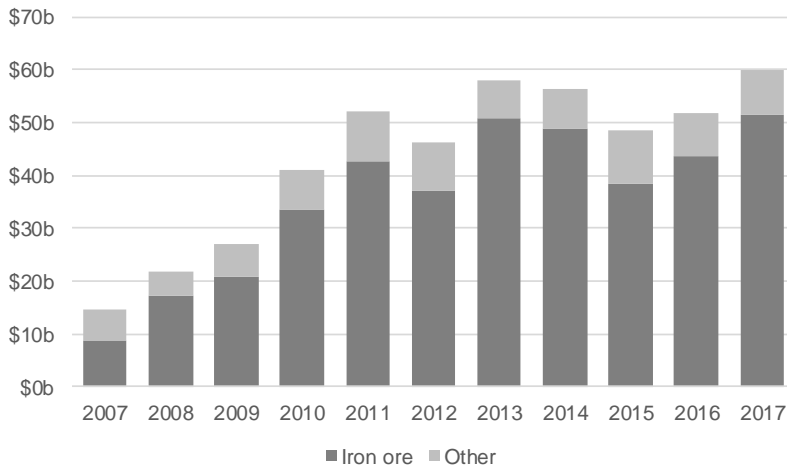




Merchandise exports to China



Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services.

- China has been Western Australia's largest market for merchandise exports since 2006.
- In 2017, China accounted for 49 per cent of the State's merchandise exports.
- Western Australia accounted for 60 per cent of Australia's merchandise exports to China in 2017.
- Western Australia's merchandise exports to China rose 16 per cent to \$60.1 billion in 2017, above annual average growth of 15 per cent over the past ten years.
- Iron ore accounted for 85 per cent of Western Australia's merchandise exports to China in 2017, followed by petroleum (3 per cent).

Western Australia's major trading partners: 2017

| Exports | | | | Imports | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------|------------|---------|---------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Rank | Country | \$billion | Share (%) | Rank | Country | \$billion | Share (%) |
| 1 | China ¹ | 60.1 | 49 | 1 | South Korea | 8.8 | 23 |
| 2 | Japan | 16.5 | 13 | 2 | China ¹ | 4.1 | 11 |
| 3 | Hong Kong ² | 8.6 | 7 | 3 | Japan | 3.9 | 10 |
| 4 | South Korea | 7.1 | 6 | 4 | PNG | 3.2 | 8 |
| 5 | Singapore | 3.6 | 3 | 5 | Malaysia | 2.5 | 7 |
| | Other | 27.4 | 22 | | Other | 15.6 | 41 |
| | Total | 123.2 | 100 | | Total | 38.1 | 100 |

¹ Excludes Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan. ² Special Administrative Region of China.
Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services.

Major minerals and petroleum exports to China: 2017

| Commodity | \$million | Share (%) | Annual change (%) | Rank as WA market |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Iron ore | 51,319 | 85 | 18 | 1 |
| Petroleum ¹ | 2,100 | 3 | 20 | 3 |
| Lithium ² | 1,143 | 2 | 352 | 1 |
| Gold | 1,133 | 2 | -53 | 3 |
| Base metals ³ | 760 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Nickel | 518 | 1 | 23 | 1 |
| Alumina ⁴ | 230 | 0.4 | -31 | 8 |
| Mineral sands ⁵ | 224 | 0.4 | 127 | 1 |
| Precious metals ⁶ | 83 | 0.1 | -46 | 5 |
| All other exports ⁷ | 2,567 | 4 | 16 | - |
| Total exports⁸ | 60,075 | 100 | 16 | 1 |

¹ LNG, crude oil, condensate and LPG. ² Mainly Spodumene. Includes other crude minerals. ³ Copper, lead and zinc ores and concentrates. ⁴ Includes bauxite. ⁵ Garnet, ilmenite, zircon, rutile, leucocoxene and other mineral sands. ⁶ Excludes gold and silver. ⁷ Other minerals, chemicals, agricultural and food, machinery and equipment, and other manufactured goods. ⁸ Total merchandise exports of minerals, petroleum, chemicals, agricultural and food, machinery and equipment, and other manufactured goods.
Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services; WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Resource Data Files; and WA Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

- Mineral and petroleum commodities accounted for 96 per cent of Western Australia's merchandise exports to China in 2017.
- China was Western Australia's largest export market for iron ore, lithium, base metals, nickel and mineral sands in 2017.
- In 2017, Western Australia's exports to China of:
 - iron ore rose 18 per cent to \$51.3 billion.
 - petroleum rose 20 per cent to \$2.1 billion.
 - lithium and other crude minerals rose 352 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

