



# Annual Analysis of Manpower Export 2019

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# SECTION I

## INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Background

Pakistan is the 6<sup>th</sup> largest country of the world in terms of population and 2<sup>nd</sup> largest manpower/labour exporting country of South Asia. Overseas migrant workers are the biggest asset of Pakistan and they are playing a vital role in the Socio Economic development of Pakistan through their valuable remittances. Since 1971 till 2019, more than 11.11 million emigrants have been registered by Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BE&OE) through its seven regional offices called Protectorate of Emigrants. Out of total, more than 96% concentration of Pakistani workforce is towards GCC countries particularly Saudi Arabia and UAE.

During the entire emigration history of Pakistan, year 2015 witnessed the highest numbers when 946,571 Pakistanis were registered by BE&OE for overseas employment. Year 2016 was the second highest year when 839,353 emigrants were registered for employment abroad, though there was a 11.3% decline as compared to year 2015. Later on major decline in export of manpower was seen during years 2017 and 2018 when 496,286 and 382,439 Pakistanis were registered for overseas employment, respectively. Major reason behind this downward trend was low oil prices which caused slowdown of major manpower recipient countries i.e. Gulf economies who are reliant on oil sector income mainly. Moreover, increase in oil prices in year 2019 positively affected the gulf economies which opened up employment opportunities for expatriate workers and resultantly an increase of more than 63% has been witnessed during 2019. Apart from that, major reason in increase of manpower export was the special attention and focus of incumbent government towards overseas migrant workers. Prime Minister of Pakistan has several times expressed his vision towards overseas Pakistani workers. The successful diplomatic policy of Government of Pakistan with foreign countries especially the Gulf Countries showed positive results in enhancement of manpower export to these countries particularly KSA.

## **1.2 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 Emigration Ordinance, 1979, Emigration Rules, 1979 and Procedure devised under Emigration Laws. Moreover, it looks after the welfare and facilitation of the emigrants. Pre 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 assisting the Ministry of OP&HRD in devising Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with manpower importing countries for export of manpower and advises the Federal Government on emigration procedures and policies.

## **1.3 Organization**

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

## **1.4 Protectorate of Emigrants (PEs)**

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.

## **1.5 Community Welfare Attaches (CWAs) Offices**

The Government of Pakistan has appointed 19 Community Welfare Attachés (CWA) in 14 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).

## 1.6 Report Objectives

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 2019.

The report covers the following specific objectives: -

- I. To analyse trends of manpower export during 2019 in comparison to 2018.
- II. To make comparative analysis of manpower export in regional perspective.
- III. To analyse the trends of women emigration during 2019
- IV. To highlight the major trends of remittances received by Pakistan from different countries.
- V. To portray the potential of overseas job opportunities for Pakistani workers.
- VI. To highlight the steps taken by BE&OE/MOPHRD and future plans.

## SECTION II

### TRENDS OF MANPOWER EXPORT IN 2019

This section highlights the trends of manpower export during the year 2019 in comparison to 2018 in the form of month-wise, country-wise, region-wise, district-wise and category-wise analysis. Further, it discusses skill composition of emigrants along with in demand occupations in the reporting period.

#### 2.1 Region Wise Registration of Pakistan's Manpower (1971-2019)

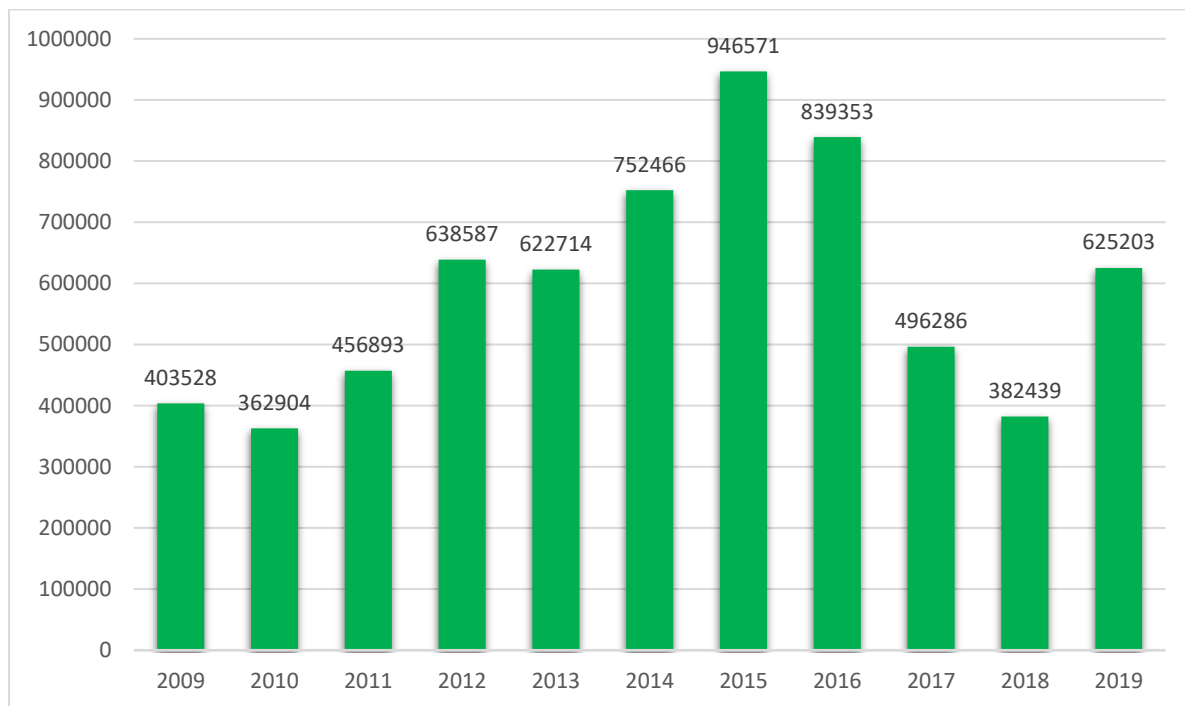
Sr. No.	Countries	1971-2019	%
1	GCC Countries	10685438	96.14
2	Other Middle Eastern Countries	110368	0.99
3	Malaysia	108638	0.98
4	Africa	101154	0.91
5	EU Countries	33261	0.30
6	South Korea	15497	0.14
7	Others	60492	0.54
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11114848</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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 more than 11.11 million Pakistanis were registered through Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BE&OE) during 1971 to 2019. Pakistani migrant workers are working and residing all across the world having majority of concentration in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. The Gulf countries like

