

EXPORT OF MANPOWER ANALYSIS, 2017



**Bureau of
Emigration &
Overseas Employment**

SECTION 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

It is evident from history that the journey of migration started by the first ever human coming to earth. He wandered throughout the world in search of his betterment. The mankind later started living in different groups in order to achieve common goals. With the passage of time, to meet the daily needs, people became nomads and they used to settle at places where there was water in abundance.

Before partition of Sub-Continent, Great Britain changed the entire concept of migration and incepted various mega projects such as railways, roads, dams etc. After their departure, the people of Pakistan hence, were mainly inclined towards migrating to United Kingdom because of their economic veracity. Prior to 70s, Pakistanis used to proceed towards UK, Europe and USA for a better livelihood.

The world later witnessed the economic prosperity in Gulf Cooperation Council Countries in early 70s with the discovery of Black Gold (Crude Oil). A lot of developmental activities were started by the GCC countries particularly Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and United Arab Emirates (UAE), to economically lift their countries. The population of GCC countries was meager in number hence, they decided to recruit manpower from South Asian countries because of their audacity, experience and keenness to work.

The Government of Pakistan preempted the future developmental activities of GCC and decided to take benefit from it. In this regard, Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BE&OE) was established on 1st October, 1971 by merging three departments; Protector of Emigrants, Directorate of Seamen Welfare and

National Manpower Council. 3534 Pakistanis proceeded during first three months of the Bureau's inception (October, 1971 to December, 1971). BE&OE initially functioned under Emigration Act, 1922 and Rules, 1959 which were abrogated after the promulgation of Emigration Ordinance, 1979 and Emigration Rules, 1979.

1.2 Report Objectives

The major objective of the current report is to analyse the overall performance of Bureau and its seven regional offices i.e. Protectorates of Emigrants during the year 2017. The report covers the following specific objectives: -

- I. To compare & analyze trends of manpower export to different manpower importing countries during 2017 with reference to 2016.
- II. To highlight the steps taken by BE&OE to improve and facilitate the emigration process.
- III. To suggest measures to capture the future market avenues/export/manpower export for overseas employment.

1.3 Functions of Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment

Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment is performing various functions for promotion of Pakistani manpower to different countries. Bureau controls and regulates the emigration process under the Emigration Ordinance, 1979, Emigration Rules, 1979 and Procedure devised under Emigration Laws. Moreover, it looks after the welfare and facilitation of the emigrants. Pre and Post departure orientation of emigrants is one of the key functions of the Bureau. It also monitors, supervises and processes Overseas Employment Promoters (OEPs) licenses. It is mandatory for Pakistani workers to get insurance coverage before proceeding abroad. Bureau is managing the State Life Emigrants Insurance Fund (SLEIF). Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment plays a key role in devising Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with manpower importing countries for

export of manpower and it advises the Federal Government on emigration procedures and policies.

1.4 Organization

Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment is comprised of Directorate of Administration/Establishment, Operation, Research, Coordination, Finance and Information Technology.

1.5 Protectorate of Emigrants (PE)

There are seven regional offices named “Protectorates of Emigrants” operating in Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Multan, Malakand and Quetta. These Protectorates are performing various functions under the Rule-4 of Emigration Rules, 1979. P.E offices process all private sector employment demands of OEPs according to the procedure laid down under Emigration Laws and monitor & supervise the working of OEPs. They provide Pre-Departure orientation/briefings to the migrant workers.

1.6 Community Welfare Attaches (CWA) Offices

The Government of Pakistan has appointed 21 Community Welfare Attachés (CWA) in 15 different countries, under Section 7 of Emigration Ordinance, 1979. These CWAs perform their duties under Rule 30 of Emigration Rules, 1979 to safeguard the interest of migrant workers working/residing in Countries of Destination (COD).

SECTION 2

PERFORMANCE OF BUREAU OF EMIGRATION AND OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

This section lists the overall performance of Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment(H.Q) and its regional offices namely “Protectorates of Emigrants” during the year 2017 in terms of Pakistani manpower export to other countries. It highlights the patterns/trends of migration with comparative analysis of 2016 and 2017 as well as month-wise, country-wise, region-wise, district-wise and category-wise analysis. Further, it discusses the skill composition of emigrants with top Countries of Destination (COD) along with inward remittances by Overseas Pakistanis. It also highlights the reasons of decline of manpower export particularly in GCC Countries.

2.1 Region Wise Distribution of Pakistan’s Manpower (1971-2017)

S.#	Countries	1971-2017	Percentage
1	GCC Countries	9721498	96.18%
2	Other Middle Eastern Countries	104035	1.03%
3	Africa	98690	0.98%
4	Malaysia	87434	0.87%
5	EU Countries	32276	0.32%
6	South Korea	15459	0.15%
7	Others	47814	0.47%
	Total	10107206	100.00%

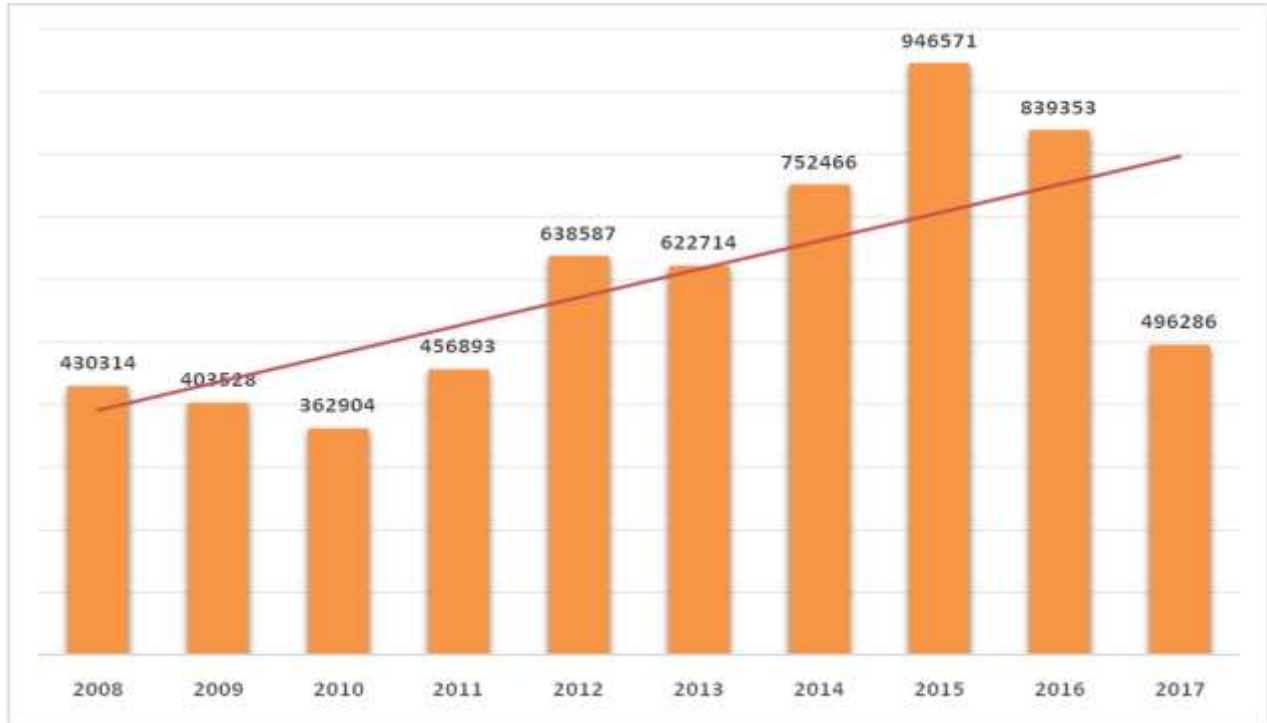
The above table shows the concentration of Pakistani migrant workers across the globe. As a populous country having surplus workforce, Pakistan has been providing labor force to different parts of the world and 10.1 million Pakistanis

were registered through Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BE&OE) during 1971 to 2017. Pakistani migrant workers can be found in almost all countries of the globe however majority of them is concentrated in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. An overwhelmingly large reliance on these countries for jobs (and remittances) is a cause of concern for Pakistan due to the heightened vulnerability associated with having so many workers in a few places that are not immune to economic fluctuations.¹

Apart from GCC, Malaysia has emerged as a potential destination source country for Pakistani migrant workers in recent years but it cannot be considered as an alternate market to Gulf countries as yet. Prior to 1970s, the flow of Pakistani migrant workers was mostly towards European countries particularly United Kingdom and USA. The oil boom in early 70s in the Gulf region was the era of economic and infrastructure development in the region which changed the pattern of international migration. The South Asian countries especially Pakistan, India and Bangladesh were major origin countries from where majority of the workforce proceeded towards GCC countries.

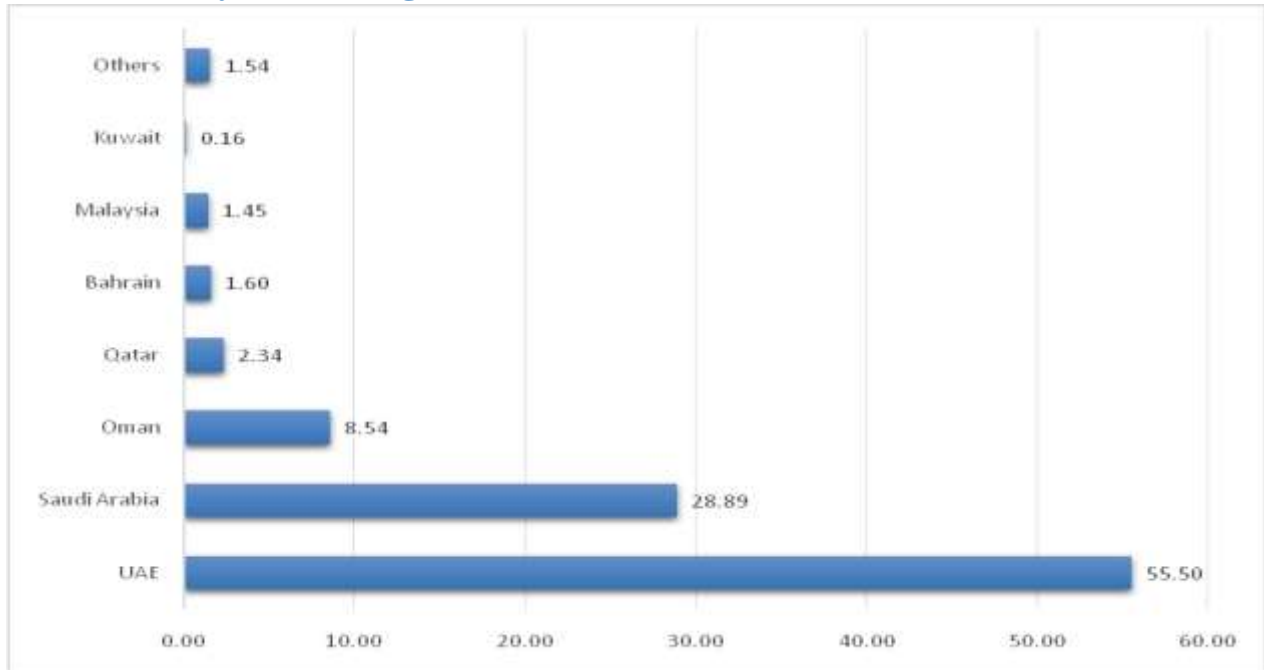
¹From Pakistan to the Gulf region: An analysis of links between labour markets, skills and the migration cycle, ILO

2.2 Annual Flow of Pakistani Emigrants (2008-2017)



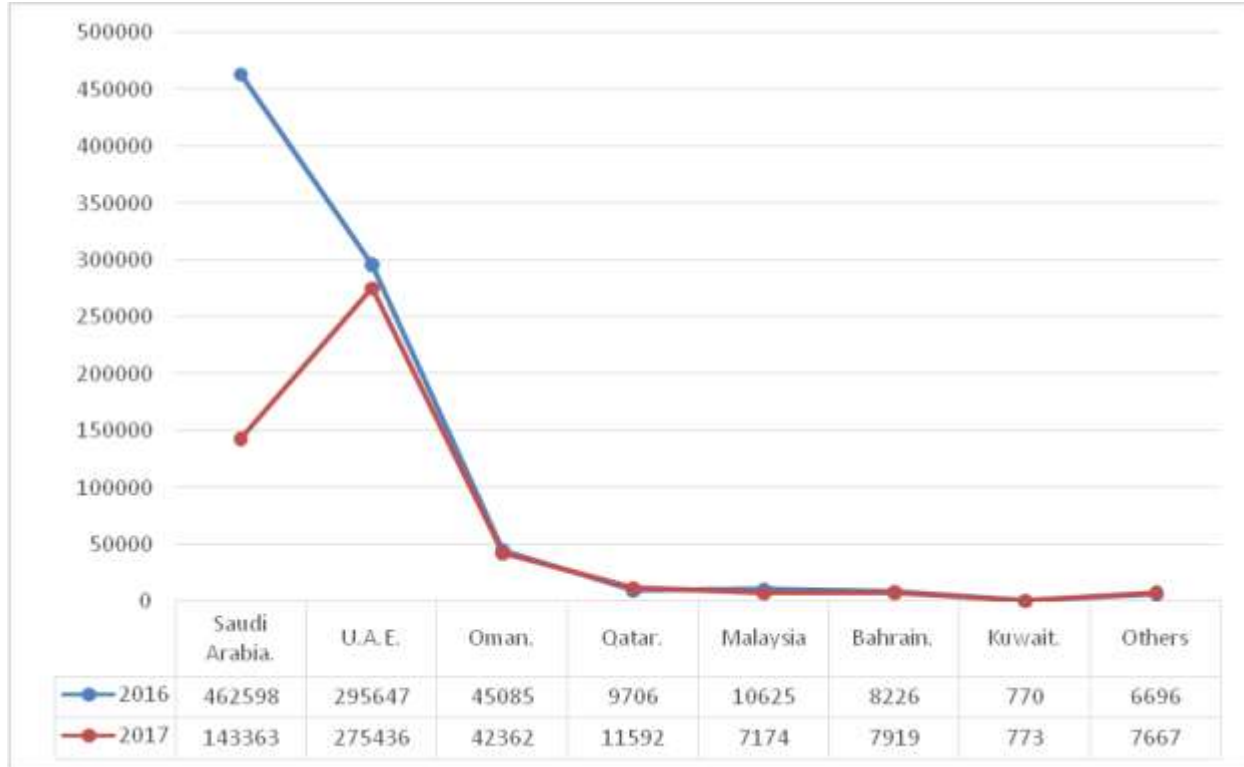
The above graph indicates the emigration pattern of previous ten years. It is evident that the increasing trend of export of manpower started from 2012 onwards and the year 2015 witnessed the highest growth. Declining trend was observed in year 2016 which further declined in year 2017 when 496,286 emigrants proceeded abroad for employment. It shows an overall decline of 40.87% in terms of percentage as compared to 2016. The emigration statistics of 2017 are almost showing similar pattern as it was during the years 2008 to 2011. The decline in export of manpower is a concern for Pakistan because overseas workers contribute a lot in the form of foreign remittances to support Pakistan economic system. Overseas workers remittances are the important source of foreign exchange earnings and play a major role to stabilize the economy by covering up trade deficit.

