-22 financial year

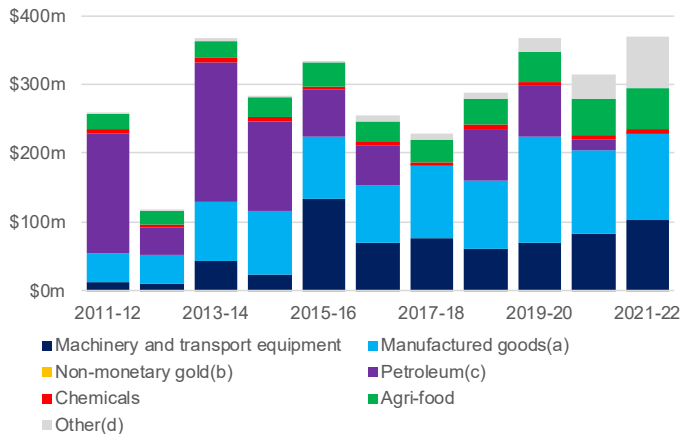
Goods	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)	Rank as WA market
Iron ore	1,584	73	-5	5
Ferrous waste and scrap	144	7	+44	1
Barley	102	5	+54	5
Wheat	85	4	-56	8
Prepared cereals ¹	71	3	+51	1
All other goods	199	9	-28	
Total exports	2,184	100	-7	13

¹ Mainly malt.

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- Vietnam is Western Australia's 5th largest export market for iron ore. The State's iron ore exports to Vietnam fell 5% to \$1.6 billion in 2021-22.
- Vietnam was Western Australia's largest export market for ferrous waste and scrap and prepared cereals, 5th largest market for barley and 8th largest market for wheat in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to Vietnam of:
 - ferrous waste and scrap rose 44% to \$144 million
 - barley rose 54% to \$102 million
 - wheat fell 56% to \$85 million
 - prepared cereals rose 51% to \$71 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from Vietnam: financial years



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

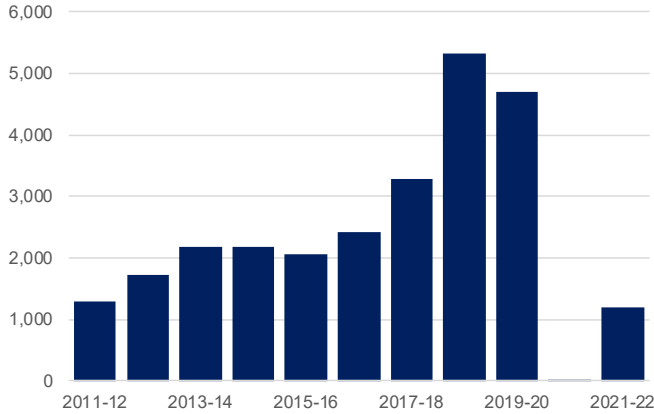
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- Vietnam is Western Australia's 24th largest import market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$369 million of goods from Vietnam in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$292 million over the past 10 years.
- Manufactured goods accounted for 34% of Western Australia's goods imports from Vietnam in 2021-22, followed by machinery and transport equipment (28%) and agri-food (16%).



VIETNAM

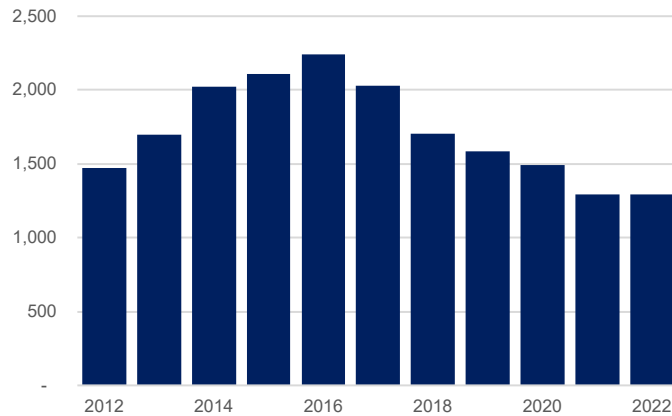
Western Australia's visitors from Vietnam: financial years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- Vietnam is Western Australia's 18th largest market for international visitors, with 1,188 visits in 2021-22 (1% of the State's total international visits).
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Vietnam was Western Australia's 27th largest market for international visitors, with 5,318 visits in 2018-19.
- Statistics are not available on the total spend by Western Australia's visitors from Vietnam because of a small sample size.

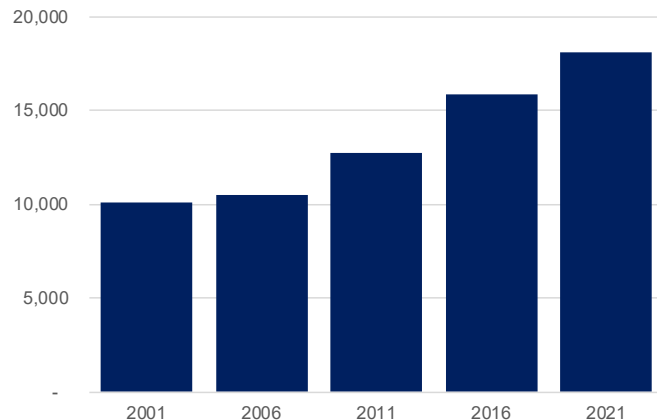
Western Australia's student enrolments from Vietnam: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- Vietnam is Western Australia's 11th largest market for international students, accounting for 3% of the State's total international student enrolments in 2022.
- Western Australia's student enrolments from Vietnam fell 0.3% to 1,290 in 2022.
- Higher education accounted for 47% of student enrolments from Vietnam in 2022, followed by vocational education and training (31%).

Western Australia's population born in Vietnam: as at August



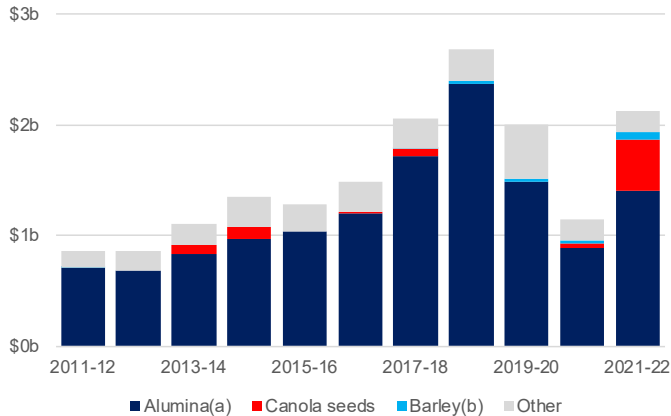
Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 18,080 residents in 2021 who were born in Vietnam, 14% more than in 2016.
- People born in Vietnam accounted for 2.1% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, above the 2.0% share in 2016.
- People born in Vietnam were the 11th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.
- Western Australia had 23,691 residents with Vietnamese ancestry in 2021.