**Note:** It is pertinent to mention that above table only indicates the data of those emigrants who registered with BE&OE on work/employment visa (direct or through OEPs) before proceeding to Pakistan. The actual number of Overseas Pakistanis may vary mainly because they proceeded abroad on other than employment visa.

Saudi Arabia and UAE are the largest destination countries for Pakistani migrant workers and both these countries are the largest remittance sending countries as well.

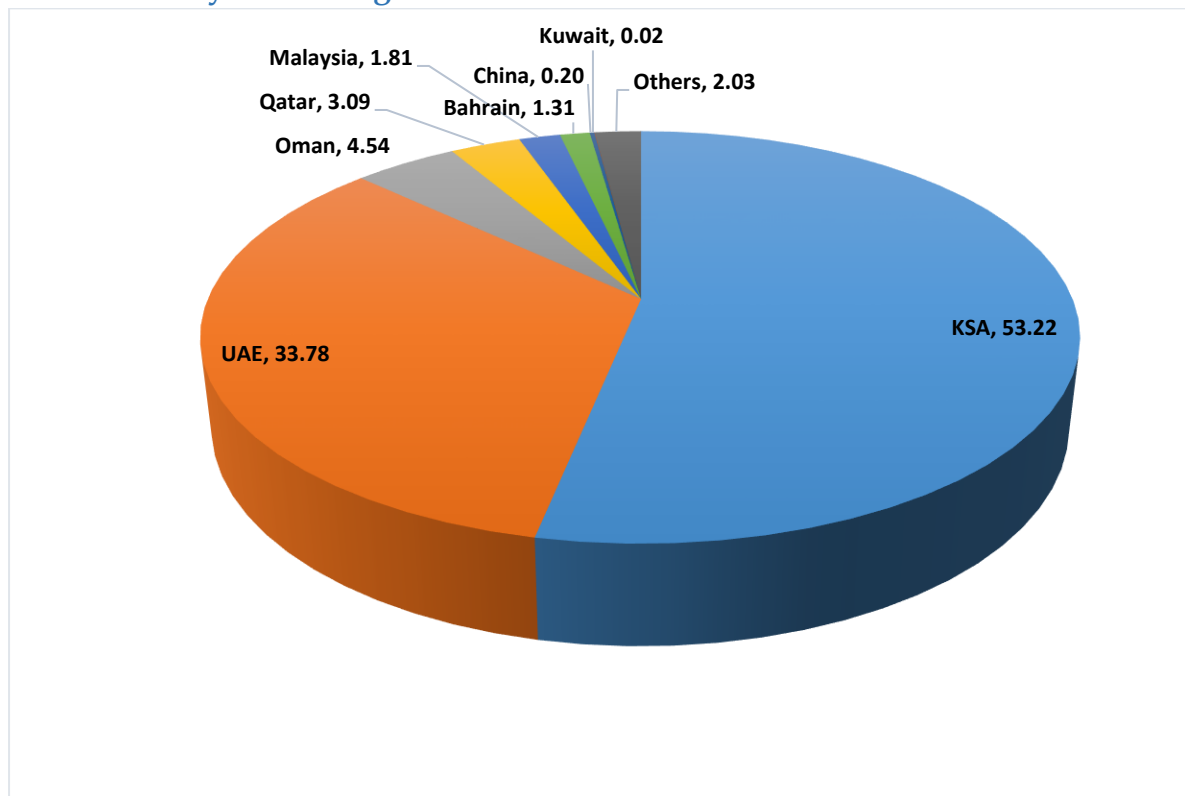
## 2.2 Emigration Trend during 2009 to 2019



The above graph indicates the emigration trend from 2009 to 2019. Both increasing and decreasing trend can be observed during the mentioned period. The graph shows an interesting pattern, as from 2009 to 2011 the total manpower export from Pakistan was between 0.36 million to 0.45 million and the years 2012 & 2013 witnessed a modest increase when more than 0.6 million Pakistani workers registered for overseas employment. The years 2014 to 2016 were phenomenal in terms of increase of manpower export. The year 2015 is termed as the highest during entire emigration history of Pakistan when more than 0.9 million Pakistani workers registered for overseas employment. After that a declining trend was witnessed in manpower export during 2017 and 2018 mainly due to adoption of Gulfization policies after lowering of oil prices by GCC countries especially Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), a largest destination country for Pakistani workforce. The year 2019 proved vital for Pakistan manpower when 625,203 emigrants were registered for overseas employment as compared to 382,439 emigrants in 2018. The major reason behind the increasing trend in 2019 is the opening of job opportunities for Pakistani workers in KSA. It can be termed as the successful diplomatic relations of Government of Pakistan with the Gulf States particularly KSA and UAE.