2.3 Country Wise Emigration Trend in 2017.



The emigration pattern of 2017 indicates that the United Arab Emirates (UAE) is the largest destination country for Pakistani emigrants where more than 55 percent of the emigrants proceeded for employment followed by Saudi Arabia (28.89%), Oman (8.54%), Qatar (2.34%), Bahrain (1.60%), Malaysia (1.45%) and Kuwait (0.16%). It is interesting to note that traditionally Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) was leading country in the emigration chart in terms of numbers however in year 2017 the trend has changed. In fact, the major decline of manpower export was observed in KSA, while UAE has sustained the manpower intake from Pakistan. The emigration statistics of year 2017 have kept UAE on top of the chart and KSA in second slot as evident from the above graph. Altogether, about 84% of the total emigrants proceeded to these two countries (UAE and KSA) in 2017. GCC countries are still the major destination countries for Pakistani migrant workers but the changing dynamics of Gulf economies after fall of oil prices have posed a challenging situation for Pakistani work force especially for unskilled and semi-skilled.

2.4 Country Wise Comparative Analysis of Migrant Workers (2016&2017)



The above graph shows, country wise comparative analysis of migrant workers during years 2016 and 2017. It is evident that there is a major decline in manpower export to Saudi Arabia where only 143,368 emigrants proceeded for employment in year 2017. It shows the decline of 319,235 (69%) emigrants as compared to year 2016. On the other hand, manpower export to UAE witnessed a small decline in year 2017 as compared to KSA. However reports suggest that it may also be affected in case of UAE, if the UAE government starts crackdown against the investments of around \$8 billion in the UAE's real estate market by Pakistanis. Apart from Saudi Arabia, export of manpower has sustained in other GCC countries in year 2017 as shown in the above graph. In recent years, Malaysia emerged as an important destination country for Pakistani workers but in 2017 a decline of 32% manpower export towards Malaysia was witnessed in comparison to year 2016. An increasing trend was observed in Qatar which is a positive sign

since Qatar has announced 0.1 million jobs for Pakistani workers for its upcoming FIFA world cup 2022.

Saudi Arabia has been the top destination country for Pakistani emigrants for last many decades. The situation has now changed partly due to Vision 2030 wherein native population is being encouraged in job market and trades whereas employment of expatriates have been reduced.

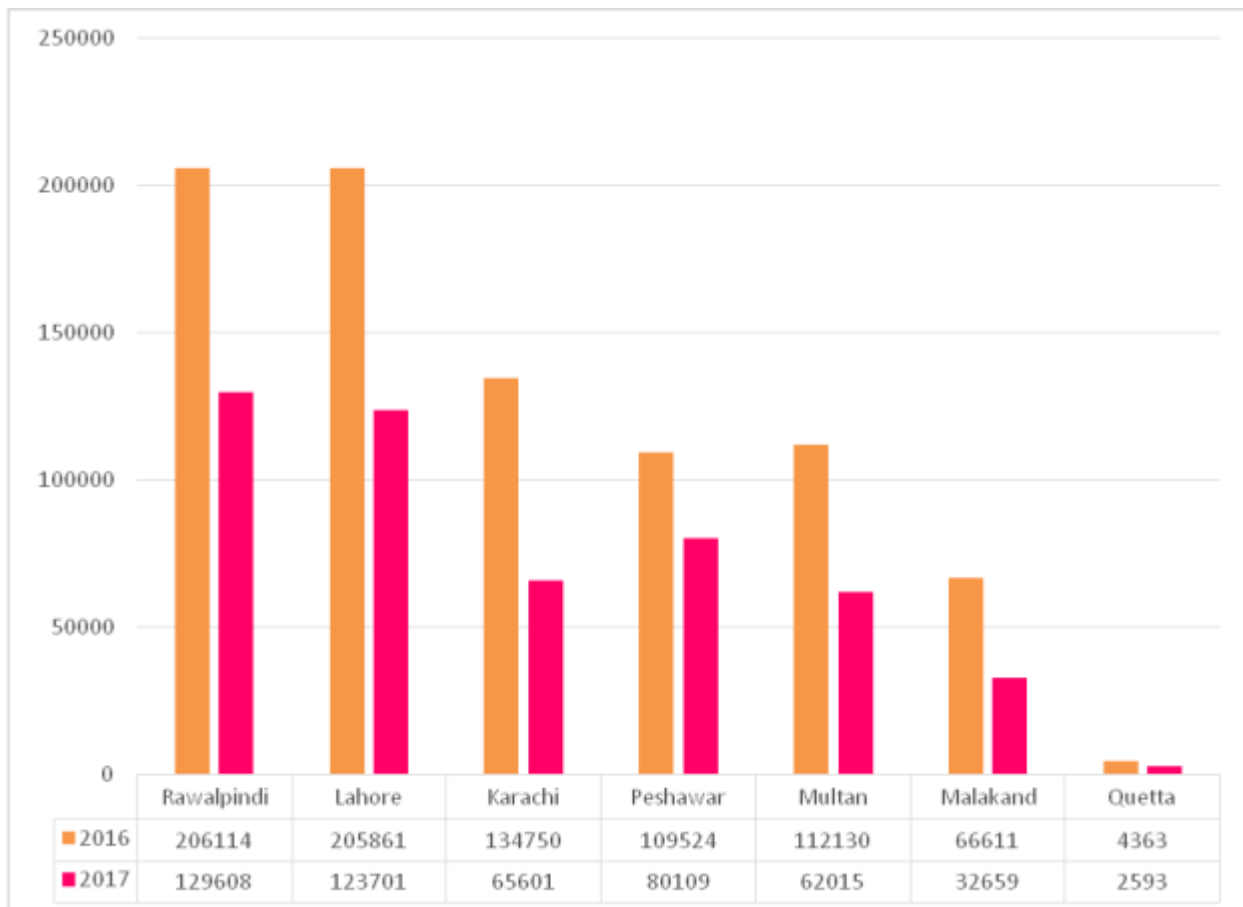
2.5 Month Wise Emigration Trend (2016&2017)



Monthly comparative analysis of 2016 & 2017 shows the declining pattern across the year 2017. The above graph indicates that the month of March 2017 is at the top of the chart when 49,499 emigrants proceeded abroad. While the least number of emigrants were recorded during the month of June 2017 when only 28,693 migrants proceeded abroad. In year 2016, maximum number (96,348) of the emigrants proceeded abroad during the month of March. The above graph shows

almost a similar trend of manpower export during the month of October in both the years 2016 & 2017. It is interesting to note that majority of the emigrants proceeded abroad during the months of March, April and May in both years.

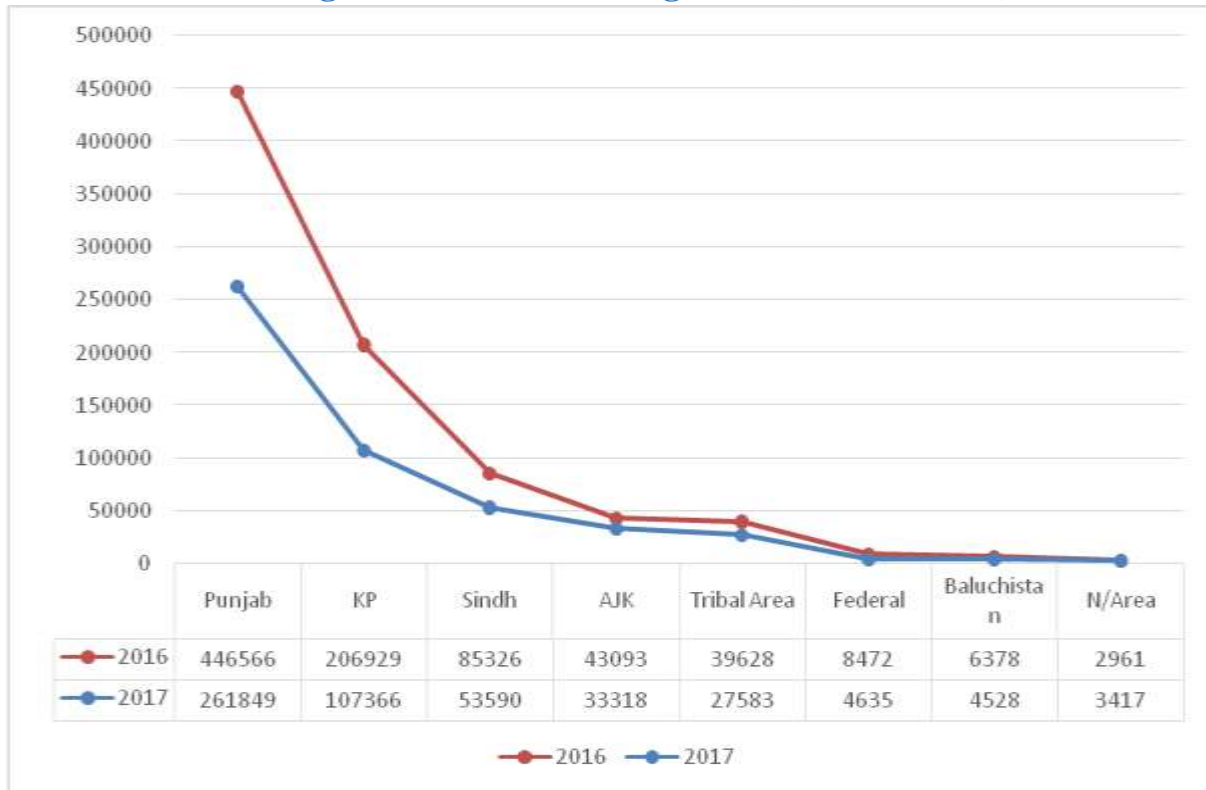
2.6 Protectorates Wise Emigrants Comparison (2016&2017)



As mentioned earlier there are seven regional offices called Protectorate of Emigrants operating in the country. In year 2017, the declining trend can be seen in all the P.E offices. Majority of the emigrants were registered through P.E Rawalpindi followed by Lahore, Peshawar, Karachi, Multan, Malakand and Quetta. Major decline in percentage terms was observed in P.E Karachi (51.32%) followed by Malakand (50.97%), Multan (44.69%), Quetta (40.57%), Lahore (39.91%) and Rawalpindi (37.12%). In terms of numbers, major decline was

witnessed in P.E Lahore (82,160) followed by Rawalpindi (76,506), Karachi (69,149), Multan (50,115), Malakand (33,952), Peshawar (29,415) and Quetta (1770).