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Western Australia's exports of goods to the United Arab Emirates: financial years



(a) May include bauxite. (b) Barley was a confidential export item before April 2018.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- The United Arab Emirates is Western Australia's 14th largest trading partner, with \$2.4 billion of goods traded in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 43% of Australia's total trade in goods with the United Arab Emirates in 2021-22.
- The United Arab Emirates is Western Australia's 14th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 53% of Australia's goods exports to the United Arab Emirates in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$2.1 billion of goods to the United Arab Emirates in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$1.6 billion over the past 10 years.
- Alumina accounted for 66% of Western Australia's goods exports to the United Arab Emirates in 2021-22, followed by canola seeds (22%) and barley (3%).

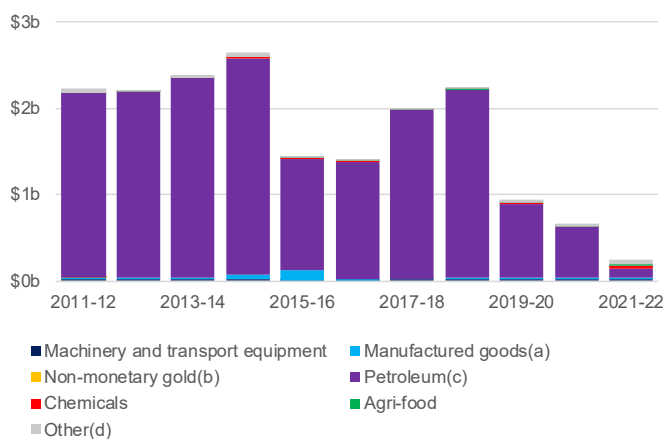
Western Australia's major goods exported to the United Arab Emirates: 2021-22 financial year

	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)	Rank as WA market
Alumina¹	1,403	66	+58	2
Canola seeds	460	22	+1,080	3
Barley	70	3	+129	7
Vegetables	30	1	+12	1
Meat²	28	1	+73	8
All other goods	131	6	-6	
Total exports	2,122	100	+86	14

¹ May include bauxite. ² Mainly sheep meat.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- The United Arab Emirates is Western Australia's 2nd largest export market for alumina. The State's alumina exports to the United Arab Emirates rose 58% to \$1.4 billion in 2021-22.
- The United Arab Emirates was Western Australia's largest export market for vegetables, 3rd largest market for canola seeds, 7th largest market for barley and 8th largest market for meat in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to the United Arab Emirates of:
 - canola seeds rose from \$39 million to \$460 million
 - barley rose from \$31 million to \$70 million
 - vegetables rose 12% to \$30 million
 - meat rose 73% to \$28 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from the United Arab Emirates: financial years



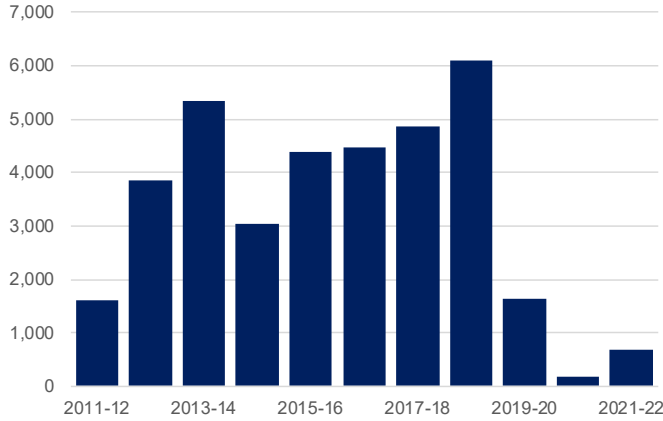
(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- The United Arab Emirates is Western Australia's 28th largest import market for goods, accounting for 0.6% of the State's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$243 million of goods from the United Arab Emirates in 2021-22, below the annual average of \$1.6 billion over the past 10 years.
- Petroleum accounted for 39% of Western Australia's goods imports from the United Arab Emirates in 2021-22, followed by chemicals (18%) and machinery and transport equipment (11%).



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

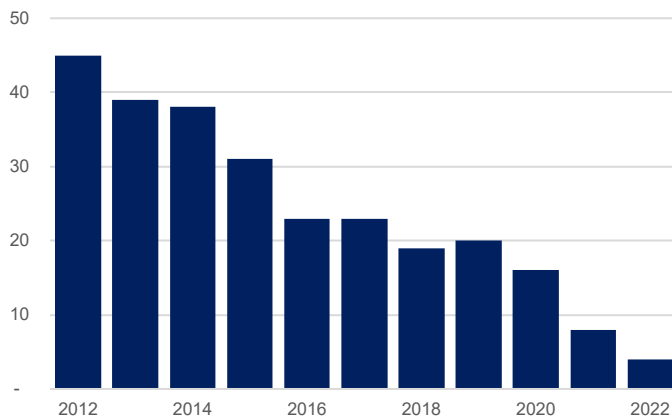
Western Australia's visitors from the United Arab Emirates: financial years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- The United Arab Emirates is Western Australia's 27th largest market for international visitors, with 679 visits in 2021-22 (1% of the State's total international visits).
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the United Arab Emirates was Western Australia's 25th largest market for international visitors, with 6,086 visits in 2018-19.
- Statistics are not available on the total spend by Western Australia's visitors from the United Arab Emirates because of a small sample size.

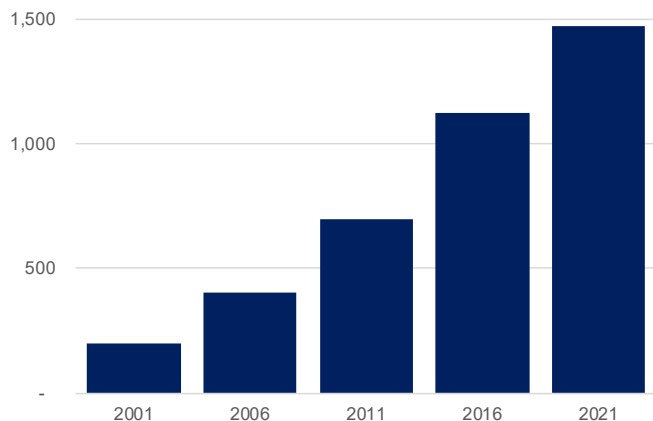
Western Australia's student enrolments from the United Arab Emirates: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- The United Arab Emirates is Western Australia's 106th largest market for international students, accounting for 0.01% of the State's total international student enrolments in 2022.
- Western Australia's student enrolments from the United Arab Emirates fell 50% to 4 in 2022.
- Higher education accounted for 100% of student enrolments from the United Arab Emirates in 2022.