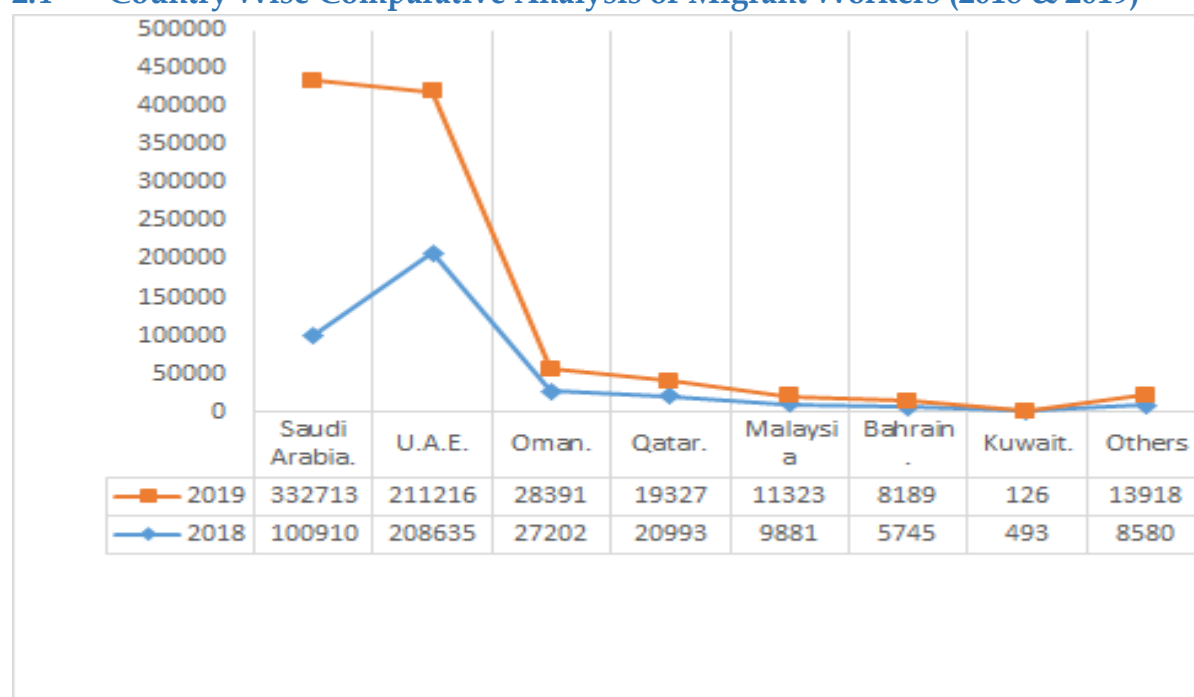


## 2.3 Country Wise Emigration Trend in 2019



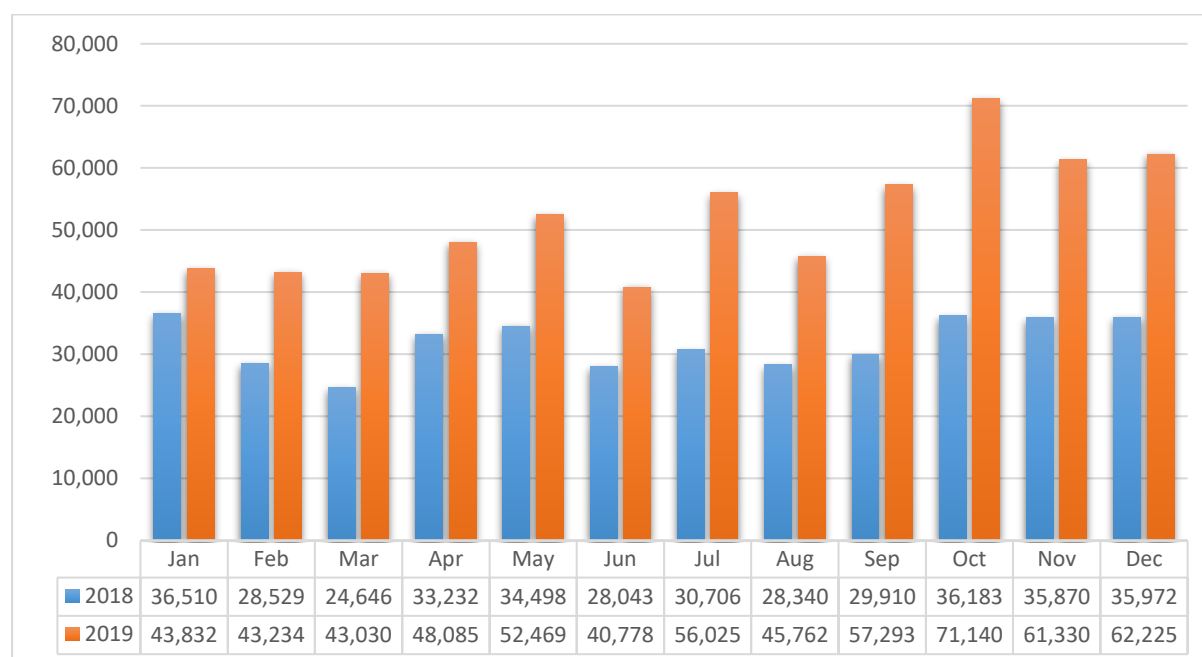
The emigration pattern of 2019 indicates that the KSA is the largest destination country for Pakistani emigrants where more than 53 percent of the emigrants proceeded followed by UAE (33.78%), Oman (4.54%), Qatar (3.09%), Malaysia (1.81%), Bahrain (1.31%), China (0.20%), Kuwait (0.02%) and 2.03% in other countries. In 2018 UAE was the largest destination country after decline of manpower export to KSA. But in 2019, KSA once again is on top in terms of manpower export. Altogether, about 87% of the total emigrants proceeded to these two countries (UAE and KSA) in 2019. In 2019, China emerged as an important country where 1000+ registrations were recorded. In 2019, there were total eight countries where 1000+ emigrants were registered in comparison to 2018 when there were 7 countries where above number/benchmark was achieved. Moreover, stability in oil prices and resumption of infrastructure/construction projects in GCC countries particularly in KSA paved the way for Pakistani workers to proceed abroad. The increase in manpower export in 2019 is positive in terms of remittances which are playing a vital role to stabilize the economy and managing current account deficit in the country.