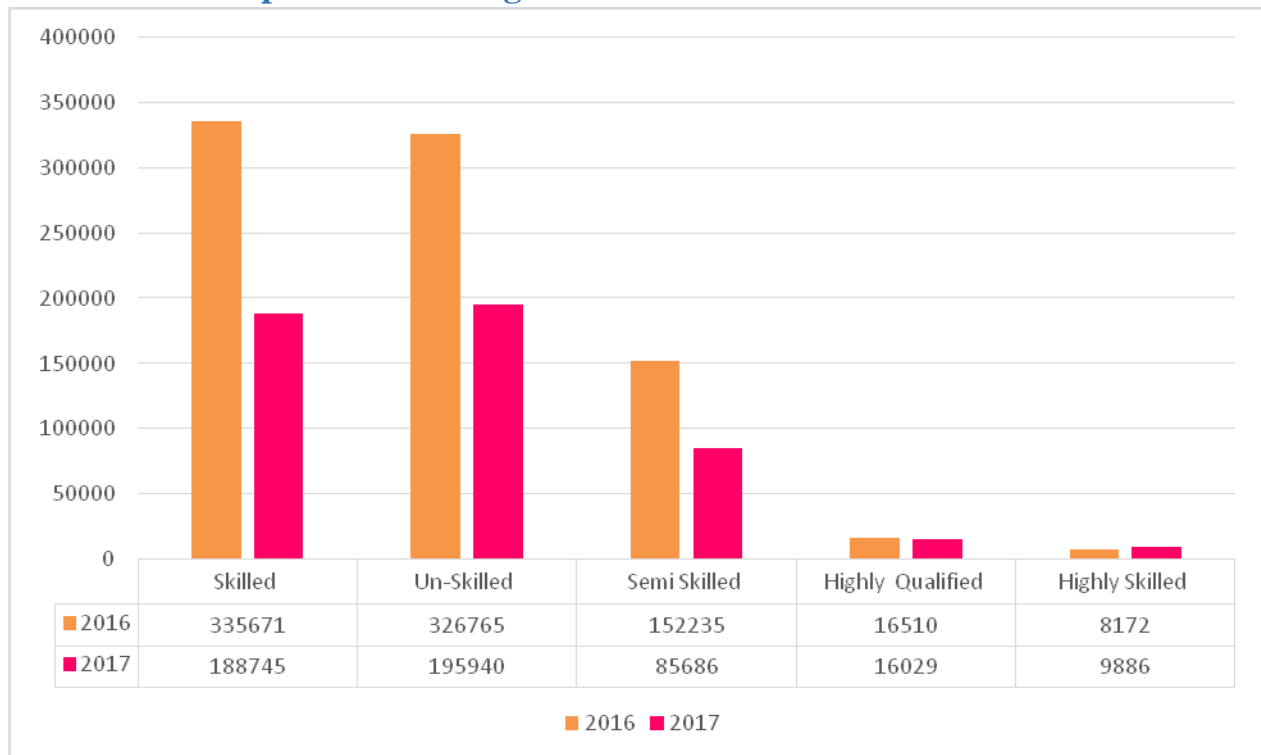
2.7 Provincial/Regional Pattern of Emigration (2016 & 2017)



The above graph shows the province/regional pattern of emigration in 2016 & 2017. During 2017, majority of the emigrants proceeded abroad were from Punjab followed by KP, Sindh, AJK, Tribal areas, Federal capital, Balochistan and Northern areas. The trend line of 2017 is showing declining pattern across the country except northern areas where 15.40% increasing trend was observed. In 2017, Punjab witnessed a decline of 41.36 % followed by KP (48.11%), Sindh (37.19%), and AJK (22.68%), Tribal Area (30.40%), Federal capital (45.29%) and Balochistan (29.01%). Punjab is the largest province in terms of population and its share in migration is also according to its population size. During 2017, about

53 % of the migrants proceeded abroad from Punjab. On the other hand, KP stands on second position in terms of migration but it is on third position as per population statistics. It indicates that people of KP are more attracted towards foreign employment.

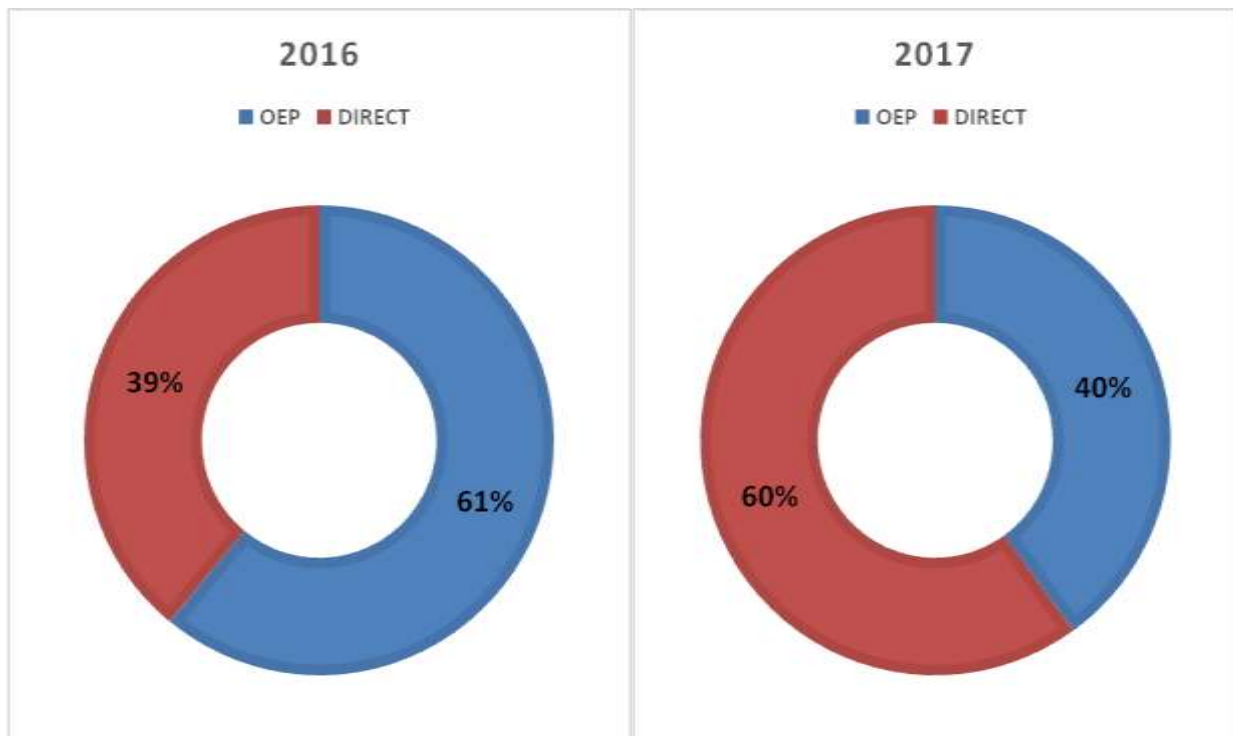
2.8 Skill Composition of Emigrants 2016&2017



Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment also compiles the data of migrant workers proceeding abroad in various trades/occupation. This data is categorised in five skill sets i.e. Skilled, unskilled, semi-skilled, highly qualified and highly skilled. The above mentioned graph shows the comparative analysis of these skill sets in previous two years. It is evident that declining trend can be seen in the categories such as skilled, un-skilled and semi- skilled while emigration trend is being sustained in highly qualified category and increasing pattern was witnessed in highly skilled group. It can be inferred from above results that Gulfization policy introduced by GCC countries has created challenging situation for

expatriate workers. The scope for low skilled workers is declining and competition among expatriates would increase. The upskilling and certification of workforce is the pressing need of the time to meet the international standard and demand. In this regard the role of NAVTTC, TEVTA's and Higher Education Commission (HEC) is crucial to produce skilled and qualified workforce. In this regard the formation of the Committee on Skill up- gradation under Prime Minister Directive is a positive step in which all relevant stakeholders are its members. Moreover, efforts are required at Government to Government level to grab employment opportunities for Pakistani workforce.

2.9 Mode of Employment (2016&2017)



According to Emigration Ordinance 1979 and Emigration Rules 1979, an emigrant can proceed abroad for employment in two ways. One is through registered overseas employment promoters (OEP's) and other through direct method (through

his/her own effort). During year 2016, out of total emigrants 61% of the emigrants proceeded abroad through OEP's and 39% on direct employment. But in 2017, the mode of employment trend is vice versa as it is evident in the figure 2.9. As KSA is the largest destination source country for Pakistani migrant workers where majority of workers proceeded through OEP's. The decline of manpower export to KSA also negatively affected the business activities of OEP's particularly for those who dealt with manpower proceeding towards KSA. The emigration statistics of BE&OE indicate that the trend of direct employment is more towards European countries whereas trend of export of manpower towards GCC is mainly through OEP's except UAE where majority of the emigrants proceed through direct employment visa.

2.10 Top 10 Districts for Manpower Export during 2016 and 2017

S.No.	2016	Number of Emigrants	2017	Number of Emigrants
1	Karachi	36639	Karachi	29687
2	Sialkot	36016	Sialkot	23036
3	Gujranwala	31464	Gujranwala	17857
4	Faisalabad	27213	Lahore	17301
5	Lahore	26237	Faisalabad	14443
6	Swat	25389	Swat	11074
7	Lower Dir	25158	Dera Ghazi Khan	9566
8	Dera Ghazi Khan	24914	Rawalpindi	9339
9	Rawalpindi	17679	Lower Dir	8800
10	Multan	15992	Mardan	8372

The above table shows the top 10 districts of 2016 and 2017 in terms of export of manpower. It can be observed that Karachi, Sialkot and Gujranwala are the leading

districts in both the years but declining trend can also be seen in these districts during 2017. The top districts in terms of emigration are almost the same in 2017 with little change in their positions except Mardan which stands on 10th position replacing Multan. In the above mentioned list, six districts are from Punjab, three from KP and one from Sindh.

2.11 Occupation Wise Comparative Analysis (2016 and 2017)

(A) Most in demand categories in 2017 (% wise)

Sr.No.	CATEGORY	2016	2017	DIFFERENCE	PERCENTAGE
1	Artist	20	742	722	3,610.00
2	Photographer	19	433	414	2,178.95
3	Secy/S.grapher	276	1345	1,069	387.32
4	Pharmacist	365	1217	852	233.42
5	Teacher	1203	1854	651	54.11
6	Cable Jointer	1555	2386	831	53.44
7	Blacksmith	1700	2242	542	31.88
8	Storekeeper	3324	4311	987	29.69
9	Goldsmith	1029	1270	241	23.42
10	Accountant	4768	5856	1,088	22.82

The above table shows the increasing pattern in various trades during the year 2017. It indicates that the job categories such as artist, photographer, pharmacist, teachers, cable jointer, blacksmith, storekeeper, goldsmith and accountant witnessed increasing trend in 2017 as compared to 2016. Though the increase in

above mentioned trades is not much in terms of numbers but it shows a positive trend when calculated in terms of percentage.

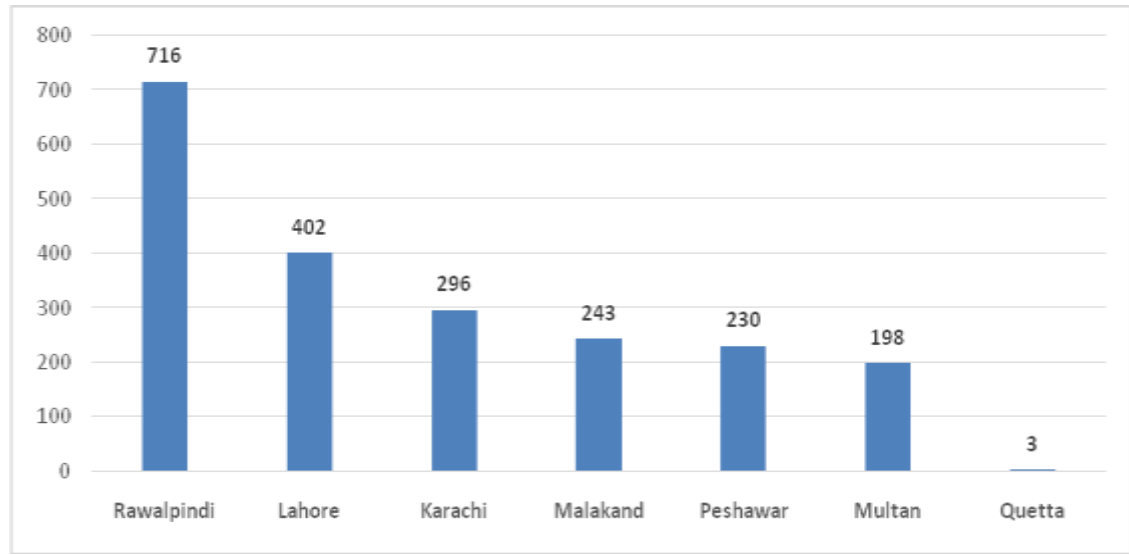
(B) Declining Job categories in 2017 (Number Wise)

S.No.	Category	2016	2017	Difference
1	Labourer	296661	183382	(113279)
2	Driver	106296	53588	(52708)
3	Mason	61037	23986	(37051)
4	Agriculturist	30104	12558	(17546)
5	Technician	35092	18266	(16826)
6	Carpenter	33912	18204	(15708)
7	Electrician	29448	17194	(12254)
8	Painter	21847	9473	(12374)
9	Steel Fixer	22743	11490	(11253)
10	Plumber	20126	10440	(9686)

The above table shows the decreasing trend in ten categories, during 2017. The overall pattern of decrease in these occupations is almost similar as it was in year 2016. The Labourer and driver are the top most categories where decreasing pattern was witnessed during the year 2017. Majority of the above mentioned categories are related to construction sector which clearly indicates the slowdown of infrastructure development projects in GCC countries. Traditionally, Pakistan has been exporting manpower in the categories of labourer, driver, technician and mason etc. to GCC countries. The economic crisis which emerged after fall of oil prices created troubles for unskilled/low skilled expatriates. In forth coming years, more decline is expected particularly in KSA in driver category because recently Saudi Government has also allowed women to drive on their own.