Western Australia's population born in the United Arab Emirates: as at August



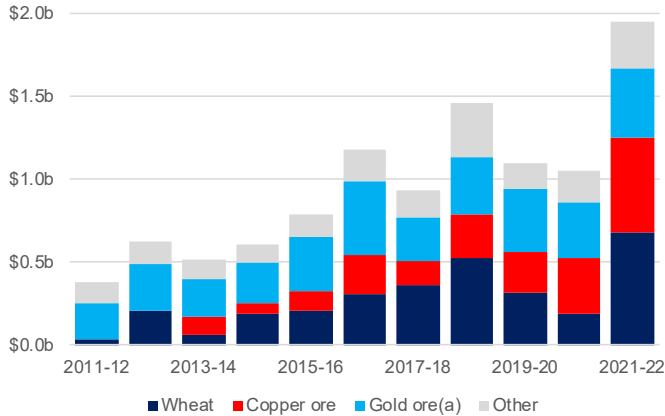
Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 1,474 residents in 2021 who were born in the United Arab Emirates, 31% more than in 2016.
- People born in the United Arab Emirates accounted for 0.2% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, above the 0.1% share in 2016.
- People born in the United Arab Emirates were the 62nd largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.
- Western Australia had 6 residents with Emirati ancestry in 2021.



PHILIPPINES

Western Australia's exports of goods to the Philippines: financial years



(a) May include other precious metal ore.

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- The Philippines is Western Australia's 15th largest trading partner, with \$2.0 billion of goods traded in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 36% of Australia's total trade in goods with the Philippines in 2021-22.
- The Philippines is Western Australia's 15th largest export market for goods, accounting for 1% of the State's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 42% of Australia's goods exports to the Philippines in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$2.0 billion of goods to the Philippines in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$1.0 billion over the past 10 years.
- Wheat accounted for 35% of Western Australia's goods exports to the Philippines in 2021-22, followed by copper ore (29%) and gold ore (21%).

Western Australia's major goods exported to the Philippines: 2021-22 financial year

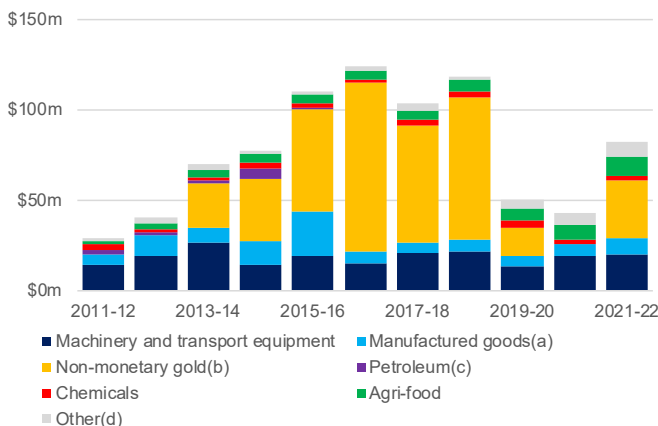
Goods	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)	Rank as WA market
Wheat	683	35	+263	2
Copper ore	564	29	+66	2
Gold ore ¹	416	21	+24	3
Barley	72	4	+477	6
Pigments, paints and varnishes	59	3	+58	5
All other goods	158	8	+16	
Total exports	1,951	100	+86	15

¹ May include other precious metal ore.

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- The Philippines is Western Australia's 2nd largest export market for wheat. The State's wheat exports to the Philippines rose from \$188 million in 2020-21 to \$683 million in 2021-22.
- The Philippines was Western Australia's 2nd largest export market for copper ore, 3rd largest market for gold ore, 5th largest market for pigments, paints and varnishes, and 6th largest market for barley in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to the Philippines of:
 - copper ore rose 66% to \$564 million
 - gold ore rose 24% to \$416 million
 - barley rose from \$12 million to \$72 million
 - pigments, paints and varnishes rose 58% to \$59 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from the Philippines: financial years



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

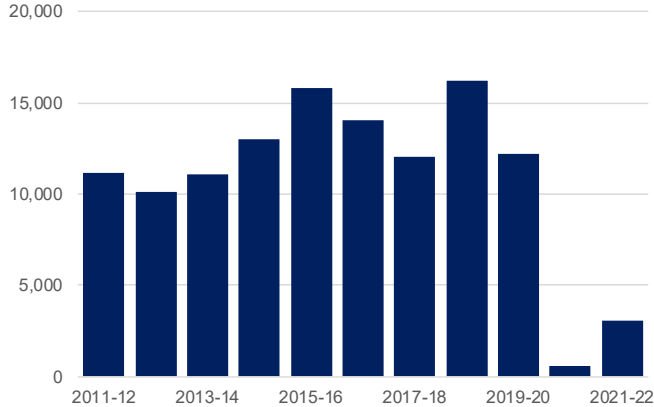
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- The Philippines is Western Australia's 46th largest import market for goods, accounting for 0.2% of the State's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$82 million of goods from the Philippines in 2021-22, in line with the annual average of \$82 million over the past 10 years.
- Non-monetary gold accounted for 39% of Western Australia's goods imports from the Philippines in 2021-22, followed by machinery and transport equipment (25%) and agri-food (13%).



PHILIPPINES

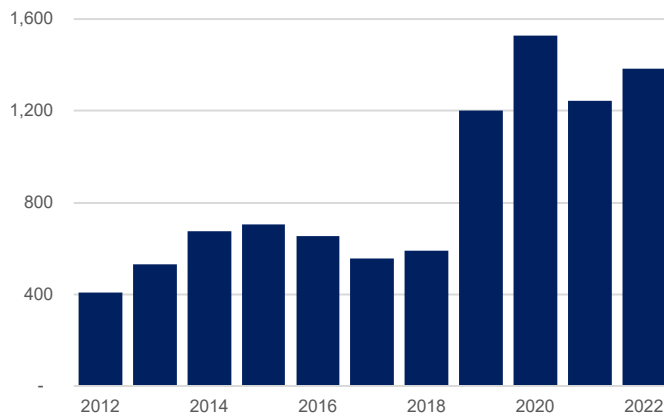
Western Australia's visitors from the Philippines: financial years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- The Philippines is Western Australia's 8th largest market for international visitors, with 3,040 visits in 2021-22 (3% of the State's total international visits).
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Philippines was Western Australia's 16th largest market for international visitors, with 16,213 visits in 2018-19.
- Statistics are not available on the total spend by Western Australia's visitors from the Philippines because of a small sample size.