## 2.4 Country Wise Comparative Analysis of Migrant Workers (2018 & 2019)



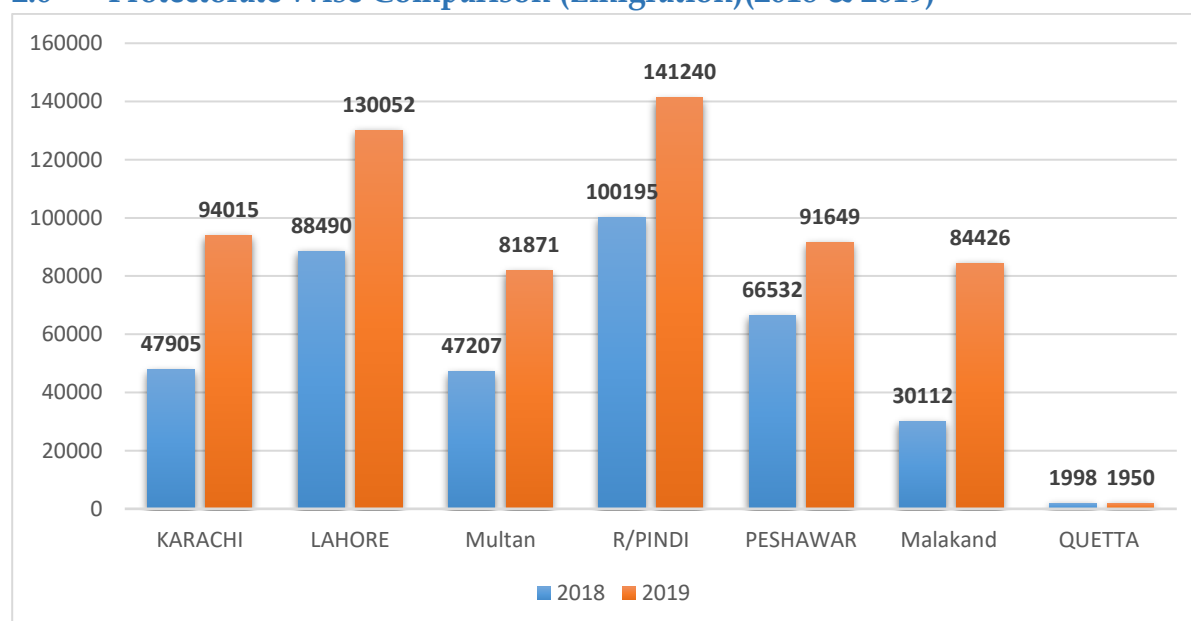
The above graph shows, country wise comparative analysis of migrant workers during the years 2018 and 2019. During 2019 in KSA, huge increase of 231,803 (229.71%) has been witnessed in manpower export in comparison to 2018 when only 100,910 Pakistani workers were registered for employment abroad. It indicates that more than 53% of the total manpower export was towards KSA followed by UAE where 211,216 emigrants registered in comparison to 2018 when 208,635 emigrants were registered which shows an increase of 1.24%. Moreover, increasing trend is also witnessed in Bahrain (42.54%), Malaysia (14.59%) and Oman (4.37%) during 2019 as compared to 2018. A slight decline was observed in Qatar during 2019, which is expected to increase in 2020, as diplomatic efforts are under way to get maximum jobs for Pakistani workers. From Qatar's perspective, it is pertinent to mention that since 2015, more than 74000 Pakistani workers have proceeded to Qatar after announcement of 100,000 jobs for Pakistani workers. As far as emigration statistics of Kuwait are concerned, situation was not encouraging as only 126 Pakistanis were registered for employment to Kuwait in 2019. The government of Pakistan is cognizant of the fact and trying hard to remove the visa restrictions imposed by Kuwait. In this regard, a draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on manpower export with Kuwait is also under consideration which is expected to be signed in near future. The signing of MOU will pave the way for Pakistani workforce to get employment opportunities in Kuwait.

## 2.5 Month Wise Comparison (Emigration Trends) (2018 & 2019)



The above graph indicates the month wise pattern of emigration in 2018 & 2019. Increasing trend can be observed during entire year of 2019 and highest number of emigrants i.e. 71,140 were registered during the month of October 2019 followed by December 62,225 and November 61,330. It is interesting to note that increasing trend was observed in manpower export in last quarter of both 2018 and 2019.