2.12 Overseas Employment Promoters (OEP)

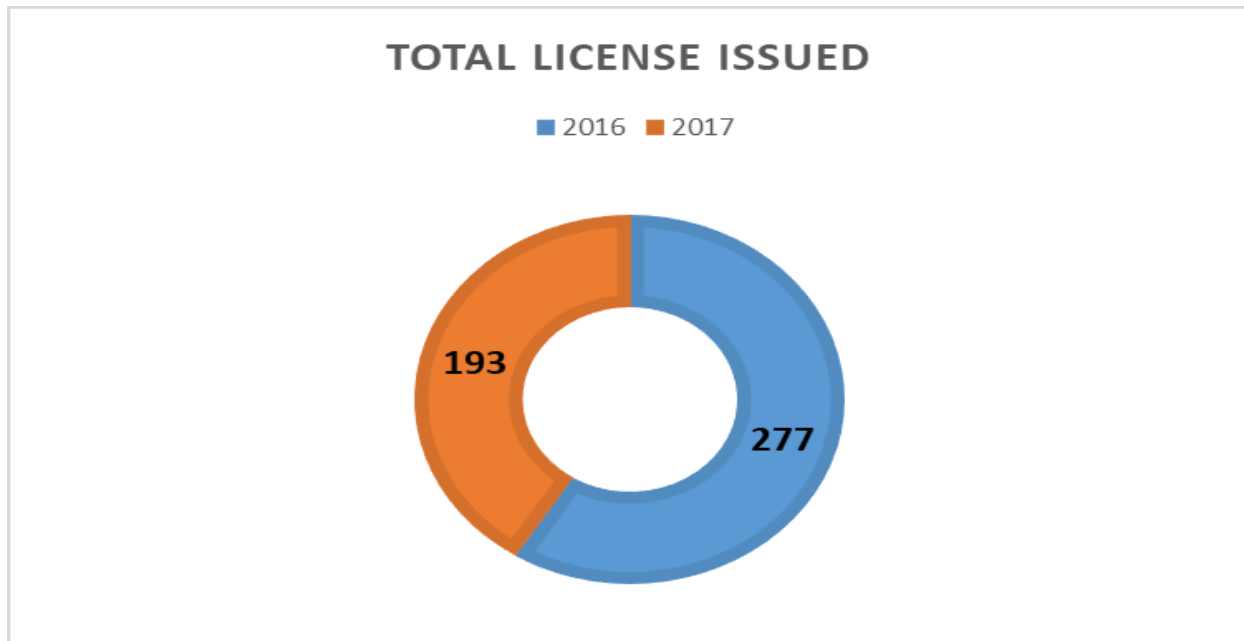
A) Active OEP licences detail in 2017



Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BE&OE) issues licenses to Overseas Employment Promoters (OEPs) in private sector under Section 12 of Emigration Ordinance, 1979. Currently, 2088 active OEP's are operating in the country. These OEPs are playing a vital role to Pakistan's manpower export throughout the world, for employment. They make contracts with leading employers of Country of Destination (COD) and procure manpower demand in various occupations and report to the respective Protector office for grant of permission. After getting permission from PE office, the job advertisement is published in local newspapers. Furthermore, OEP's are required to renew their licenses on the basis of their performance. Those who fail to fulfill the required criteria cannot get the renewal under Emigration Ordinance 1979. The detail of active OEP's is available on Bureau's website (www.beoe.gov.pk). The graph 2.21

indicates that majority of the OEP's are operating in the domain of PE Rawalpindi, followed by Lahore, Karachi, Malakand, Peshawar, Multan and Quetta. The number of OEP's working in Quetta is very low as only three OEP's are functional in Quetta region. The less number of OEP's in Quetta shows that people of Baluchistan are less inclined towards foreign employment as compared to other regions of the country. BE&OE always encourages the people of Baluchistan to get OEP license in order to promote the export of manpower abroad.

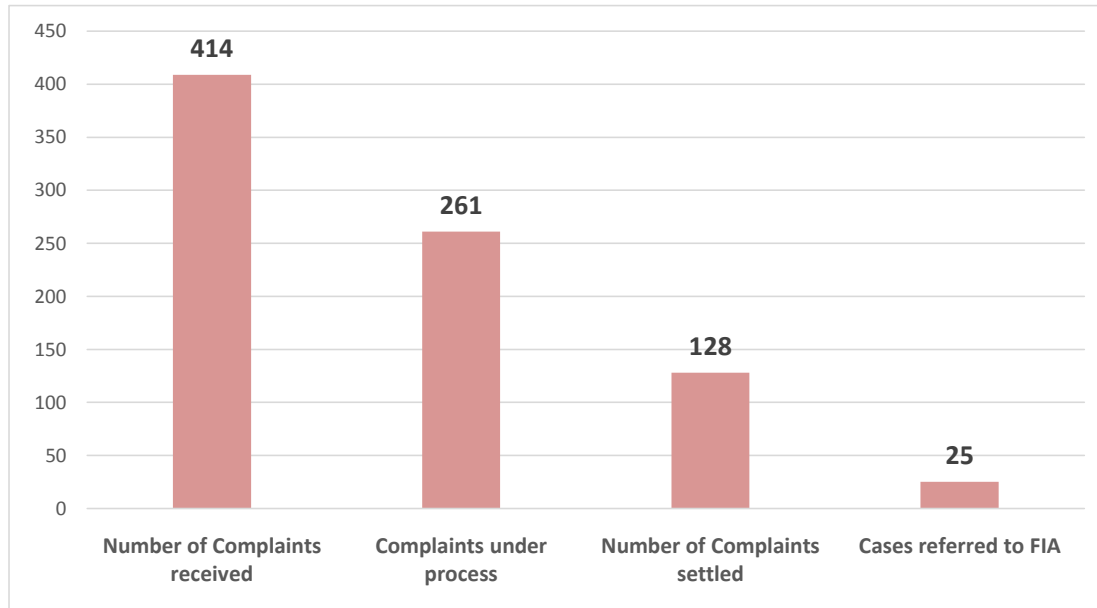
B) Issuance of Licence to OEPs in 2017



It is evident that the more the number of OEPs, the more the manpower exports. During the year 2016, 277 new licenses were issued to OEPs private sector in order to give boost to manpower export. In the year 2017, more than 30% decline was observed in new license, in comparison to year 2016, as 193 new licenses were issued in 2017. The less number of new OEP licenses in 2017 was due to economic conditions of GCC countries. In case of GCC countries, OEPs mostly deal with skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled manpower mainly required in construction

sector. There was less demand of workers from GCC countries in the year 2017, due to gulfization.

Settlement of complaints against OEPs in 2017



BE&OE has established a proper mechanism for redressal of complaints against OEP's who violate the Emigration Ordinance 1979 and Rules made thereunder. BE&OE takes action against those OEP's who indulge in malpractices and treated under section 28, 29 & 30 of Emigration Rules, 1979. An OEP, if found guilty, his license can be cancelled for a specific time period and its security deposit can also be forfeited fully or partially. Apart from that, in case of serious offences, the cases can be referred to Special Courts for inquiry/investigation, which may result into 14 years imprisonment.

The above graph shows that during the year 2017, Bureau received 414 complaints against OEP's. Out of which, 128 complaints were settled, 261 were carried

forward, whereas 25 cases of serious nature referred to FIA. During 2017, penalty of Rs. 1,100,000/- was imposed on different OEPs.

2.13 Remittances

YEAR	Amount (US \$ MILLIONS)
2008-09	7811.43
2009-10	8905.95
2010-11	11200.9
2011-12	13186.58
2012-13	13920.26
2013-14	15832.25
2014-15	18,454.04
2015-16	19,954.96
2016-17	19,303.58
2017-18 (July-December)	9,744.75
TOTAL:	138314.7

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

Foreign remittances play a major role in economic stabilization. Remittance make up half of the import bill and a source to cover the trade deficit of the country. Remittances constitute one of the largest and more resilient sources of foreign exchange earnings for developing countries including Pakistan.

Remittances have always been a major driving force for emigration and has served as an effective source for economic development of Pakistan. Analysts are of the view that, the consistent rise of remittances is directly linked to two major factors; the continuous rise in labour migration and increase in high skilled migrant workers. The flow of workers remittances to Pakistan has grown contiously over the past years, rising from 7,811 million dollars in 2008-09 to 19,303 million dollars in 2016-17. Contribution of remittances in Pakistan's economic development has been widespread. It has helped in reviving economic activity; created employment opportunities; reduced poverty; improved the living standards

of the recipient families; prevented the balance of payment crisis; building up foreign exchange reserves and stability in exchange rate.

2.14 Death and Disability Claims by Emigrants during the year 2017

There is compulsory insurance Scheme for Pakistanis proceeding abroad for employment, introduced since February 1982. The Scheme is being implemented by Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment under Rule 22-A of Emigration Rules 1979 through State Life Insurance Corporation. Under the scheme every intending emigrant is insured for Rs.10,00,000/- (one million) against one time premium of Rs.2500/- for the period of five years, with disability coverage where applicable. Insurance Coverage is renewable for another period of 5 years on payment of Premium of Rs.2500 if an emigrant desires so.

The Premium is collected directly by the State Life insurance Corporation of Pakistan and a fund has been created named “State Life Emigrant Insurance Fund” (SLEIF).The operations, regulation and expenditure from SLEIF are governed through SLEIF Expenditure Rules.

Table: (Death and Disability Claims)

Year	Death	Death Claims Paid (In Million Rs.)	Disability	Disability Claims Paid (In Million Rs.)
2017	934	894,619,134	217	75,384,500

The table reflects the death and disability claims paid to the Pakistani migrant workers for the year 2017. During 2017, Rs.894.61 million were paid against 934 death claims. Similarly, Rs. 75.38 million were paid against the disability claims of 217 cases.

SECTION 3

ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL MANPOWER EXPORT

3.1 Regional Export of Manpower in 2017

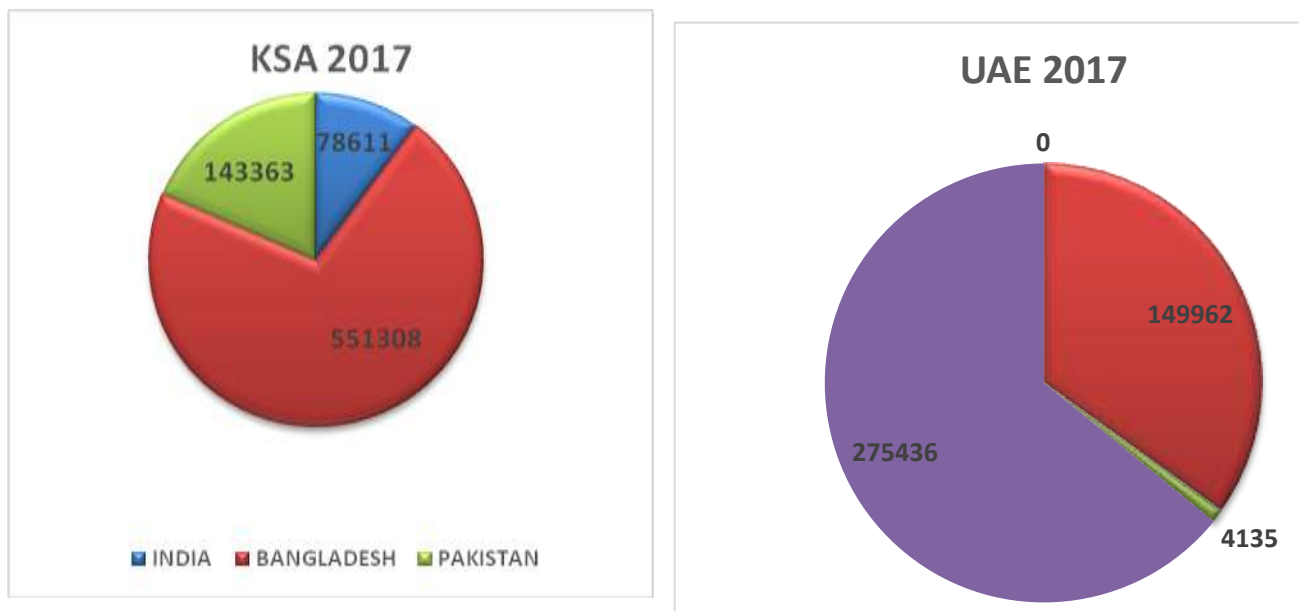


Source: Bangladesh: www.bmet.gov.bd, Pakistan: www.beoe.gov.pk, India: www.emigrate.gov.in

The above graph shows total export of manpower in 2017 from Pakistan, Bangladesh and India. The year 2017 was monumental for Bangladesh when it surpassed the level of one million emigrants in the year. On the contrary, Pakistan and India faced a significant decline as is evident in the graph. In 2017, 1008525 Bangladeshi emigrants proceeded abroad as compared to 757,731 in year 2016, indicating an increase of 250,794. On the other hand, declining trend was witnessed in Pakistan and India. In year 2017, a total of 496286 and 391024 emigrants proceeded abroad from Pakistan and India respectively, as compared to 839,353 and 520,938 in year 2016. The major reason behind the increase of

Bangladesh export of manpower is the signing of Labour Pact with Saudi Arabia in 2016. Before this period there was ban on Bangladeshi workers from KSA due to which it heavily suffered in terms of export of manpower to KSA. In 2009, only 14,666 Bangladeshi emigrants proceeded to KSA and this trend was seen till 2015. It is pertinent to mention here that majority of the Bangladeshi manpower proceeded abroad as domestic workers and economic slowdown of KSA economy did not affect the domestic sector. But in case of Pakistan major decline was witnessed in construction related job category which is the most affected sector, due to economic crisis mainly in KSA after fall of oil prices.