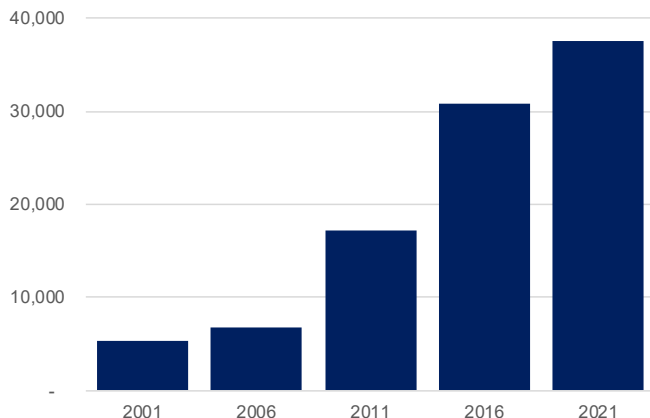
Western Australia's student enrolments from the Philippines: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- The Philippines is Western Australia's 9th largest market for international students, accounting for 3% of the State's total international student enrolments in 2022.
- Western Australia's student enrolments from the Philippines rose 11% to 1,384 in 2022.
- Vocational education and training accounted for 71% of student enrolments from the Philippines in 2022, followed by higher education (26%).

Western Australia's population born in the Philippines: as at August



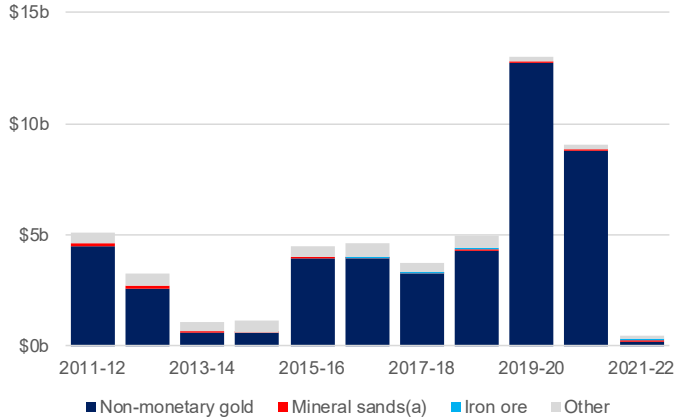
Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 37,524 residents in 2021 who were born in the Philippines, 22% more than in 2016.
- People born in the Philippines accounted for 4.4% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, above the 3.9% share in 2016.
- People born in the Philippines were the 5th largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.
- Western Australia had 46,785 residents with Filipino ancestry in 2021.



UNITED KINGDOM

Western Australia's exports of goods to the United Kingdom: financial years



(a) Garnet, ilmenite, zircon, rutile, leucosene and other mineral sands.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- The United Kingdom is Western Australia's 17th largest trading partner, with \$1.4 billion of goods traded in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 13% of Australia's total trade in goods with the United Kingdom in 2021-22.
- The United Kingdom is Western Australia's 24th largest export market for goods, accounting for 0.2% of the State's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 14% of Australia's goods exports to the United Kingdom in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$453 million of goods to the United Kingdom in 2021-22, below the annual average of \$4.6 billion over the past 10 years.
- Non-monetary gold accounted for 43% of Western Australia's goods exports to the United Kingdom in 2021-22, followed by mineral sands (18%) and iron ore (7%).

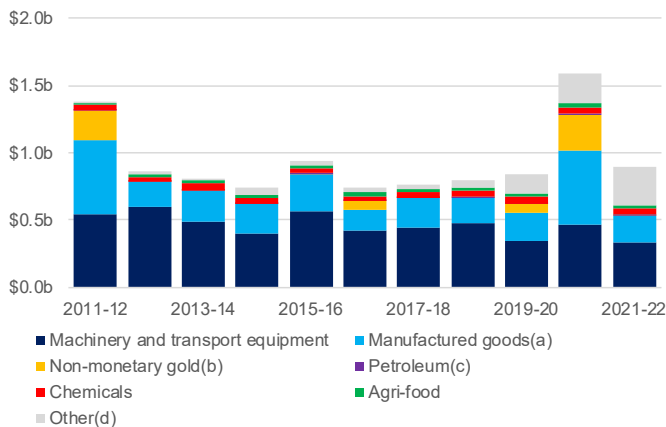
Western Australia's major goods exported to the United Kingdom: 2021-22 financial year

	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)	Rank as WA market
Non-monetary gold	196	43	-98	8
Mineral sands¹	81	18	+35	7
Iron ore	32	7	n.a.	9
Jewellery	23	5	+6	1
Nickel ore	20	4	+12	11
All other goods	101	22	-42	
Total exports	453	100	-95	24

n.a. = not applicable. ¹ Garnet, ilmenite, zircon, rutile, leucosene and other mineral sands.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- The United Kingdom is Western Australia's 8th largest export market for non-monetary gold. The State's non-monetary gold exports to the United Kingdom fell 98% to \$196 million in 2021-22.
- The United Kingdom was Western Australia's largest export market for jewellery, 7th largest market for mineral sands and 9th largest market for iron ore in 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to the United Kingdom of:
 - mineral sands rose 35% to \$81 million
 - iron ore rose from \$0 to \$32 million
 - jewellery rose 6% to \$23 million
 - nickel ore rose 12% to \$20 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from the United Kingdom: financial years



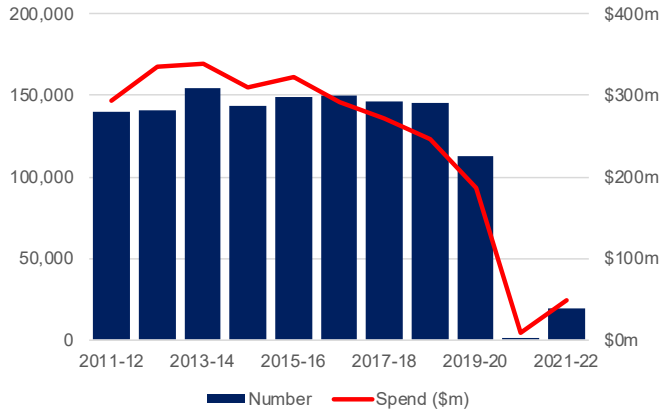
(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- The United Kingdom is Western Australia's 11th largest import market for goods, accounting for 2% of the State's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$898 million of goods from the United Kingdom in 2021-22, in line with the annual average of \$898 million over the past 10 years.
- Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 38% of Western Australia's goods imports from the United Kingdom in 2021-22, followed by manufactured goods (22%) and chemicals (5%).