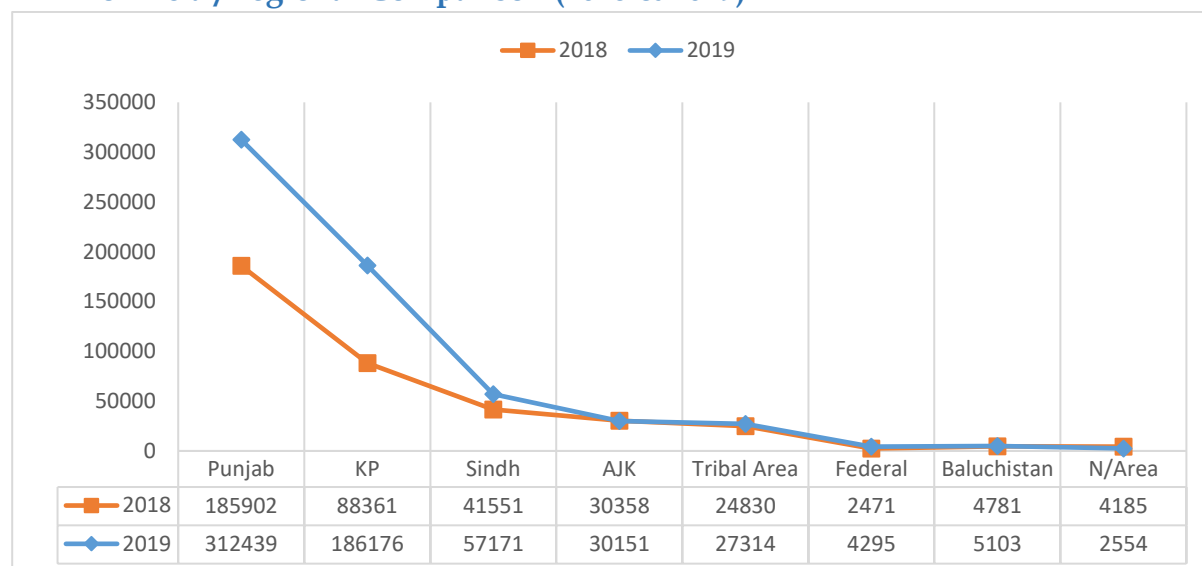
## 2.6 Protectorate Wise Comparison (Emigration)(2018 & 2019)



There are seven regional offices called Protectorate of Emigrants operating in the country. In year 2019, the increasing trend can be seen in all the P.E offices except Quetta where minor decline was observed in emigrant's registration. Majority of the emigrants

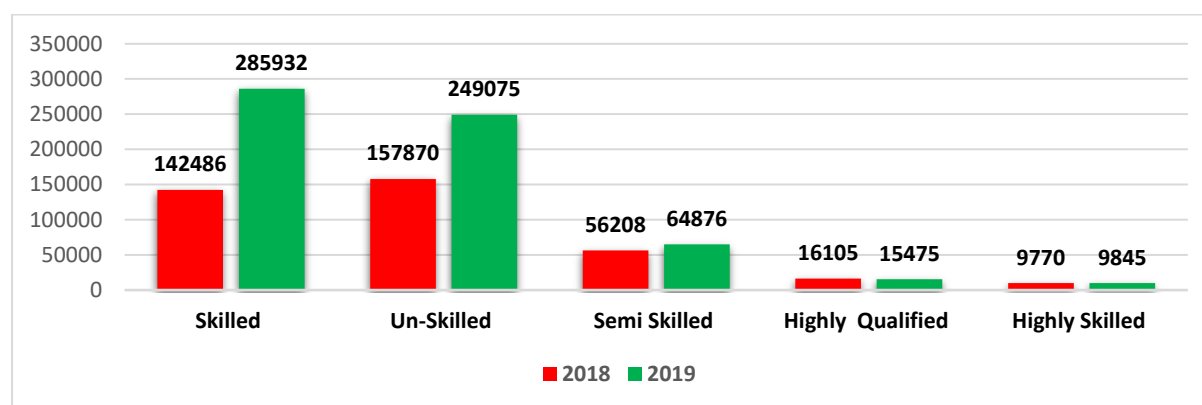
were registered through P.E Rawalpindi followed by Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Malakand, Multan, and Quetta. The graph 2.6 shows the major increase of 54,314 (180%) in Malakand where more than double emigrants registered in 2019 as compared to 2018.