3.2 Country Specific Trend in GCC countries



KSA and UAE are the most important destination countries for South Asian migrants. During year 2017, 143,336 emigrants from Pakistan, 551,308 from Bangladesh and 78,611 from India proceeded to KSA. Bangladesh witnessed a huge increase in export of manpower towards KSA in the year. The opening of the recruitment from Bangladesh to KSA was the result of the visit of Prime Minister

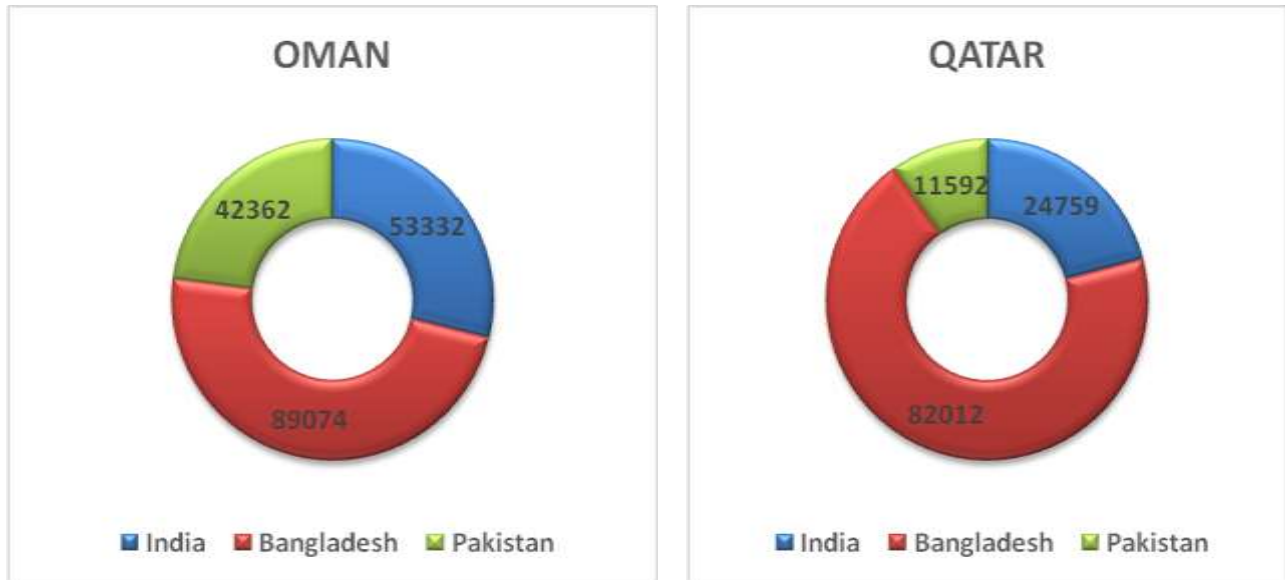
of Bangladesh to KSA in June 2016. The PM of Bangladesh urged the Saudi investors to invest in Bangladesh in skill development training centers and their certification. Resultantly, Saudi investors entered an agreement with Bureau of Manpower and Employment and Training (BMET) in Dhaka, Chittagong, Manikganj and Mymensingh. Bangladesh and KSA have signed a labour pact for 500,000 Bangladeshi domestic workers requirement for KSA. For this purpose, 1000 recruitment centers are operational for processing of these workers. The recruitment of these workers is being processed through online portal called Musaned Platform. The impact of low oil prices has affected the construction sector but the demand of domestic workers in KSA is on the rampant.

On the other hand in UAE the trend is entirely different especially from Bangladesh perspective, only 4135 Bangladeshi migrant workers proceeded to UAE. The reason behind this low emigration pattern is the imposition of visa restriction on Bangladeshi workers in 2012 mainly due to security reasons and fake documentation.² Moreover, more than 2.3 million Bangladeshi workers have proceeded to UAE since 1976.³ However, at present there is an estimated 700,000 or so Bangladeshis living and working in the UAE.⁴

²<http://gulfnews.com/news/uae/general/no-new-uae-visas-for-bangladeshis-1.1084751>

³<http://www.bmet.gov.bd/BMET/viewStatReport.action?reportnumber=20>

⁴<http://www.arabianbusiness.com/uae-suspends-new-visas-for-bangladeshis-report-471144.html>

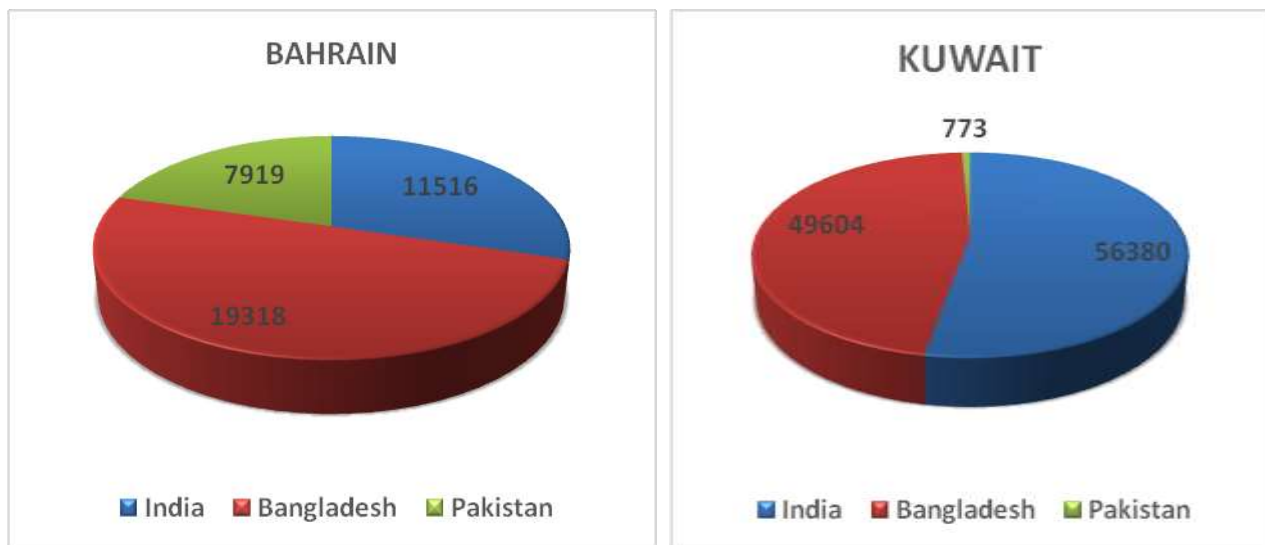


Oman is the third largest destination country for Pakistan and its regional peers. During 2017, majority (89074) of the Bangladeshi emigrants proceeded to Oman followed by India (53332) and Pakistan (42362). At present, expatriates make up almost 46 percent of Oman population with Bangladesh on top, followed by India and Pakistan. The major reason behind the bulk of Bangladeshi workers in the Sultanate is their commitment to work even on low salary packages. According to the report of Times of Oman, a large number of the Bangladeshis who come to Oman earn a salary of around OMR 90 to OMR 100 a month.⁵ In this salary range, workers of other nationalities are not willing to work and cheap salary structure also attracts the employers to hire more workers from Bangladesh. Moreover, majority of the Bangladeshi workers are working in construction, agriculture and domestic sectors. On the other hand, Indian workforce is shifting its trend from low skilled to skilled and semi skilled jobs.⁶ Moreover, according to Dr. Sathish Nambiar, the Indian Social Club chairman, a lot of Indians now prefer to stay at home due to improving working conditions and better salary structure as compared

⁵<http://timesofoman.com/article/99165/Oman/Bangladeshi-expats-overtake-Indians-in-numbers-in-Oman>

⁶ Ibid

to other countries which ultimately is causing less migration from India towards other countries. On the other hand in Qatar, similar trend is being witnessed and more Bangladeshi workers are working in Qatar followed by India and Pakistan. Qatar is an important country of GCC and Pakistan could not get benefit of the potential of its labour market. Qatar has its significance particularly in the context of FIFA world cup which is scheduled in 2022 in which 2 million manpower is required. In this context, Emir of Qatar announced 0.1 million job opportunities for Pakistani workers. Government of Pakistan is cognizant to this fact and efforts are under way to get the benefit of this opportunity.



Bahrain is also one of the important members of GCC. During 2017, majority of the Bangladeshi emigrants proceeded to Bahrain followed by India and Pakistan. In the past Bahrain was an appealing destination country but now the expats are not going to Bahrain in such numbers as it is evident in the above graph. The basic reason of this low trend is that the salaries in Bahrain have not been keeping up with the global salary trends which have slowed the flow of expats in Bahrain.⁷ Moreover, Bahrain is also following the policy of Gulfization in order to induct

⁷<http://www.expatarrivals.com/bahrain/working-in-bahrain>

more nationals into their labor market. According to Economic Ministry of Bahrain, it wants to slash foreign workers by 25 % while imposing higher taxes and fees on them. ⁸Bahrain has also started a campaign to limit the extent of the presence of Asian workers who violate the conditions of residence in the country.⁹

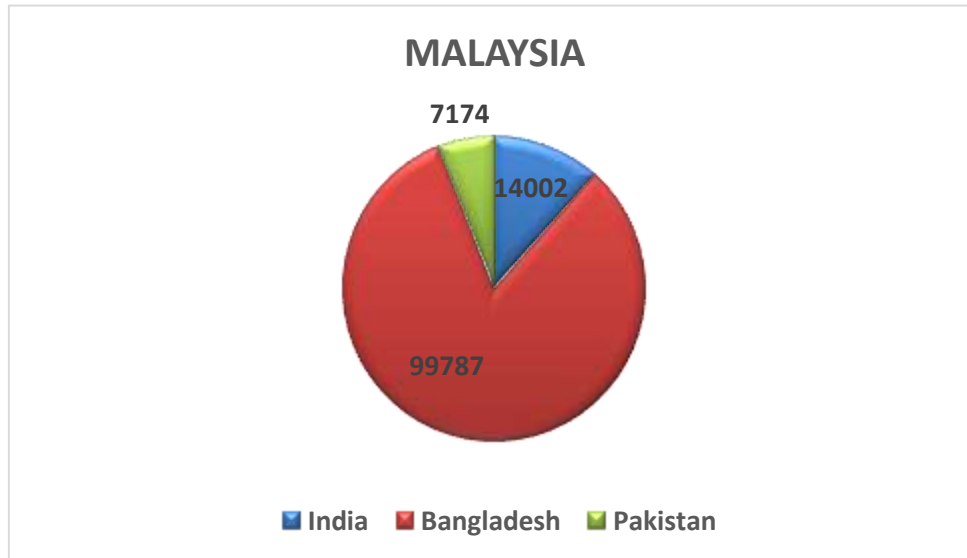
As far as the export of manpower towards Kuwait is concerned, majority of the Indian workers proceeded to Kuwait during 2017 followed by Bangladesh and Pakistan. Indian and Bangladeshi workers are almost in similar numbers but Pakistani workers in Kuwait are lesser in number. Only 773 Pakistani workers proceeded to Kuwait which is very low as compared to India and Bangladesh. The reason behind the low number of Pakistani workers is the imposition of ban by the Kuwait's Government. In 2011, Kuwait prohibited visas for people originating from countries like Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria due to security reasons. ¹⁰ However, Prime Minister of Pakistan visited Kuwait in 2017 and requested for lifting ban from Pakistani workers. According the news item of a newspaper, "the recent visit to Kuwait by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif resolved the issue as the Kuwait authorities have lifted the ban on visa for Pakistani workers."¹¹ This announcement however, doesn't reflect in numbers.

⁸<http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/analysis-can-bahrains-bid-slash-number-foreign-workers-revive-economy-2026106117>

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰<https://tribune.com.pk/story/691426/kuwait-illogical-ban-on-pakistanis>

¹¹<http://www.pakistaneconomist.com/2017/04/17/kuwait-lifts-ban-on-visa-for-pakistani-workers/>



Malaysia is considered an important labour market for South Asian workers. The emigration statistics of 2017 indicates that Bangladeshi workers here are in majority as compared to Pakistan and India. Malaysia generally offers 3 Ds (Dangerous, Difficult, Dirty) jobs mostly in labourer category on cheap salary rates. As earlier discussed, Bangladeshi workers are willing to accept the employment contracts on low salary rates as compared to their regional peers. As per report of CWA Malaysia, China dominates the manufacturing sector of Malaysia and they prefer to hire Bangladeshi workers due to their willingness to work on low salary rates. Malaysia is also facing the issue of illegal migrants and it has started a campaign to legalize the foreign workers. According to the Dhaka Tribune, “There are reportedly around 2 million registered foreign workers in Malaysia, while another one million are believed to be illegally employed”¹². A large number of illegal Bangladeshi workers are working/residing in Malaysia and trying to become legal under Enforcement Card (E-card) scheme and re-hiring process. The same newspaper has mentioned nearly 100,000 Bangladeshis with e-cards and another 293,000 have been brought under the rehiring process.