Major agricultural and food exports to China: 2016-17

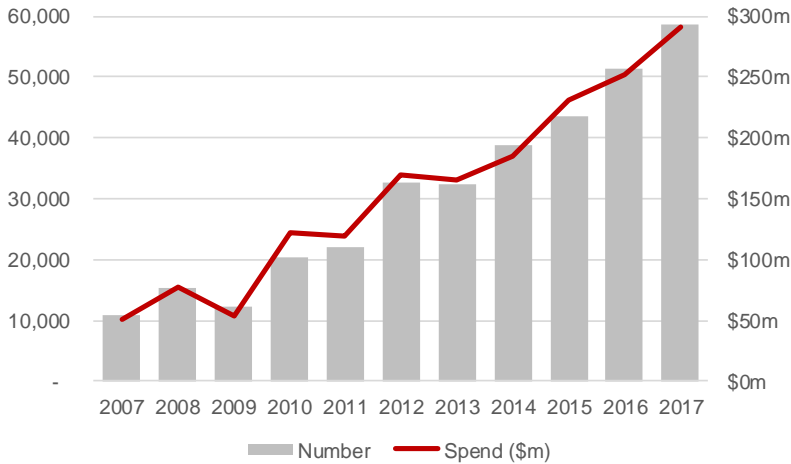
| Commodity | \$million | Share (%) | Rank as WA market |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|
| Barley | 700 | 37 | 1 |
| Wool | 494 | 26 | 1 |
| Wheat | 204 | 11 | 6 |
| Oats | 82 | 4 | 1 |
| Canola seeds | 68 | 4 | 4 |
| All other agri-food exports | 338 | 18 | - |
| Total agri-food exports | 1,886 | 100 | 1 |

Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services.

- China was Western Australia's largest market for agricultural and food exports in 2016-17, accounting for 22 per cent (\$1.9 billion) of the State's agricultural and food exports.
- China was Western Australia's largest market for barley, wool and oats exports in 2016-17.



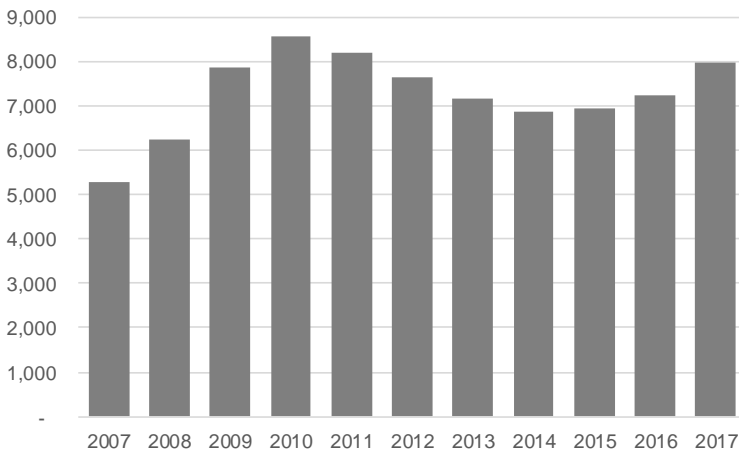
Chinese visitors to Western Australia



Source: Tourism Research Australia, International and National Visitor Surveys.

- China was Western Australia's 6th largest market for international visitors in 2017, accounting for 6 per cent of the State's international visitors.
- Chinese visitors to Western Australia rose 14 per cent to 58,600 in 2017.
- Chinese visitors were Western Australia's largest spenders in 2017, accounting for 13 per cent of the total international visitor spend.
- Chinese visitor spending in Western Australia rose 16 per cent to \$291 million in 2017.
- Chinese visitors to Western Australia spent \$4,970 on average per visit in 2017, the highest among international visitors.

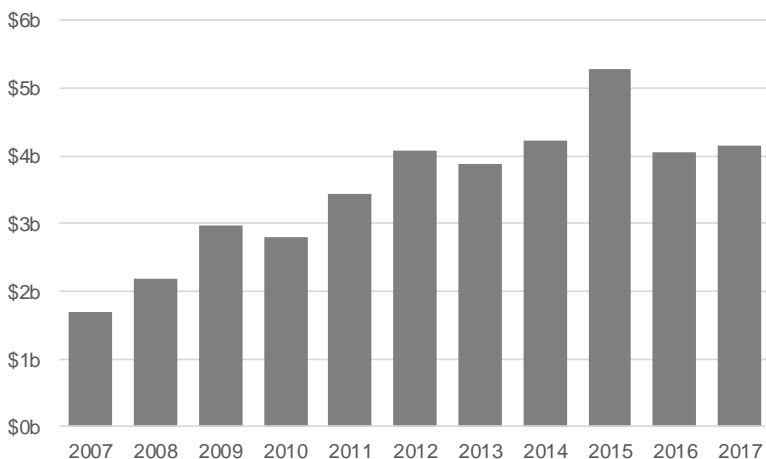
Chinese students enrolled in Western Australia



Source: Department of Education and Training, International Students Data.

- China was Western Australia's 2nd largest market for international students in 2017, accounting for 15 per cent of the State's international student enrolments.
- The number of Chinese students enrolled in Western Australia rose 10 per cent to 7,964 in 2017.
- Higher education accounted for 62 per cent of Chinese student enrolments in Western Australia in 2017, followed by intensive English language courses (22 per cent), vocational education and training (6 per cent), non-award courses, such as foundation courses or study abroad and exchange programs (5 per cent) and schools (4 per cent).

Merchandise imports from China



Source: ABS 5368.0 International Trade in Goods and Services.

- China was Western Australia's 2nd largest import market in 2017, accounting for 11 per cent of the State's merchandise imports.
- Western Australia's merchandise imports from China rose 2 per cent to \$4.1 billion in 2017.
- Refined petroleum oils accounted for 6 per cent (\$262 million) of Western Australia's merchandise imports from China in 2017, followed by furniture (5 per cent).