## 2.7 Provincial/Regional Comparison (2018 & 2019)



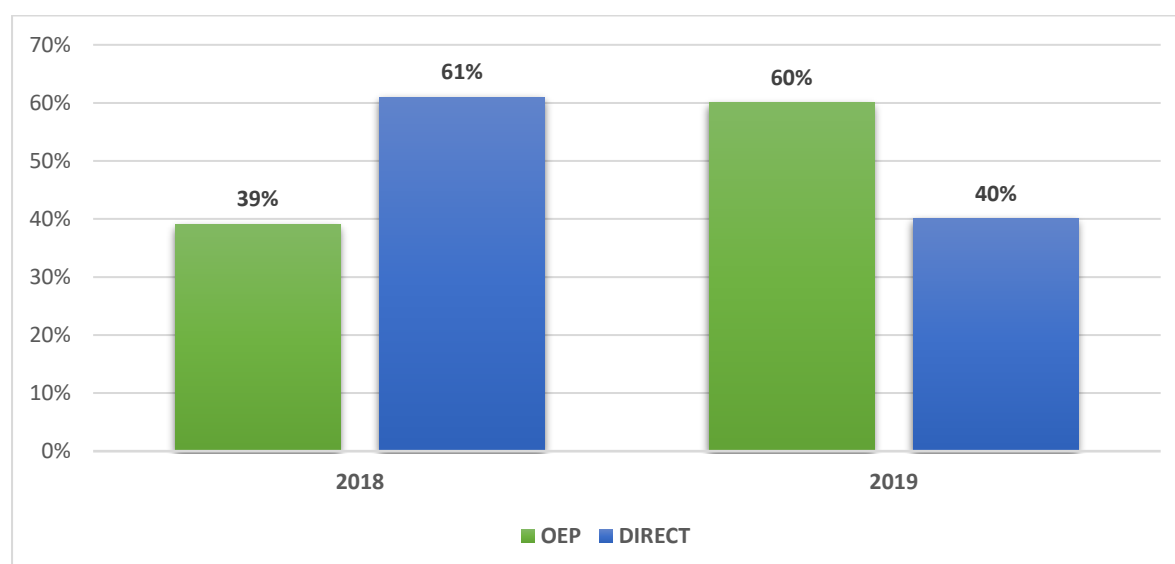
The above graph shows the province/regional pattern of emigration in 2018 and 2019. During 2018, majority of the emigrants proceeded abroad were from Punjab followed by KP, Sindh, AJK, Tribal areas, Baluchistan, Federal capital and Northern areas. The trend line of 2019 indicates the major increase in Punjab, KP and Sindh Province while emigration trend is also positive in other provinces/regions except AJK and northern areas where minor decline is observed in 2019 in comparison to 2018. During the year 2019, Punjab witnessed an increase of 126,537 (68.07%) followed by KP 97,815 (110.70%), Sindh 15,620 (48.48%), Balochistan 2173 (47.78%) and Tribal areas 1878 (7.38%). Moreover, slight decline was observed in AJK 8.71%, and northern areas during 2019. The above graph indicates that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa witnessed a major increase of 110% in manpower during 2019 as compared to 2018.

## 2.8 Skill Composition of Emigrants (2018 & 2019)



The above graph shows the comparative analysis of skill composition during 2018 and 2019. The trend of skill set indicates that a huge increase of 101% has been witnessed in skilled category which is almost double in 2019 as compared to 2018. It is pertinent to mention that it was clearly projected in Analysis Report 2018 that in upcoming years, demand of skilled workers will increase which seems true in above mentioned graph. Similarly, an increase of 15% was also observed in semi-skilled trades during 2019. On the other hand, an increase of 57% is also noticed in unskilled categories which indicates that construction sector of Gulf countries gained momentum in 2019 due to recovery of oil prices and stability of their economies. On the contrary, a minor decline is noticed in highly qualified and highly skilled trades during 2019.

## 2.9 Overseas Employment through Overseas Employment Promoters and Direct Mode (2018 & 2019)



According to Emigration Ordinance 1979 and Emigration Rules 1979, an emigrant can proceed abroad for employment in two ways i.e through registered overseas employment promoters (OEPs) and through direct method (through his/her own effort). The pattern of mode of employment reversed during 2019 when 60% of the emigrants registered through OEPs and 40% on direct employment visa. It is pertinent to mention that the overall trend of mode of employment remain 60% through OEPs not through direct employment but this trend was vice versa during 2017 and 2018 due to decline in manpower export. The reversal of mode of employment in favour of registration through OEPs indicates that private sector OEPs business flourished in 2019 which was in shambles during 2017 and 2018.

## 2.10 High Migration Districts during 2019

During 2019 high migration districts were Dera Ghazi Khan, Sialkot, Swat, Lower Dir, Gujranwala, Lahore, Faisalabad, Mardan, Upper Dir and Rawalpindi. The emigration statistics of all the districts is available on BE&OE website. The district wise emigration trend indicates that Central Punjab districts mainly Sialkot and Gujranwala have high migration profile in terms of manpower export. On the other hand in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Swat, Mardan and Upper Dir are high migration districts.

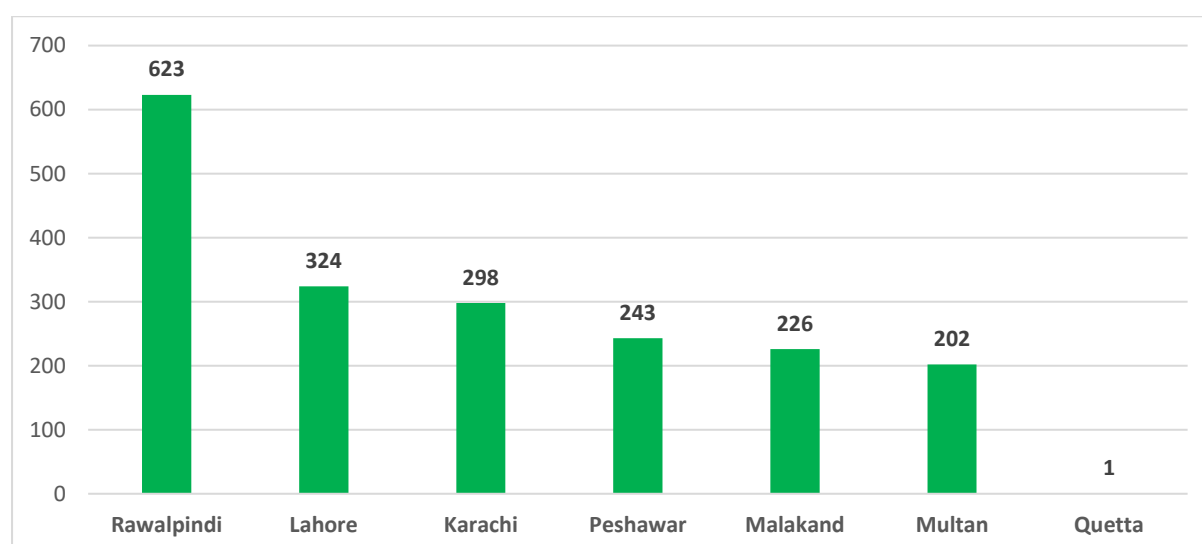
## 2.11 Top in Demand Job Categories during 2019