¹²<http://www.dhakatribune.com/labour/2017/07/18/malaysia-illegal-bangladeshi-workers-legal-status/>

SECTION 4

REASONS OF DECLINE OF MANPOWER EXPORT FROM PAKISTAN DURING 2017

More than 96% of the total manpower export from Pakistan is towards Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries with Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and United Arab Emirates (UAE) in particular. The manpower export is mostly in the construction sector in which large number of skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled workers obtained jobs. The major reasons of decline of manpower export from Pakistan are as under:-

A) General Reasons of Decline:

- The GDP of all GCC countries is highly dependent upon the oil. The low oil prices have affected overall economies and the investment in construction sector has been persistently low. Resultantly, a large proportion of expats from many countries become unemployed.
- The Middle Eastern countries are facing geo-political stability issues. The war in Yemen has left serious repercussions on economy. KSA remained the top most Pakistani manpower importing country; however, the focus on KSA's military budget (third largest in the world) has diverted their interest from construction sector.
- The idea of Gulfization was given by McKinsey to cater the emerging needs of Middle East with special focus on GCC countries. In this regard, all the GCC countries have incepted their visions in order to cater for the challenges to the economy. They also urge their natives to work for the development of their nation.

B) Reasons of Manpower Decline in Saudi Arabia.

- KSA is highly depending upon oil (black Gold). The decline in prices of black gold has affected the overall economy of Saudi Arabia and hence, the exchange rate, fiscal and monetary policy remained under pressure.
- The Saudi Government has taken numerous measures in order to elevate the challenges to their economy.
- A large number of construction related projects were stopped, resultantly; a large number of migrant workers became unemployed and were repatriated to their origin countries.
- The issue of returnee migrants was given hype by the media and youth remain reluctant in proceeding to KSA for employment.
- The stringent traffic laws introduced by KSA have also diverted the interests of Pakistani intending emigrants who intend to proceed as Drivers.
- The Sponsors/Employers/Kafeels are responsible for visas and legal status of emigrants under Kafala System (Sponsorship System). Hence, the Kafala system is also an important reason for decline of manpower to KSA.

C) Reasons of Decline in UAE and other GCC Countries.

- The manpower export to United Arab Emirates (UAE) remained sustained in 2017, however, the magnitude of investment by the Pakistani Diaspora in the different sectors of UAE declined. As a result of which, the manpower export to UAE has declined by 6.8%.
- The Government of UAE has also incepted their Vision, 2021 in which they will transform their economy from oil based to services sector along with employing their own manpower in the economic development of nation.
- 6% & 3% decline has been witnessed in Oman & Bahrain due to intake of their local manpower under their Visions and other development cuts in budget.

D) Reasons of Decline in Malaysia.

- During the year 2017, 7174 Pakistanis proceeded to Malaysia that depicts 32.48% decrease as compared to 2016 in which 10,625 workers got employment in Malaysia.
- The Malaysian Government has suspended issuance of new visas for expatriate workers. Due to the scarcity of jobs in Malaysia, the OEPs remained reluctant in making efforts to procure manpower demands. Pakistani workers prefer to proceed Malaysia on Azad Visa (Free Visa).
- A large number of illegal migrants are working/residing in Malaysia. The Government has initiated E-Card (Enforcement Card) scheme through which 2000 illegal migrants are legalized on monthly basis. 7000 illegal migrants were rehired/adjusted from May, 2016 to December, 2017.
- More than 1.5 million Bangladeshi are illegally residing in Malaysia. The Chinese Companies working in Malaysia prefer these illegal migrants in different sectors especially Manufacturing Sector.
- More than 2.2 million legal expatriate workers are working/residing in Malaysia. The Government has decided to curtail the number of legal migrants to 2 million by 2020. It is expected that the manpower export to Malaysia may further decline in future.
- Malaysia mostly offers 3D (Dirty, Difficult, Dangerous) jobs in which the accommodation, health and working conditions are not upto the international standards. Pakistani migrant workers remain reluctant in proceeding to Malaysia for employment due to the low wage rate and tough working conditions.

4.1 Measures Adopted by GCC Countries to deal the Situation

GCC Countries adopted the following measures to cater the situation.

1) Saudi Arabia:

Saudi Arabia has adopted following steps to revive its economy after lowering of the oil prices:

I. Announcement of Vision 2030:

The Saudi Government has incepted its Vision, 2030 in order to cater to the emerging economic needs.

II. Musanid Platform

Saudi Arabia has introduced the KSA's Musanid Platform through which they have imported half a million domestic workers from Bangladesh.

III. Royal Decrees:

The Saudi Government has issued royal Decree in order to provide relief for the Saudi nationals. The Public-Departments have also been directed to curtail their overall expenditures so that the savings may be invested on development of the nation.

IV. Target of 30 million pilgrims:

Saudi Arabia is the central hub for all the Muslims as they have sentimental affiliation with KSA. Muslims of various countries proceed to KSA for Hajj and Umrah purpose, 30 million annually. Under the Vision, 2030, it has been decided to increase the number of pilgrims to 80 million which would definitely increase the volume of employment for nationals.

V. New Projects

KSA has decided to incept some new developmental projects for the successful implementation of Vision, 2030. These projects include Neom,

New Taif City, and Renovation of Jeddah Airport etc. which will enhance the capability of their health and services sector.

VI. Participation of Saudi Women:

Under the Royal Decree, it was directed to involve Saudi women in jobs so that the unemployment could be decreased. In this regard, an Application has been developed through which 8000 women are provided jobs per month, as per their skills and qualification. This would urge the Saudi nationals to work for the development of their nation.

2) United Arab Emirate (UAE)

UAE also introduced different steps and some major steps are as follows.

I. Vision 2021:

UAE has initiated Vision, 2021 in order to overhaul their economy with special reference to slump in oil prices. They have also urged their natives to work for their nation. Furthermore, it was also decided to reduce the oil contribution in GDP upto 20% till 2025.

II. Dubai Expo 2020

The World Expo is a universal exposition in which the participant states showcase their achievements. The Expo 2020 is scheduled to be held in Dubai which will last for six months from (20-10-2020 to 10-04-2021). The overall expats required for the completion and success of Dubai Expo 2020 is 0.3 million.

III. Skilled Manpower Requirement:

It is evident that only those expats would be able to sustain in Countries of Destination (COD) that are skilled and experienced. A large number of

manpower is returning because they do not have the required skills. Nowadays, companies want people with multiple-skills under the cost cutting policy.

Pakistan has different Public Departments that are providing adequate vocational and technical trainings to more than 0.35 million Pakistanis annually. The Government of UAE has special focus on the skilled manpower export from different manpower importing countries especially Pakistan. In this regard, a pilot project is underway in which 350 Pakistani intending emigrants would be given free-of-cost training by the UAE accredited institutions including Applied Technologies Institute, NLC, Mandra; Arfat Group of Tricocinium (AGT), Institute of Technical and Professional Education, Rawalpindi; Construction Technology Training Institute, Rawalpindi and Government College of Technology, Rasul, Mandi Bahauddin.

Furthermore, 350 Pakistanis will be sent to UAE without training for impact assessment of trained and Un-Trained workers in order to formulate policy for expats in the future.

3) **Qatar**

Qatar is an attractive market for the manpower sending countries as the world biggest event; Football World Cup is schedule to be held in Qatar in 2022. Qatar is also trying to curtail the expenses incurred by Public Departments and organize more events. Qatar has also incepted their National Vision, 2030 and National Tourism Strategy, 2030 in order to boost their economy.

4) **Bahrain**

Bahrain has also incepted its Vision to shift the economy on sectors other than oil. It is also making efforts to cut the expenses of Government sector. Moreover, the Economic Development Board (EDB) of Bahrain will invest 20 billion dollars for different developmental projects.

5) **Kuwait**

Kuwait has introduced PPP model initiatives to support the dwindling economy. They have also incepted their Visions. Moreover, the ban on Pakistani manpower has also been lifted and it is expected that the manpower export from Pakistan to Kuwait will also increase in the future. Kuwait has incepted certain developmental programs for 2015-20 in which special focus would be given to the infrastructure sector.

6) **Oman**

Oman has decided to cater to the emerging economic problems by incepting their Vision and five year developmental plan for 2016-20.

SECTION 5

ACHIEVEMENTS, FUTURE PLANS/ONGOING INITIATIVES AND SUGGESTIONS

This section highlights the future plans and on-going initiatives taken by Bureau alongwith necessary suggestions to improve the migration process.

5.1 Achievements

The following are achievements made by Bureau during the year 2017:-

1. Licence Module

Bureau has developed in-house Management Information System (MIS) which includes Licence Module as an integral component. The Licence Module has two segments/sub-modules; Issuance of New Licences (deployed at BE&OE) and Licence Operational Activities (deployed at P.E. offices). Bureau is maintaining the data of OEPs through “Issuance of New Licences” sub-module. The same data is available at Bureau’s website. The Licence Operational Activities sub-module is used to monitor the activities in regard to License Renewal, License Transfer, License Surrender, License Suspended, License Validity etc. Furthermore, the renewal of license is in concatenation with the Licence Module.

2. Enhancement of Insurance Coverage Period

Bureau signed an agreement with State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan (SLICP) in order to enhance the insurance coverage duration from 2 years to 5 years by obtaining Rs. 2500/- instead of Rs. 2000/-.

5.2 Future Plans

A number of projects/initiatives are in pipeline which will be implemented in near future.

1. E-Protector Automation Scheme:

A project “Registration of Intending Emigrants via Bio Metric Verification System Linked with NADRA” is underway. The intending emigrants will be registered through biometric system at P.E offices. It will ensure transparency and help in streamlining the registration process. It will also reduce delays and malpractices. To implement this project, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed with NADRA. PC-1 for the project was approved by the Development Working Party (DWP) constituted by the Ministry of OP& HRD and it is under implementation.

2. Establishment of New Protector Offices:

To facilitate and enhance the export of manpower to other countries, establishment of new protectorate offices is under active consideration in Islamabad and Sialkot.

3. Establishment of UAN/ Helpline and One Window Fee Collection Desk:

A plan is under process to establish the UAN/ Helpline for the welfare of the emigrants. NTC has provided telephone lines/numbers for installation of UAN. Moreover, the plan of establishment of One Window Fee Collection Desk is in final stage. The matter remained under active discussion with National Bank of Pakistan (NBP), OPF and State Life in 2017 and was finalized in February 2018.

4. Agreement with National Bank of Pakistan

Every intending emigrant has to deposit mandatory Government fee under Rule-21/22, 23 & 26 in three different banks which was cumbersome. In this regard, Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BE&OE) have made an agreement with National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) through which the intending emigrants would be able to deposit their fees under a single deposit slip. This would provide ease and steadiness for the migrant workers.

5. Other Plans:

- A plan is under process to devise the emblem and flag of the Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment. Furthermore, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are being devised regarding the working of inspectors on airports to streamline the emigration process.
- Bureau is also in liaison with FIA to maintain the data of returnee migrants through their PISCES software. Efforts are underway to sign an MOU in regard to data sharing of returnee migrants with Bureau which would enable the stakeholders for taking policy decisions for reintegration and welfare of these migrant workers.
- Bureau is also working on making all foreign jobs/demands online. This would enable the jobseekers to search for relevant jobs in accordance with their qualification and skills in an efficient manner.
- Bureau is also in process to upgrade the briefing halls of P.E. offices for better briefing to the intending emigrants. Furthermore, Country Specific Flyers, Video Documentaries are also under process.

5.3 Steps taken by Government of Pakistan/ BE&OE to Capture New Market Avenues

Government of Pakistan/ BE&OE is adopting various steps to capture the new market avenues for export of Pakistani manpower to other countries. Some of the steps are as follows:-

- I. The Prime Minister of Pakistan paid follow up visit to Qatar after Emir of Qatar announced 100,000 Jobs for Pakistan for its FIFA World cup 2022 in which 2 million foreign manpower is required. The list of 100 leading OEPs has been communicated to Qatar via diplomatic channels. The manpower export to Qatar has also increased.
- II. Pakistan has signed various MOU's in the field of labour and manpower with Algeria, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, Malaysia, South Korea and Bahrain, etc. Furthermore, MOUs with Spain, South Africa, Syria, Ecuador, Ukraine, Botswana and Azerbaijan are in pipeline.
- III. Various steps are under consideration to capture the manpower market of UAE with special reference to Dubai Expo, 2020. There will be the demand of skilled workforce in future and Government of Pakistan is cognizant to the fact and working on skill development of workers. To meet the demand of skill development, BE&OE is in liaison with the NAVTTC & TEVTAs for the curriculum preparation as per international standards especially to GCC countries.
- IV. Government of Pakistan is working with UAE for up skilling and certification of manpower. In this regard following four institutes have been accredited by UAE Government under the Pilot Project on Skills Up gradation Accreditation of Vocational Training Centre in Pakistan.
 1. Applied Technologies Institute, NLC, Mandra;

2. Arfat Group of Tricocinium (AGT) Institute of Technical and Professional Education, Rawalpindi;
 3. Construction Technology Training Institute, Rawalpindi;
 4. Government College of Technology, Rasul, Mandi Bahauddin.
- V. Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment is playing an active role at the following International Forums with the aim to maximize the manpower export from Pakistan to different countries of the world and to resolve the issues of Pakistani Migrant Workers. These are ILO, IOM, Colombo Process, Abu Dhabi Dialogue, Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), WHO (World Health Organization) and Budapest Process.
- VI. Ministry of OP&HRD is taking measures for maximum export of Pakistani manpower to other countries especially Malaysia. The Secretary, Ministry of OP&HRD paid visit to Malaysia in order to capture its market & work on removing the hurdles for the implementation of previous MOU.

