# Teacher resource

## Trade profiles - Western Australian imports

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| **Western Australia’s imports of goods from China: Calendar years**    (a) For further refining and re-export. (b) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (c) Confidential items and minerals.  Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly). | * China was Western Australia’s largest market for goods imports in 2020. * China accounted for 18% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2020. * Western Australia imported $6.1 billion of goods from China in 2020, above the annual average of $4.5 billion over the past 10 years. * Other manufactures accounted for 36% of Western Australia’s goods imports from China in 2020, followed by machinery and transport equipment (35%) and chemicals (11%). |
| **Western Australia’s imports of goods from Japan: Calendar years**    (a) For further refining and re-export. (b) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (c) Confidential items and minerals.  Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly). | * Japan was Western Australia’s 4th largest market for goods imports in 2020. * Japan accounted for 7% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2020. * Western Australia imported $2.4 billion of goods from Japan in 2020, below the annual average of $3.0 billion over the past 10 years. * Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 64% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Japan in 2020, followed by other manufactures (22%) and gold (10%). |
| **Western Australia’s imports of goods from the**  **United Kingdom: Calendar years**    (a) For further refining and re-export. (b) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (c) Confidential items and minerals.  Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly). | * The United Kingdom was Western Australia’s 6th largest market for goods imports in 2020. * The United Kingdom accounted for 3.5% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2020. * Western Australia imported $1.2 billion of goods from the United Kingdom in 2020, above the annual average of $897 million over the past 10 years. * Other manufactures accounted for 37% of Western Australia’s goods imports from the United Kingdom in 2020, followed by machinery and transport equipment (34%) and gold (10%). |
| **Western Australia’s imports of goods from**  **South Korea: Calendar years**    Note – The high value of imports in 2017 was due to the arrival of the Prelude floating LNG plant.  (a) For further refining and re-export. (b) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (c) Confidential items and minerals.  Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly). | * South Korea was Western Australia’s 14th largest market for goods imports in 2020. * South Korea accounted for 1.8% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2020. * Western Australia imported $612 million of goods from South Korea in 2020, below the annual average of $2.4 billion over the past 10 years. * Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 62% of Western Australia’s goods imports from South Korea in 2020, followed by other manufactures (13%) and chemicals (6%) |
| **Western Australia’s imports of goods from Singapore: Calendar years**    (a) For further refining and re-export. (b) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (c) Confidential items and minerals.  Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly). | * Singapore was Western Australia’s 7th largest market for goods imports in 2020. * Singapore accounted for 3.3% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2020. * Western Australia imported $1.1 billion of goods from Singapore in 2020, below the annual average of $2.7 billion over the past 10 years. * Petroleum accounted for 71% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Singapore in 2020, followed by machinery and transport equipment (11%) and other manufactures (5%). |
| **Western Australia’s imports of goods from the**  **United States: Calendar years**    (a) For further refining and re-export. (b) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (c) Confidential items and minerals.  Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly). | * The United States was Western Australia’s 2nd largest market for goods imports in 2020. * The United States accounted for 14% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2020. * Western Australia imported $4.6 billion of goods from the United States in 2020, above the annual average of $3.4 billion over the past 10 years. * Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 45% of Western Australia’s goods imports from the United States in 2020, followed by gold (16%) and petroleum (15%). |
| **Western Australia’s imports of goods from Taiwan: Calendar years**    (a) For further refining and re-export. (b) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (c) Confidential items and minerals.  Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly). | * Taiwan was Western Australia’s 26th largest market for goods imports in 2020. * Taiwan accounted for 0.8% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2020. * Western Australia imported $280 million of goods from Taiwan in 2020, below the annual average of $300 million over the past 10 years. * Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 28% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Taiwan in 2020, followed by other manufactures (27%) and petroleum (20%). |
| **Western Australia’s imports of goods from**  **Hong Kong: Calendar years**    (a) For further refining and re-export. (b) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (c) Confidential items and minerals.  Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly). | * Hong Kong was Western Australia’s 16th largest market for goods imports in 2020. * Hong Kong accounted for 1.6% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2020. * Western Australia imported $517 million of goods from Hong Kong in 2020, above the annual average of $146 million over the past 10 years. * Other manufactures accounted for 59% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Hong Kong in 2020, followed by gold (34%) and machinery and transport equipment (5%). |