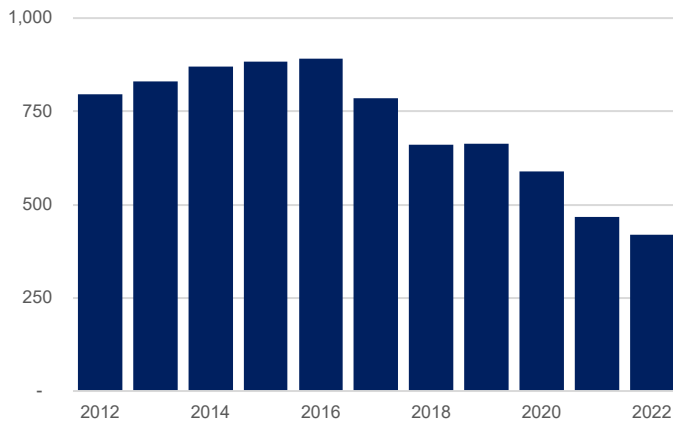
UNITED KINGDOM

Western Australia's visitors from the United Kingdom: financial years



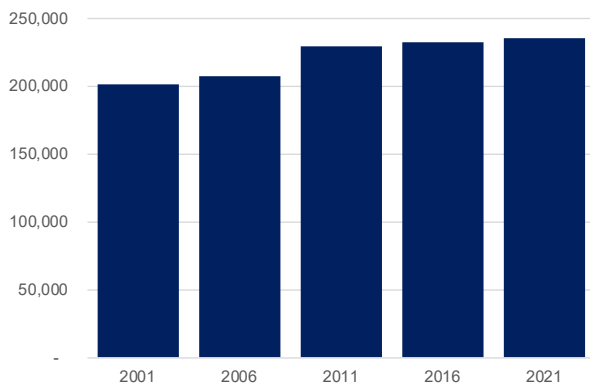
Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

Western Australia's student enrolments from the United Kingdom: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

Western Australia's population born in the United Kingdom: as at August



Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- The United Kingdom is Western Australia's 2nd largest market for international visitors, with 19,545 visits in 2021-22 (17% of the State's total international visits).
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the United Kingdom was Western Australia's largest market for international visitors, with 145,180 visits in 2018-19.
- In 2021-22, visitors from the United Kingdom spent \$48 million in Western Australia, accounting for 10% of the State's total international visitor spend.
- In 2021-22, visitors from the United Kingdom spent an average of \$2,456 per visit in Western Australia, below the average of \$3,952 per visit from all markets.

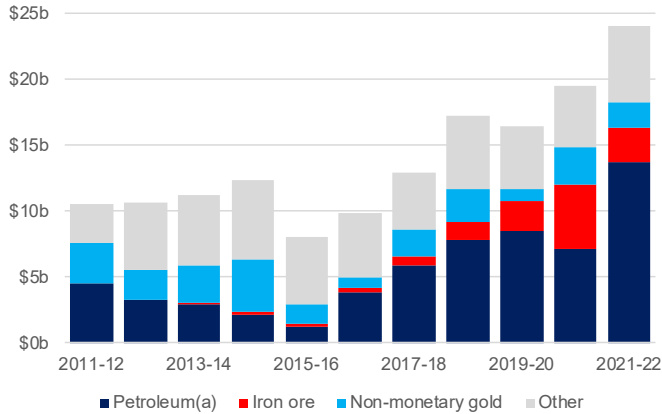
- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- The United Kingdom is Western Australia's 22nd largest market for international students, accounting for 1% of the State's total international student enrolments in 2022.
- Western Australia's student enrolments from the United Kingdom fell 10% to 419 in 2022.
- Vocational education and training accounted for 46% of student enrolments from the United Kingdom in 2022, followed by higher education (37%).

- Western Australia had 235,351 residents in 2021 who were born in the United Kingdom, 1% more than in 2016.
- People born in the United Kingdom accounted for 27% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, below the 29% share in 2016.
- People born in the United Kingdom were the largest overseas-born resident population in Western Australia in 2021.
- Western Australia had 1,259,454 residents with British ancestry in 2021.



ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

Western Australia's exports of goods to ASEAN: financial years



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

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) comprises Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
- Western Australia traded \$34.1 billion of goods with ASEAN in 2021-22, accounting for 12% of the State's total trade in goods.
- Western Australia accounted for 26% of Australia's total trade in goods with ASEAN in 2021-22.
- ASEAN accounted for 10% of Western Australia's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 37% of Australia's goods exports to ASEAN in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$24.0 billion of goods to ASEAN in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$14.2 billion over the past 10 years.
- Petroleum accounted for 57% of Western Australia's goods exports to ASEAN in 2021-22, followed by iron ore (11%) and non-monetary gold (8%).

Western Australia's major goods exported to ASEAN: 2021-22 financial year

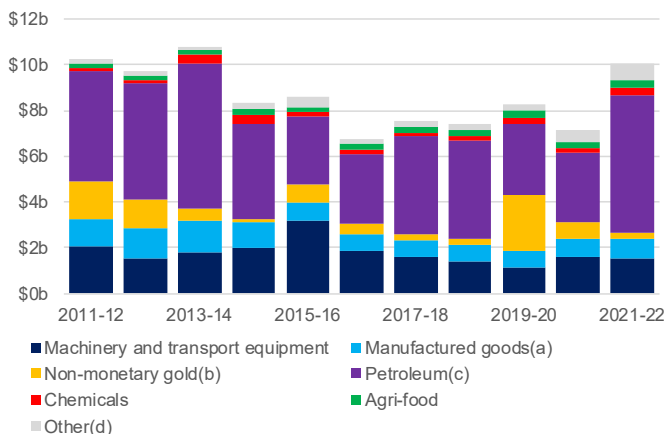
	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)
Petroleum¹	13,655	57	+93
Iron ore	2,672	11	-45
Non-monetary gold	1,830	8	-35
Wheat	1,613	7	+42
Copper ore	620	3	+53
All other goods	3,613	15	+12
Total exports	24,004	100	+23

¹ LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG.