5.4 Recommendations

- I. At present, more than 96 % of the emigrants are working in GCC countries and there is a dire need to understand the changing trends in these countries to meet the manpower demand in future. Gulf countries are revamping their economies after fall of oil prices and introducing various initiatives especially in services sector. It will increase the demand of skilled workforce and more focus would be on skill development of workers. At this time, there is need that GOP should formulate plans and policies according to the new laws and trends. **However, it is pressing need to explore the job markets of other nontraditional manpower import countries.**

- II. As GCC governments are shifting their economies from traditional to knowledge based economies. Saudi Vision 2030 is one such example. So in coming years, further decline may also be observed because the demand of unskilled labor force will be limited. **Skill based certified labor force will fulfill the demand of overseas employment.**
- III. **The collaboration of POEPA** with training institutes like NAVTEC, TEVTA, Skill Development Council and 4 institutes accredited by UAE can be helpful to design and impart market based training to the workforce.
- IV. At present, the share of women migrants is very low. **There is a need to take proactive steps to increase women's participation in overseas employment.**
- V. **More focus should be on upskilling/skills matching and certification of workers to fulfill the demands** of foreign employers. It is imperative to train professionals like educationists, doctors, engineers and scientists to compete the foreign employment markets.
- VI. Familiarity with domestic conditions, discipline, teamwork, and a work-oriented approach instilled in the prospective emigrants will also help. Similarly, Pakistani professionals, such as doctors, engineers, managers, IT experts and construction supervisors, are qualified to help strengthen the development base of the host countries. They however need to observe international standards and the respective country's social and legal framework, which at times some fail to do so. **In this connection, a well-established and updated system of Pre Departure Orientation should be operational to educate the emigrants.** However, a regional module is being prepared for pre departure orientation and post arrival orientation under platform of Abu Dhabi Dialogue. This module is quite comprehensive and needs to be implemented in localized context with true letter and spirit.

- VII. **National Emigration and Welfare Policy** is being formulated after consultation with all the relevant stakeholders in the best interest of the migrant workers and their families. This migration policy should have clear guidelines and strategy for minimizing the complaints of Pakistani migrant workers through upgrading the complaint mechanism system.
- VIII. **The number of PE offices needs to be increased** to reduce the burden on existing PE offices and these should be established especially in interior Sindh and Balochistan. Moreover, more Migrant Resource Centre's should be established in all major cities of Pakistan to create awareness.
- IX. **The upcoming international events like Expo 2020, Dubai and FIFA World cup 2022, Qatar** will create huge job opportunities both for skilled and semi-skilled workers. In order to meet such demands, it is important for all stakeholders especially OEP's to play their active role and prepare the manpower in marketable skills.
- X. Category wise analysis of the data clearly indicates the decline in traditional unskilled labor categories. On the hand the categories like managers, doctors, cooks, surveyors and draftsman were in demand. **Future manpower export policies should be formulated according to the changing trends.**
- XI. It is also recommended that **new Orientation and Briefing Centre's may be established initially at Division level and later on extended to district level** for imparting proper briefing to intending emigrants. These Centre's may be established with collaboration of recently created MRC under ILO and may be linked with main database through I.T Directorate of BE&OE.
- XII. Pakistan can obtain significant share from GCC markets. It can be done by matching the required job demands with suitable persons who are to be trained and groomed specifically for the identified market.

- XIII. **Awareness campaigns** should be launched with the collaboration of media to educate the general masses about the changing trends in labour market and future demands of employers.
- XIV. Pakistan has signed numerous MOU's with different countries in the field of labour and manpower. In this regard, Foreign Office and Community Welfare Attaches' should play a proactive role for effective implementation of these MOU's.
- XV. Skilled manpower is a field in which Pakistan should have developed an edge by now. Our technical institutes and universities turn out skilled persons by the thousands annually, and Pakistan should concentrate on these workers, enhancing their academic skills by teaching them value-added techniques. **They should focus on knowing the basic languages like Arabic and English.**
- XVI. **Efforts are required at diplomatic level to incept online emigration system** through which manpower demands and supply could be made online. This would make the emigration cycle more transparent, fast and cost effective.

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APPENDIX

Category Wise Emigrants data for year 2017

S.#.	Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	Engineer	431	291	413	383	361	212	370	303	277	293	351	336	4021
2	Doctor	135	123	114	90	151	107	151	144	206	141	138	132	1632
3	Nurse	19	11	12	6	6	128	4	16	25	13	12	41	293
4	Teacher	83	128	126	149	219	152	153	205	209	102	150	178	1854
5	Accountant	409	293	466	491	705	319	615	569	404	618	486	481	5856
6	Manager	827	746	705	713	751	564	612	631	434	620	598	538	7739
7	Welder	1052	1002	787	742	942	728	876	966	677	634	803	594	9803
8	Secy/S.grapher	56	25	115	173	128	155	20	130	125	128	157	133	1345
9	Storekeeper	321	249	261	318	505	241	538	664	242	378	379	215	4311
10	Agriculturist	1209	1202	1127	983	1283	823	1000	1149	976	1063	1054	689	12558
11	Clerk/Typist	759	628	996	628	1012	669	688	1056	557	701	609	645	8948
12	Foreman/Sup	1181	1234	995	831	782	619	607	773	849	681	715	393	9660
13	Mason	2565	2691	2221	2130	2365	1566	1739	1862	1621	1798	1755	1673	23986
14	Carpenter	1753	1831	1893	1681	1485	1182	1542	1532	1221	1507	1377	1200	18204
15	Electrician	1330	2004	1727	1306	1628	1001	1410	1480	1017	1604	1443	1244	17194
16	Cook	645	250	388	687	528	413	442	381	502	377	354	320	5287
17	Plumber	889	1290	1241	949	1030	603	596	729	679	892	875	667	10440
18	Waiter/Br.	583	332	524	508	931	502	382	469	511	591	450	279	6062
19	Steel Fixer	632	1089	1234	1143	1334	661	843	832	875	1045	1066	736	11490
20	Painter	800	972	993	875	892	792	889	752	662	672	733	441	9473
21	Labourer	18189	16726	17530	16676	16643	9022	15030	16915	11449	17376	16003	11823	183382
22	Technician	2306	1890	3095	1326	1291	931	1451	875	2549	998	747	807	18266
23	Mechanic	1091	1055	1206	970	1199	718	1063	986	985	1005	874	678	11830
24	Cable Jointer	137	131	167	161	222	177	232	239	276	287	246	111	2386
25	Driver	4735	5525	4986	4815	5350	3203	4442	4373	3297	4758	4718	3386	53588
26	Operator	707	810	979	633	869	534	1202	666	654	823	701	582	9160
27	Tailor	420	259	552	424	538	302	470	466	374	555	483	181	5024
28	Surveyor	191	231	231	143	213	65	157	213	191	168	213	98	2114
29	Fitter	1377	1452	1156	844	1085	651	1089	897	750	999	648	491	11439
30	Denter	341	258	177	158	262	70	213	173	404	290	265	158	2769
31	Comp./Prog/Ana	336	190	321	273	264	196	174	265	365	374	274	271	3303
32	Designer	69	49	102	24	85	26	79	80	74	48	129	44	809
33	Goldsmith	51	45	240	56	154	50	56	51	116	119	245	87	1270
34	Pharmacist	24	26	105	135	114	46	85	327	90	160	67	38	1217
35	Rigger	40	21	236	139	116	23	67	81	89	246	201	252	1511
36	Salesman	1033	1287	1670	1107	1304	811	951	1012	1052	1059	1088	564	12938
37	Draftsman	98	97	194	205	46	92	110	318	137	219	155	36	1707
38	Blacksmith	162	96	125	119	182	116	274	310	251	314	179	114	2242
39	Photographer	0	6	2	144	25	91	32	40	19	28	28	18	433
40	Artist	4	2	87	117	135	132	58	72	0	68	41	26	742
	TOTAL:	46990	46547	49499	43255	47135	28693	40712	43002	35191	43752	40810	30700	496286

Country Wise Emigrants data for year 2017

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2	Doctor	135	123	114	90	151	107	151	144	206	141	138	132	1632
3	Nurse	19	11	12	6	6	128	4	16	25	13	12	41	293
4	Teacher	83	128	126	149	219	152	153	205	209	102	150	178	1854
5	Accountant	409	293	466	491	705	319	615	569	404	618	486	481	5856
6	Manager	827	746	705	713	751	564	612	631	434	620	598	538	7739
7	Welder	1052	1002	787	742	942	728	876	966	677	634	803	594	9803
8	Secy/S.grapher	56	25	115	173	128	155	20	130	125	128	157	133	1345
9	Storekeeper	321	249	261	318	505	241	538	664	242	378	379	215	4311
10	Agriculturist	1209	1202	1127	983	1283	823	1000	1149	976	1063	1054	689	12558
11	Clerk/Typist	759	628	996	628	1012	669	688	1056	557	701	609	645	8948
12	Foreman/Sup	1181	1234	995	831	782	619	607	773	849	681	715	393	9660
13	Mason	2565	2691	2221	2130	2365	1566	1739	1862	1621	1798	1755	1673	23986
14	Carpenter	1753	1831	1893	1681	1485	1182	1542	1532	1221	1507	1377	1200	18204
15	Electrician	1330	2004	1727	1306	1628	1001	1410	1480	1017	1604	1443	1244	17194
16	Cook	645	250	388	687	528	413	442	381	502	377	354	320	5287
17	Plumber	889	1290	1241	949	1030	603	596	729	679	892	875	667	10440
18	Waiter/Br.	583	332	524	508	931	502	382	469	511	591	450	279	6062
19	Steel Fixer	632	1089	1234	1143	1334	661	843	832	875	1045	1066	736	11490
20	Painter	800	972	993	875	892	792	889	752	662	672	733	441	9473
21	Labourer	18189	16726	17530	16676	16643	9022	15030	16915	11449	17376	16003	11823	183382
22	Technician	2306	1890	3095	1326	1291	931	1451	875	2549	998	747	807	18266
23	Mechanic	1091	1055	1206	970	1199	718	1063	986	985	1005	874	678	11830
24	Cable Jointer	137	131	167	161	222	177	232	239	276	287	246	111	2386
25	Driver	4735	5525	4986	4815	5350	3203	4442	4373	3297	4758	4718	3386	53588
26	Operator	707	810	979	633	869	534	1202	666	654	823	701	582	9160
27	Tailor	420	259	552	424	538	302	470	466	374	555	483	181	5024
28	Surveyor	191	231	231	143	213	65	157	213	191	168	213	98	2114
29	Fitter	1377	1452	1156	844	1085	651	1089	897	750	999	648	491	11439
30	Denter	341	258	177	158	262	70	213	173	404	290	265	158	2769
31	Comp./Prog/Ana	336	190	321	273	264	196	174	265	365	374	274	271	3303
32	Designer	69	49	102	24	85	26	79	80	74	48	129	44	809
33	Goldsmith	51	45	240	56	154	50	56	51	116	119	245	87	1270
34	Pharmacist	24	26	105	135	114	46	85	327	90	160	67	38	1217
35	Rigger	40	21	236	139	116	23	67	81	89	246	201	252	1511
36	Salesman	1033	1287	1670	1107	1304	811	951	1012	1052	1059	1088	564	12938
37	Draftsman	98	97	194	205	46	92	110	318	137	219	155	36	1707
38	Blacksmith	162	96	125	119	182	116	274	310	251	314	179	114	2242
39	Photographer	0	6	2	144	25	91	32	40	19	28	28	18	433
40	Artist	4	2	87	117	135	132	58	72	0	68	41	26	742
	TOTAL:	46990	46547	49499	43255	47135	28693	40712	43002	35191	43752	40810	30700	496286

Protector Wise Emigrants data for year 2017

Protector	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Karachi	6466	6093	6360	5697	5935	3800	5872	5806	4622	5800	5185	3965	65601
Lahore	12931	12063	12865	10420	11772	7422	10174	10746	8768	10373	9305	6862	123701
Multan	6186	6208	6205	5647	6172	3885	5103	5322	4374	4978	4553	3382	62015
Rawalpindi	11985	11458	12448	11321	12292	7513	10360	10898	9133	11914	11484	8802	129608
Peshawar	6560	7513	7950	6985	7699	4469	6413	6861	5809	7478	7166	5206	80109
Malakand	2618	3014	3407	2964	2987	1516	2512	3172	2285	2970	2881	2333	32659
Quetta	244	198	264	221	278	88	278	197	200	239	236	150	2593
Total	46990	46547	49499	43255	47135	28693	40712	43002	35191	43752	40810	30700	496286

Province wise Emigrants data for year 2017

Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Federal	629	643	997	410	316	160	268	245	222	258	237	250	4635
Punjab	26013	24570	27513	23579	26044	15837	21425	22221	17954	21755	20066	14872	261849
Sindh	5367	4954	4231	3829	4338	3124	5178	5212	4064	5155	4548	3590	53590
KPK	9477	10330	10493	9316	9762	5698	8540	10103	7797	9718	9290	6842	107366
Baluchistan	486	453	467	397	414	242	433	350	412	341	328	205	4528
Azad Kashmir	2349	2621	2563	2719	2909	2068	2573	2969	2480	3666	3544	2857	33318
Northern Area	381	423	442	494	448	160	181	138	180	200	178	192	3417
Tribal Area	2288	2553	2793	2511	2904	1404	2114	1764	2082	2659	2619	1892	27583
Total	46990	46547	49499	43255	47135	28693	40712	43002	35191	43752	40810	30700	496286