Sr. No.	Category	Year		Difference	Percentage
		2018	2019		
1	Driver	52868	182920	130052	245.99
2	Labourer	150274	242811	92537	61.58
3	Technician	11368	16890	5522	48.57
4	Electrician	12076	15166	3090	25.59
5	Cook	4212	7136	2924	69.42
6	Mason	17130	19590	2460	14.36
7	Steel Fixer	7069	9291	2222	31.43
8	Carpenter	11629	13769	2140	18.40
9	Operator	5173	7202	2029	39.22
10	For/Supervisor	5994	7734	1740	29.03

The above table shows the top ten in-demand job categories during 2019. Overall, majority of workers (in terms of numbers) proceeded abroad in labourer category in

which 241,811 emigrants were registered which shows an increase of 61.58%. Moreover, increase was observed in driver category during 2019, which depicts 246% increase more as compared to 2018. The above pattern shows that majority of the trades were related to construction sector which indicates the resumption of construction related activities which were on halt in last couple of years mainly due to slowdown of Gulf economies. The recovery of oil prices gave momentum to infrastructure/development projects in Gulf States which created job opportunities for Pakistani workforce. Moreover, a significant increase of 69% has also been witnessed in the trade/category of “cook” which indicates the increasing demand of hoteling and hospitality sector.

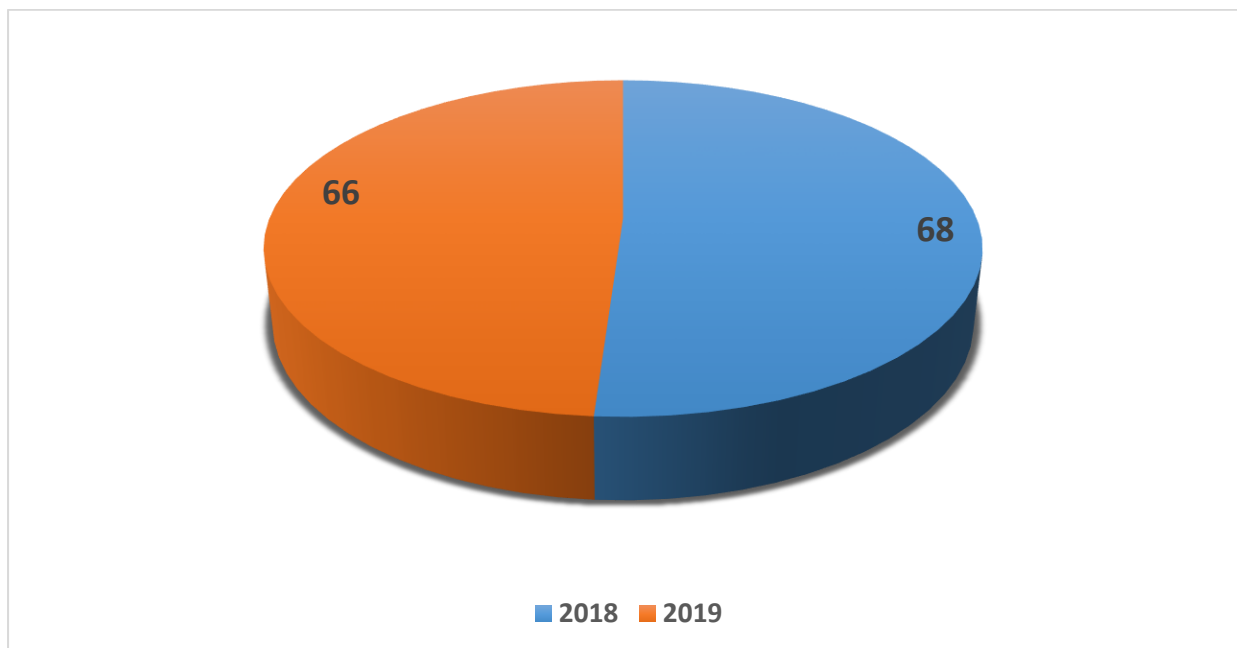
## 2.12 Valid Overseas Employment Promoters (OEPs)



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, 1917 active(with valid licences) 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. Furthermore, OEPs 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](http://www.beoe.gov.pk)). The

above graph indicates that majority of the OEP's are operating in the domain of PE Rawalpindi, followed by Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Malakand, Multan and Quetta.

### 2.13 Issuance of OEPs Licenses in 2018 & 2019



During the year 2019, 66 new licenses were issued to private sector OEPs to boost manpower export. Similarly in 2018, 68 licenses were issued to OEPs.