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to ASEAN of:
 - petroleum rose 93% to \$13.7 billion
 - iron ore fell 45% to \$2.7 billion
 - non-monetary gold fell 35% to \$1.8 billion
 - wheat rose 42% to \$1.6 billion
 - copper ore rose 53% to \$620 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from ASEAN: financial years



(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

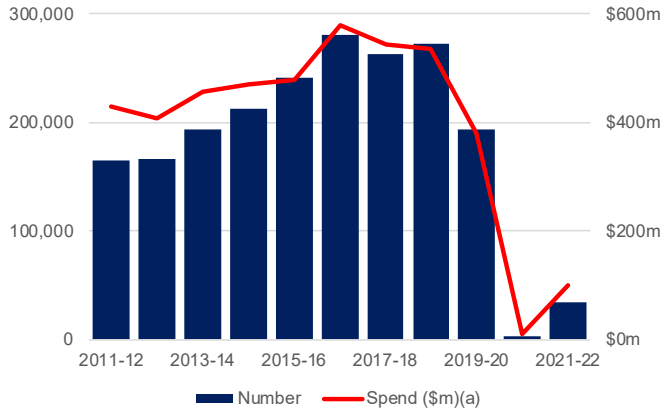
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- ASEAN accounted for 24% of Western Australia's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$10.1 billion of goods from ASEAN in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$8.5 billion over the past 10 years.
- Petroleum accounted for 60% of Western Australia's goods imports from ASEAN in 2021-22, followed by machinery and transport equipment (15%) and manufactured goods (9%).



ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

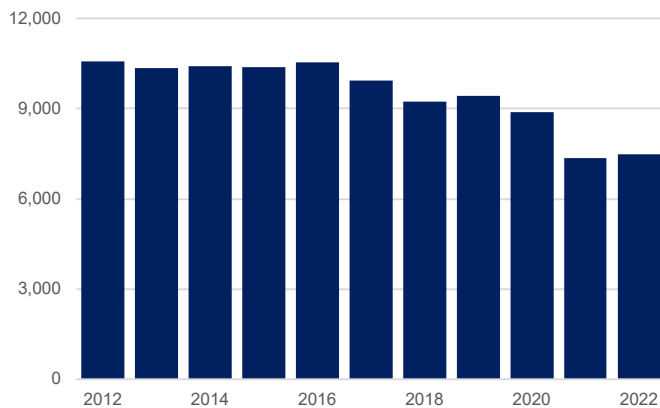
Western Australia's visitors from ASEAN: financial years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21. (a) Includes only Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- Western Australia had 34,603 visits from ASEAN countries in 2021-22, accounting for 29% of the State's international visits.
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Western Australia had 272,647 visits from ASEAN countries in 2018-19, accounting for 28% of the State's international visits.
- Visitors from ASEAN countries^(a) spent \$100 million in Western Australia in 2021-22, accounting for 21% of the State's international visitor spend.

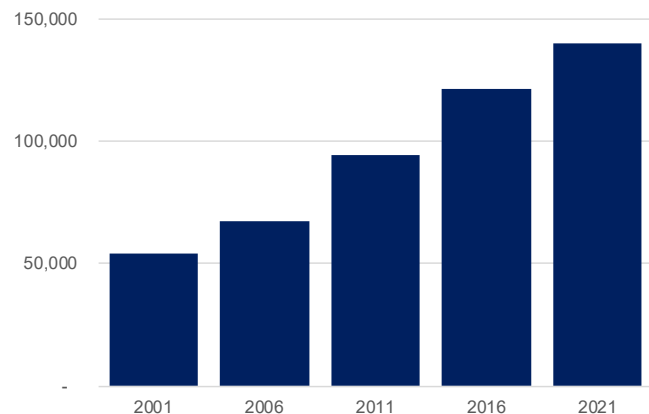
Western Australia's student enrolments from ASEAN: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- ASEAN accounted for 17% of international student enrolments in Western Australia in 2022.
- Student enrolments from ASEAN countries rose 2% to 7,482 in 2022.
- Higher education accounted for 57% of student enrolments from ASEAN countries in 2022, followed by vocational education and training (31%).

Western Australia's population born in ASEAN: as at August



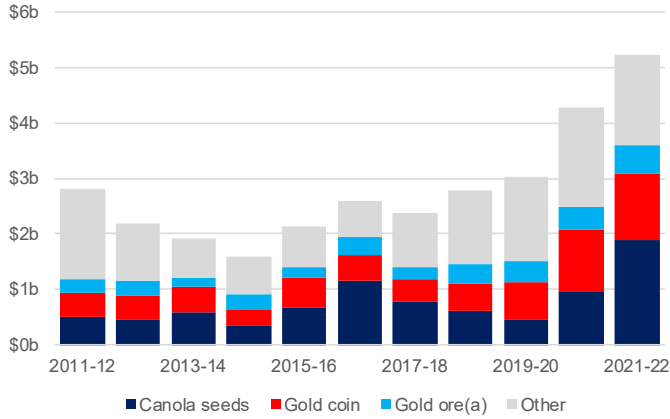
Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 140,065 residents in 2021 who were born in ASEAN countries, 16% more than in 2016.
- People born in ASEAN countries accounted for 16.4% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, above the 15.2% share in 2016.
- Western Australia had 135,514 residents with ancestry from ASEAN countries in 2021.



EUROPEAN UNION

Western Australia's exports of goods to the EU¹: financial years



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

Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- The European Union (EU) comprises Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.
- Western Australia traded \$9.9 billion of goods with the EU in 2021-22, accounting for 4% of the State's total trade in goods.
- Western Australia accounted for 13% of Australia's total trade in goods with the EU in 2021-22.
- The EU accounted for 2% of Western Australia's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 25% of Australia's goods exports to the EU in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$5.2 billion of goods to the EU in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$2.8 billion over the past 10 years.
- Canola seeds accounted for 36% of Western Australia's goods exports to the EU in 2021-22, followed by gold coin (23%) and gold ore (10%).

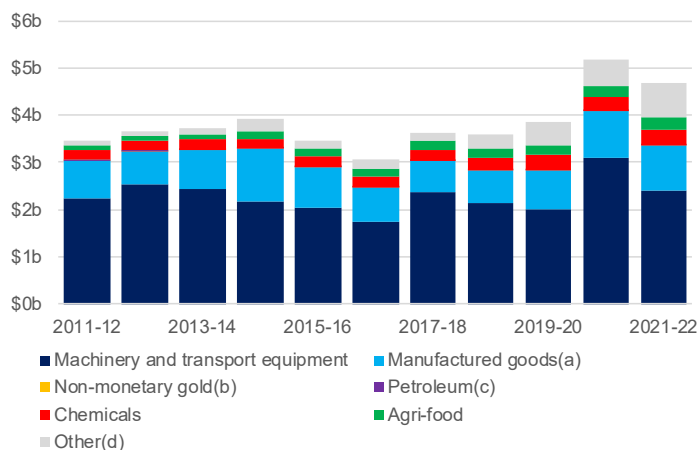
Western Australia's major goods exported to the EU: 2021-22 financial year

	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)
Canola seeds	1,882	36	+95
Gold coin	1,213	23	+9
Gold ore¹	514	10	+28
Copper ore	346	7	+86
Mineral sands²	200	4	+56
All other goods	1,073	21	-28
Total exports	5,228	100	+22

¹ May include other precious metal ore. ² Garnet, ilmenite, zircon, rutile, leucocoxene and other mineral sands.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to the EU of:
 - canola seeds rose 95% to \$1.9 billion
 - gold coin rose 9% to \$1.2 billion
 - gold ore rose 28% to \$514 million
 - copper ore rose 86% to \$346 million
 - mineral sands rose 56% to \$200 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from the EU¹: financial years



¹ The United Kingdom left the EU in January 2020 and is not included in the EU time series. (a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.