District Wise Emigrants data for year 2017

S.No.	DISTRICT	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
1	Islamabad	629	643	997	410	316	160	268	245	222	258	237	250	4635
2	Attock	753	748	831	726	620	385	623	685	592	853	848	669	8333
3	Rawalpindi	924	999	1137	892	765	512	687	682	541	853	788	559	9339
4	Jhelum	674	639	690	667	735	513	648	648	492	684	635	515	7540
5	Chakwal	739	619	723	715	806	398	558	593	540	717	660	469	7537
6	Gujrat	816	792	904	842	1336	603	843	920	622	892	849	638	10057
7	Mianwali	384	336	357	268	240	140	274	296	310	298	273	168	3344
8	Bhakar	115	177	183	129	132	85	148	134	101	150	165	127	1646
9	Sargodha	656	699	685	553	600	464	623	607	515	711	638	463	7214
10	Khushab	225	252	234	205	320	130	226	236	186	209	239	152	2614
11	Faisalabad	1412	1207	1588	1270	1403	910	1298	1267	976	1131	1132	849	14443
12	Toba Tek Sing	819	768	846	666	763	451	674	636	437	693	639	491	7883
13	Jhang	372	252	367	321	351	210	295	341	241	322	313	220	3605
14	Sialkot	2090	2194	2467	2153	2333	1459	1925	2063	1531	1870	1709	1242	23036
15	Gujranwala	1654	1738	1780	1565	1797	1126	1467	1554	1141	1593	1382	1060	17857
16	Sheikhupura	713	724	904	692	777	502	573	608	494	660	536	377	7560
17	Lahore	1841	1542	1916	1556	1736	1067	1472	1402	1266	1406	1150	947	17301
18	Kasur	393	339	367	316	368	225	275	317	226	293	254	178	3551
19	Okara	457	372	468	379	437	237	359	368	285	346	295	263	4266
20	Rajanpur	583	428	498	507	575	305	370	478	367	451	378	302	5242
21	Dera Ghazi Khan	798	754	825	879	851	578	988	807	757	960	768	601	9566
22	Layya	615	488	517	494	554	292	312	335	286	294	369	259	4815
23	Muzaffargarh	797	653	1030	594	667	396	486	519	475	610	412	322	6961
24	Multan	833	751	803	726	720	508	577	621	504	507	523	443	7516
25	Khanewal	825	693	736	670	660	391	510	512	452	532	473	271	6725
26	Vehari	674	637	656	520	635	353	486	556	447	458	492	256	6170
27	Sahiwal	788	829	771	649	715	440	619	628	533	598	446	414	7430
28	Bahwalnagar	715	582	707	629	699	444	469	533	372	415	453	322	6340
29	Bahwalpur	660	624	621	593	671	482	586	509	436	508	424	341	6455
30	Rahim Yar Khan	862	665	818	656	704	471	450	649	560	451	469	290	7045
31	Pakpattan	169	277	206	179	201	142	212	222	163	237	171	103	2282
32	Narowal	863	740	777	731	771	440	633	670	513	599	512	402	7651
33	Lodhran	583	625	671	503	558	360	435	448	470	376	360	285	5674
34	Mandi Bahauddin	685	607	678	673	823	347	570	622	520	543	666	469	7203
35	Hafizabad	218	404	330	336	331	243	364	350	325	297	364	175	3737
36	Nankana Sahib	233	309	292	237	281	176	318	325	222	176	212	136	2917
37	Chiniot	75	107	130	88	109	52	72	80	56	62	69	94	994
38	Jacobabad	101	115	88	75	110	81	119	113	94	106	95	71	1168
39	Sukkur	137	199	157	133	120	94	175	103	84	90	76	51	1419
40	Shikarpur	63	163	106	78	102	70	63	65	50	59	57	62	938
41	Larkana	270	255	239	230	269	158	199	214	189	201	159	115	2498
42	Nawabshah	192	182	179	162	188	161	191	179	160	166	152	107	2019
43	Khairpur	67	53	74	67	80	70	88	70	65	73	63	48	818
44	Dadu	151	168	76	51	68	43	91	75	82	81	76	57	1019

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45	Hyderabad	236	158	181	189	234	177	217	227	211	224	217	173	2444
46	Badin	24	27	33	30	33	27	64	72	58	39	30	23	460
47	Sanghar	60	47	41	46	53	51	51	52	29	34	34	31	529
48	Tharparkar	41	28	20	16	17	11	16	13	13	16	11	6	208
49	Thatta	18	49	29	30	28	13	25	17	14	16	9	4	252
50	Noushehro Feroze	91	95	98	149	99	129	86	173	86	97	96	65	1264
51	Mirpur Khas	57	79	69	77	74	39	79	63	66	77	63	40	783
52	Ghotki	392	156	85	79	87	59	76	164	177	92	59	79	1505
53	Shahdadkot	273	226	207	203	209	166	186	181	163	191	181	146	2332
54	Umerkot	21	18	26	28	23	15	9	8	6	10	10	6	180
55	Kambar	139	79	58	60	82	73	80	91	72	89	80	54	957
56	Jamshoro	93	92	96	91	111	94	100	97	83	92	83	60	1092
57	Kashmore	62	39	47	58	82	56	74	87	78	90	88	71	832
58	Matari	18	12	21	16	21	12	18	13	15	22	22	16	206
59	Tando Allah yar	11	13	13	19	18	12	12	11	10	13	9	7	148
60	Tando Muhammad Khan	7	9	19	25	25	11	12	7	12	15	14	9	165
61	Sujawal	30	27	28	20	15	15	12	7	15	483	9	6	667
62	Karachi (Central)	801	779	760	588	705	433	883	815	716	786	786	656	8708
63	Karachi (East)	562	602	504	469	520	379	645	624	493	566	592	512	6468
64	Karachi (South)	535	385	367	281	294	203	450	526	398	401	523	404	4767
65	Karachi (West)	409	310	255	235	279	196	410	404	256	387	343	253	3737
66	Korangi	198	269	173	154	195	154	402	388	210	384	334	248	3109
67	Malir	308	320	182	170	197	122	345	353	159	255	277	210	2898
68	Chitral	137	173	104	93	85	48	128	127	111	117	100	86	1309
69	Lower Dir	871	1037	1031	927	663	448	823	683	375	743	671	528	8800
70	Swat	987	961	1154	992	979	582	858	1016	766	1039	958	782	11074
71	Malakand Agency	278	274	271	225	272	150	232	308	342	361	322	183	3218
72	Kohistan	18	26	20	32	27	10	13	23	15	17	15	45	261
73	Mansehra	509	438	503	475	464	284	339	436	324	474	435	264	4945
74	Abbottabad	453	408	467	415	455	271	322	375	267	369	329	244	4375
75	Mardan	746	800	776	709	736	505	708	810	574	738	715	555	8372
76	Peshawar	581	658	670	555	550	398	429	531	402	461	430	386	6051
77	Kohat	393	497	457	373	428	276	312	323	274	276	343	252	4204
78	Karak	292	382	340	294	309	190	270	324	257	271	257	200	3386
79	Bannu	494	448	524	472	448	242	447	486	444	491	488	369	5353
80	Dera Ismail Khan	304	375	342	282	326	173	270	320	262	237	226	119	3236
81	Nowshera	382	444	403	383	400	257	371	438	352	359	335	281	4405
82	Charsada	502	594	675	597	557	361	530	604	461	551	559	502	6493
83	Swabi	539	620	690	571	644	394	578	666	531	692	551	459	6935
84	Haripur Hazara	469	442	415	388	448	259	358	401	344	490	472	242	4728
85	Bonair	387	483	413	406	398	198	410	530	415	427	430	294	4791
86	Lakki Marwat	239	315	275	243	249	160	307	345	269	318	305	186	3211
87	Tank	170	208	179	151	215	81	108	191	81	130	121	47	1682
88	Batagram	262	240	340	268	264	129	227	298	193	293	290	199	3003
89	Shangla	128	145	73	127	135	59	138	167	114	117	134	84	1421

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90	Hangu	315	360	345	310	359	223	346	338	314	388	370	230	3898
91	Upper Dir	21	0	26	18	306	0	14	358	306	358	432	302	2141
92	Torghar	0	2	0	10	45	0	2	5	4	1	2	3	74
93	Quetta	61	50	46	69	41	31	89	89	47	37	37	28	625
94	Pishin	9	12	3	8	8	44	8	12	7	8	6	4	129
95	Loralai	14	8	3	11	6	5	4	5	9	2	2	2	71
96	Zhob	31	41	42	26	30	8	24	27	26	17	18	18	308
97	Chaghi	19	12	15	14	24	6	7	7	24	19	18	1	166
98	Sibi	6	7	10	6	4	21	5	6	13	4	4	1	87
99	Nasirabad	3	3	1	3	5	7	8	2	10	7	7	3	59
100	Kachhi	7	5	0	1	0	3	3	1	0	0	2	2	24
101	Kohlu Agency	5	7	2	0	4	3	3	2	3	1	9	4	43
102	Kalat	16	12	11	13	13	3	13	6	7	17	11	8	130
103	Khuzdar	52	55	49	34	34	18	25	16	25	19	14	9	350
104	Kharan	26	16	22	16	20	11	34	12	18	27	29	7	238
105	Lasbela	38	34	25	20	16	14	16	12	27	11	10	2	225
106	Turbat	3	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	1	2	0	19
107	Gowadar	18	17	22	21	21	17	17	11	23	12	11	6	196
108	Panjgur	8	8	8	7	11	1	5	9	9	10	12	4	92
109	Jhalmagsi	2	1	4	9	12	1	0	2	16	2	2	2	53
110	Killa Saifullah	6	5	0	4	1	0	3	2	5	1	0	10	37
111	Killa Abdullah	11	12	7	7	7	3	13	7	6	15	13	6	107
112	Musakhel	4	4	6	1	9	1	11	7	2	5	4	5	59
113	Barkhan	23	22	17	20	19	8	30	28	16	19	21	17	240
114	Bolan	3	2	0	4	2	0	3	3	3	3	1	1	25
115	Dera Bugti	2	4	7	2	1	0	1	0	7	1	1	2	28
116	Mastung	6	6	5	4	5	1	4	3	8	2	2	2	48
117	Awaran	5	9	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	23
118	Ziarat	2	0	5	3	1	0	2	0	2	4	0	2	21
119	Sherani	33	36	58	41	57	15	41	33	26	40	32	36	448
120	Jaffarabad	11	4	17	10	8	2	6	5	19	3	8	4	97
121	Kech	11	9	3	2	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	3	36
122	Harnai	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
123	Washuk	26	19	30	8	17	5	22	9	19	19	18	0	192
124	Noshki	25	23	45	32	38	13	28	27	27	32	30	15	335
125	Lehri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
126	Sohbatpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	9
127	Muzaffarabad	460	572	178	541	483	319	409	427	324	568	522	434	5237
128	Poonch	358	466	436	414	424	337	425	556	398	547	518	454	5333
129	Mirpur	338	348	343	339	467	357	443	472	455	475	463	315	4815
130	Kotli	349	371	436	341	479	343	437	473	421	651	599	463	5363
131	Bagh	330	353	434	371	337	252	333	361	345	528	523	431	4598
132	Bhimber	275	258	377	341	403	291	331	320	306	475	468	384	4229
133	Sudnuti	236	250	357	367	312	146	187	229	221	421	429	363	3518
134	Hattian	2	2	1	4	3	7	5	117	8	1	21	6	177
135	Neelum	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	3	13
136	Haveli	0	0	1	1	0	15	2	12	0	0	0	4	35
137	Gilgit	218	238	255	294	216	106	116	8	119	126	107	121	1924

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138	Diamir	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	11	2	2	9	0	30
139	Ghizar	137	150	161	164	207	44	51	76	41	51	56	50	1188
140	Ghanchi	22	16	15	21	17	10	9	6	12	15	1	20	164
141	Astore	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	18
142	Skardu	2	16	11	11	4	0	0	17	0	3	2	0	66
143	Hunza-Nagar	0	3	0	0	2	0	3	6	6	3	3	1	27
144	Bajour Agency	113	101	136	144	137	44	58	86	58	81	295	82	1335
145	Mehmand Agency	269	337	301	257	349	174	225	213	200	287	62	272	2946
146	Khyber Agency	328	308	413	355	407	200	318	239	296	359	350	297	3870
147	Kurram Agency	370	363	392	479	462	258	390	279	286	360	330	254	4223
148	Orakzai Agency	226	284	277	241	281	147	252	189	231	273	299	177	2877
149	North Waziristan Agency	294	299	315	273	362	170	278	214	278	341	342	244	3410
150	South Waziristan Agency	238	271	365	294	298	159	258	226	282	321	341	239	3292
151	Tribal Area (Adj.Peshawar)	109	173	170	162	176	71	105	82	118	163	180	90	1599
152	Tribal Area(Adj. Kohat)	123	158	179	113	162	69	87	94	119	165	152	79	1500
153	Tribal Area(Adj. Bannu)	112	148	127	102	153	59	69	71	122	172	145	71	1351
154	Tribal Area(Adj. D.I.Khan)	106	111	118	91	117	53	74	71	92	137	123	87	1180
	Total	46990	46547	49499	43255	47135	28693	40712	43002	35191	43752	40810	30700	496286