| **Western Australia’s imports of goods from Indonesia: Calendar years**    (a) For further refining and re-export. (b) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (c) Confidential items and minerals.  Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly). | * Indonesia was Western Australia’s 8th largest market for goods imports in 2020. * Indonesia accounted for 3.2% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2020. * Western Australia imported $1.1 billion of goods from Indonesia in 2020, below the annual average of $1.5 billion over the past 10 years. * Gold accounted for 35% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Indonesia in 2020, followed by petroleum (26%) and other manufactures (18%). |
| **Western Australia’s imports of goods from Germany: Calendar years**    (a) For further refining and re-export. (b) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (c) Confidential items and minerals.  Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly). | * Germany was Western Australia’s 9th largest market for goods imports in 2020. * Germany accounted for 2.9% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2020. * Western Australia imported $1.0 billion of goods from Germany in 2020, in line with the annual average of $1.0 billion over the past 10 years. * Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 64% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Germany in 2020, followed by other manufactures (15%) and chemicals (5%). |
| **Western Australia’s imports of goods from Thailand: Calendar years**    (a) For further refining and re-export. (b) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (c) Confidential items and minerals.  Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly). | * Thailand was Western Australia’s 3rd largest market for goods imports in 2020. * Thailand accounted for 8% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2020. * Western Australia imported $2.7 billion of goods from Thailand in 2020, above the annual average of $1.7 billion over the past 10 years. * Gold accounted for 54% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Thailand in 2020, followed by machinery and transport equipment (30%) and other manufactures (7%). |
| **Western Australia’s imports of goods from India:**  **Calendar years**    (a) For further refining and re-export. (b) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (c) Confidential items and minerals.  Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly). | * India was Western Australia’s 11th largest market for goods imports in 2020. * India accounted for 2.3% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2020. * Western Australia imported $747 million of goods from India in 2020, above the annual average of $403 million over the past 10 years. * Petroleum accounted for 50% of Western Australia’s goods imports from India in 2020, followed by other manufactures (23%) and machinery and transport equipment (10%). |
| **Western Australia’s imports of goods from Vietnam: Calendar years**    (a) For further refining and re-export. (b) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (c) Confidential items and minerals.  Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly). | * Vietnam was Western Australia’s 23rd largest market for goods imports in 2020. * Vietnam accounted for 1.0% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2020. * Western Australia imported $325 million of goods from Vietnam in 2020, above the annual average of $271 million over the past 10 years. * Other manufactures accounted for 41% of Western Australia’s goods imports from Vietnam in 2020, followed by machinery and transport equipment (21%) and agri-food (16%). |
| **Western Australia’s imports of goods from the Philippines: Calendar years**    (a) For further refining and re-export. (b) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (c) Confidential items and minerals.  Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly). | * The Philippines was Western Australia’s 48th largest market for goods imports in 2020. * The Philippines accounted for 0.1% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2020. * Western Australia imported $49 million of goods from the Philippines in 2020, below the annual average of $76 million over the past 10 years. * Gold accounted for 32% of Western Australia’s goods imports from the Philippines in 2020, followed by machinery and transport equipment (31%) and agri-food (15%). |
| **Western Australia’s imports of goods from ASEAN: Calendar years**    (a) For further refining and re-export. (b) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (c) Confidential items and minerals.  Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly). | * ASEAN accounted for 22% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2020. * Western Australia imported $7.1 billion of goods from ASEAN in 2020, below the annual average of $8.5 billion over the past 10 years. * Petroleum accounted for 31% of Western Australia’s goods imports from ASEAN in 2020, followed by gold (27%) and machinery and transport equipment (19%). |
| **Western Australia’s imports of goods from the EU: Calendar years**    (a) For further refining and re-export. (b) Crude and refined petroleum oils. (c) Confidential items and minerals.  Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (Monthly). | * The EU accounted for 12% of Western Australia’s goods imports in 2020. * Western Australia imported $4.0 billion of goods from the EU in 2020, above the annual average of $3.6 billion over the past 10 years. * Machinery and transport equipment accounted for 65% of Western Australia’s goods imports from the EU in 2020, followed by other manufactures (29%) and chemicals (10%). |

## Acknowledgement **References**

Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DJTSI), Government of Western Australia, April 2021, ‘Western Australia’s economy and international trade’ < <https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/western-australias-economy-and-international-trade>> accessed on 22 June 2021