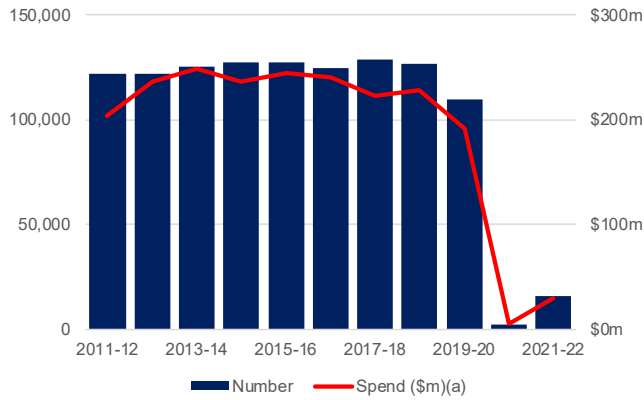
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- The EU accounted for 11% of Western Australia's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$4.7 billion of goods from the EU in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$3.9 billion over the past 10 years.
- Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 66% of Western Australia's goods imports from the EU in 2021-22, followed by manufactured goods (27%) and chemicals (10%).



EUROPEAN UNION

Western Australia's visitors from the EU¹: financial years

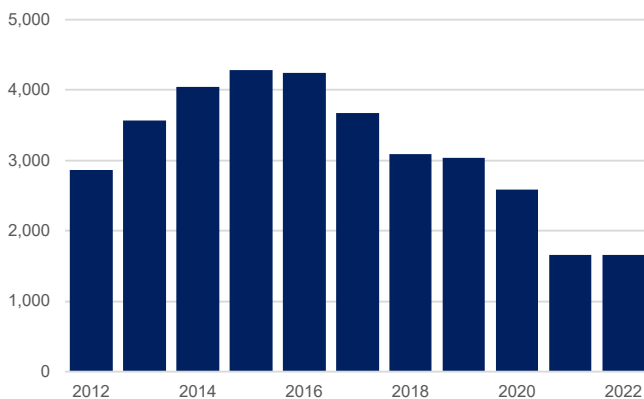


¹ The United Kingdom left the EU in January 2020 and is not included in the EU time series. Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21. (a) Includes only Germany, France, Sweden, Denmark, Italy and the Netherlands.

Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- Western Australia had 15,732 visits from EU countries in 2021-22, accounting for 13% of the State's international visits.
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Western Australia had 126,526 visits from EU countries in 2018-19, accounting for 13% of the State's international visits.
- Visitors from EU countries^(a) spent \$29 million in Western Australia in 2021-22, accounting for 6% of the State's international visitor spend.

Western Australia's student enrolments from the EU¹: calendar years

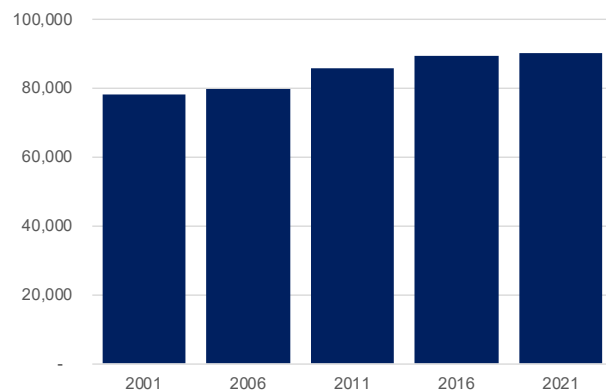


¹ The United Kingdom left the EU in January 2020 and is not included in the EU time series. Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.

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

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- The EU accounted for 4% of international student enrolments in Western Australia in 2022.
- Student enrolments from EU countries were steady at 1,664 in 2022.
- Vocational education and training accounted for 46% of student enrolments from EU countries in 2022, followed by higher education (23%).

Western Australia's population born in the EU¹: as at August



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

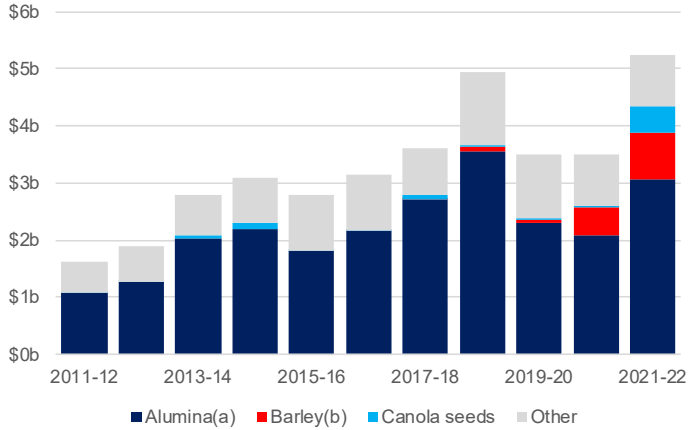
Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 90,071 residents in 2021 who were born in EU countries, 1% more than in 2016.
- People born in EU countries accounted for 10.5% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, below the 11.2% share in 2016.
- Western Australia had 657,672 residents with ancestry from EU countries in 2021.



GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL

Western Australia's exports of goods to the GCC: financial years



(a) May include bauxite. (b) Barley was a confidential export item before April 2018.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) comprises Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.
- Western Australia traded \$6.4 billion of goods with the GCC in 2021-22, accounting for 2% of the State's total trade in goods.
- Western Australia accounted for 46% of Australia's total trade in goods with the GCC in 2021-22.
- The GCC accounted for 2% of Western Australia's goods exports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia accounted for 54% of Australia's goods exports to the GCC in 2021-22.
- Western Australia exported \$5.2 billion of goods to the GCC in 2021-22, above the annual average of \$3.5 billion over the past 10 years.
- Alumina accounted for 60% of Western Australia's goods exports to the GCC in 2021-22, followed by barley (16%) and canola seeds (9%).

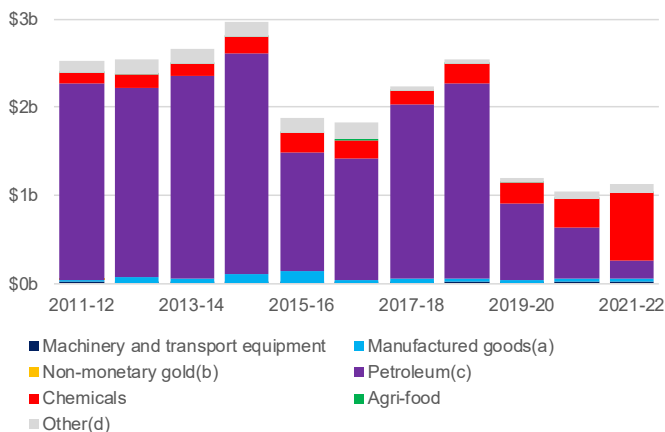
Western Australia's major goods exported to the GCC: 2021-22 financial year

	Value (\$m)	Share (%)	Annual change (%)
Alumina¹	3,058	58	+47
Barley	815	16	+69
Canola seeds	460	9	+1,080
Petroleum²	201	4	+99
Mineral sands³	184	4	+103
All other goods	521	10	-27
Total exports	5,238	100	+49

¹ May include bauxite. ² LNG, condensate, crude oil and LPG. ³ Garnet, ilmenite, zircon, rutile, leucosene and other mineral sands.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly); WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files (Bi-Annual); and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- In 2021-22, Western Australia's exports to the GCC of:
 - alumina rose 47% to \$3.1 billion
 - barley rose 69% to \$815 million
 - canola seeds rose from \$39 million to \$460 million
 - petroleum rose 99% to \$201 million
 - mineral sands rose from \$91 million to \$184 million.

Western Australia's imports of goods from the GCC: financial years



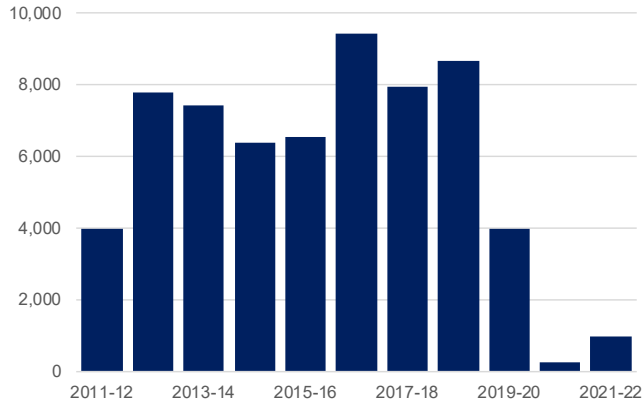
(a) Metals and metal products; rubber tyres; clothing, footwear, apparel and textiles; furniture, fixtures and fittings; non-metallic mineral products; electrical and electronic equipment; and other manufactured goods. (b) For further refining and re-export. (c) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (d) Confidential items and minerals.
Source: Based on data from ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly).

- The GCC accounted for 3% of Western Australia's goods imports in 2021-22.
- Western Australia imported \$1.1 billion of goods from the GCC in 2021-22, below the annual average of \$2.0 billion over the past 10 years.
- Chemicals accounted for 67% of Western Australia's goods imports from the GCC in 2021-22, followed by petroleum (17%) and manufactured goods (3%).



GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL

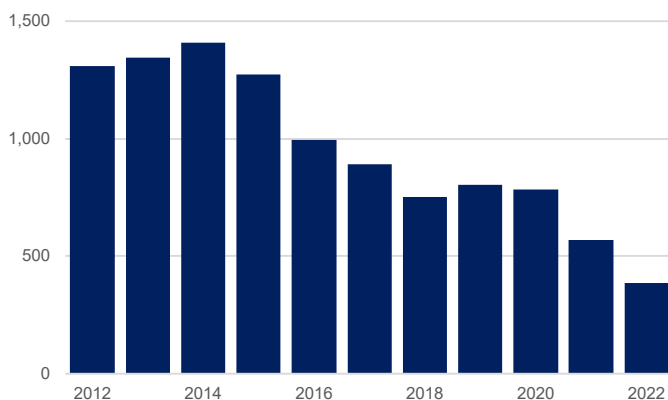
Western Australia's visitors from the GCC: financial years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international visitors in 2019-20 and 2020-21.
Source: Tourism Research Australia, International Visitor Survey (Quarterly).

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative effect on international visitors from early 2020, with international travel to Western Australia beginning to return to pre-COVID-19 arrangements only in the last few months of 2021-22.
- Western Australia had 993 visits from GCC countries in 2021-22, accounting for 1% of the State's international visits.
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Western Australia had 8,647 visits from GCC countries in 2018-19, accounting for 1% of the State's international visits.
- Statistics are not available on the total spend by Western Australia's visitors from the GCC because of a small sample size.

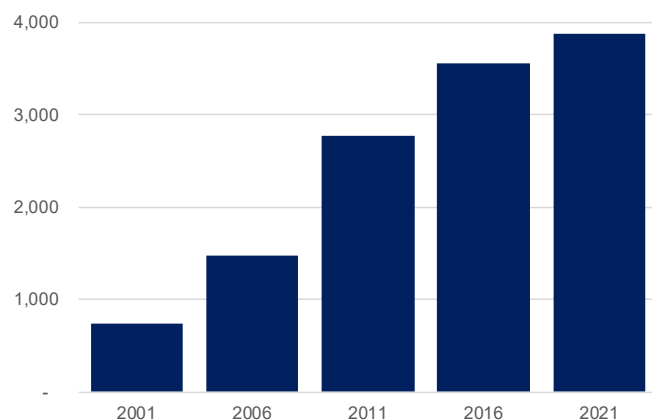
Western Australia's student enrolments from the GCC: calendar years



Note – COVID-19 travel restrictions negatively affected international student enrolments in 2020 and 2021.
Source: Australian Department of Education and Training, International students data (Monthly).

- Western Australia's international student enrolments fell significantly from many markets in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- The GCC accounted for 1% of international student enrolments in Western Australia in 2022.
- Student enrolments from GCC countries fell 32% to 386 in 2022.
- Higher education accounted for 91% of student enrolments from GCC countries in 2022.

Western Australia's population born in the GCC: as at August



Source: Based on data from ABS Census of Population and Housing (5-Yearly).

- Western Australia had 3,884 residents in 2021 who were born in GCC countries, 9% more than in 2016.
- People born in GCC countries accounted for 0.5% of Western Australia's overseas-born resident population in 2021, above the 0.4% share in 2016.
- Western Australia had 109 residents with ancestry from GCC countries in 2021.