## Section III

### Women Emigration from Pakistan in 2019

#### 3.1 Top Destination Countries for Women Emigration

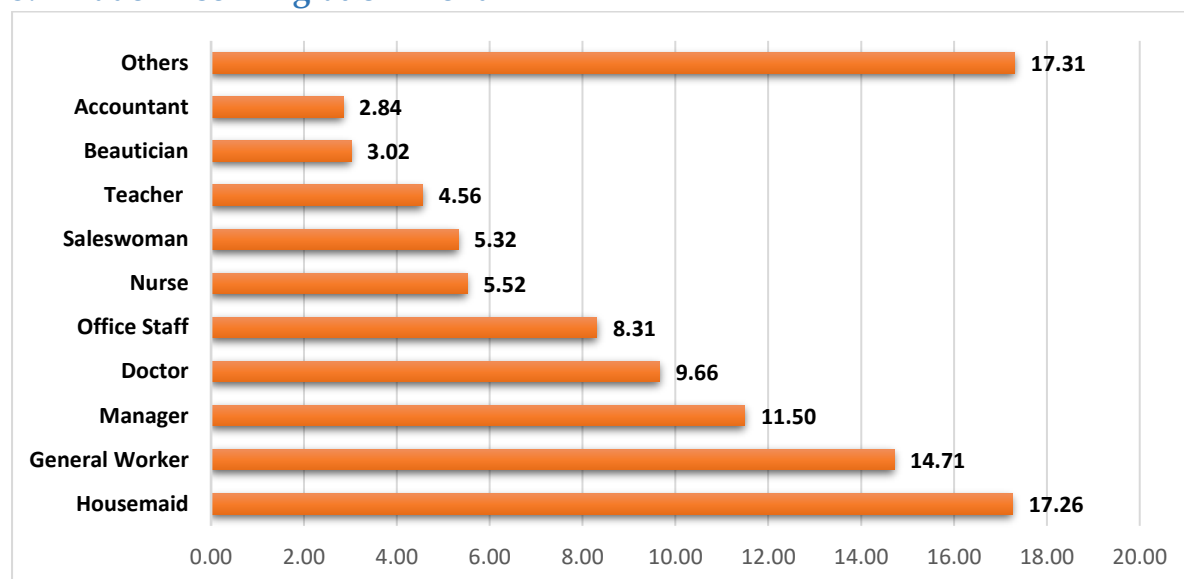
Sr No.	Country	No. of Emigrants
1	United Arab Emirates	1438
2	Saudi Arabia	1218
3	United Kingdom	229
4	Oman	164
5	Bahrain	151
6	Qatar	144
7	Canada	122
8	China	94
9	United States	85
10	Malaysia	57
11	Others	377
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4079</b>

The above table shows the top ten countries for which women emigrants were registered for overseas employment. Majority of the women proceeded to United Arab Emirates (UAE) followed by Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, Canada, China, United States and Malaysia etc. The role of women is vital and Government of Pakistan provides equal opportunities in order to get overseas job opportunities. It is pertinent to mention that women emigrants are given priority basis at the time of Protector Registration. It is wrongly quoted in some of the reports that women emigrants have to face difficulty procedure at the time of registration. There is no discrimination in protector registration procedure it is same for both men and women.

The major reason behind the low trend of women migration is the social and cultural barriers women have to face while making decision for going abroad. At regional level, a healthy trend has been witnessed in Bangladesh in terms of women emigration mainly in domestic sector. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the largest destination country for them. The recruitment of Bangladeshi domestic workers through Musaned Platform (an online recruitment portal of KSA) has paved the way for Bangladesh to send more domestic workers especially women to KSA.

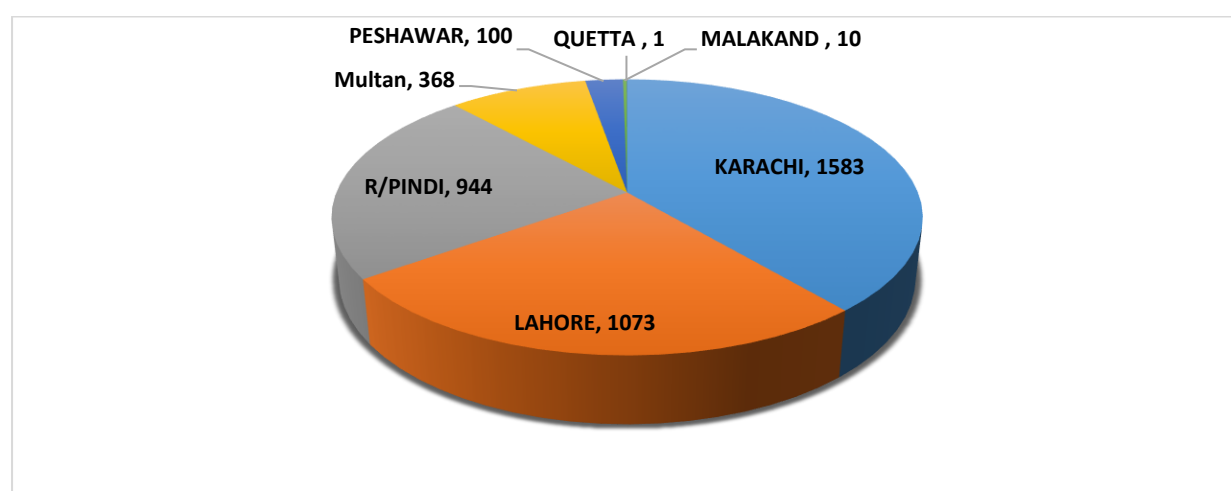
Government of Pakistan is also in close coordination with KSA, Qatar and UAE for creation of online linkage of job portals. The recruitment through online portals will ensure the protection of migrant workers.

### 3.2 Trade Wise Emigration Trend



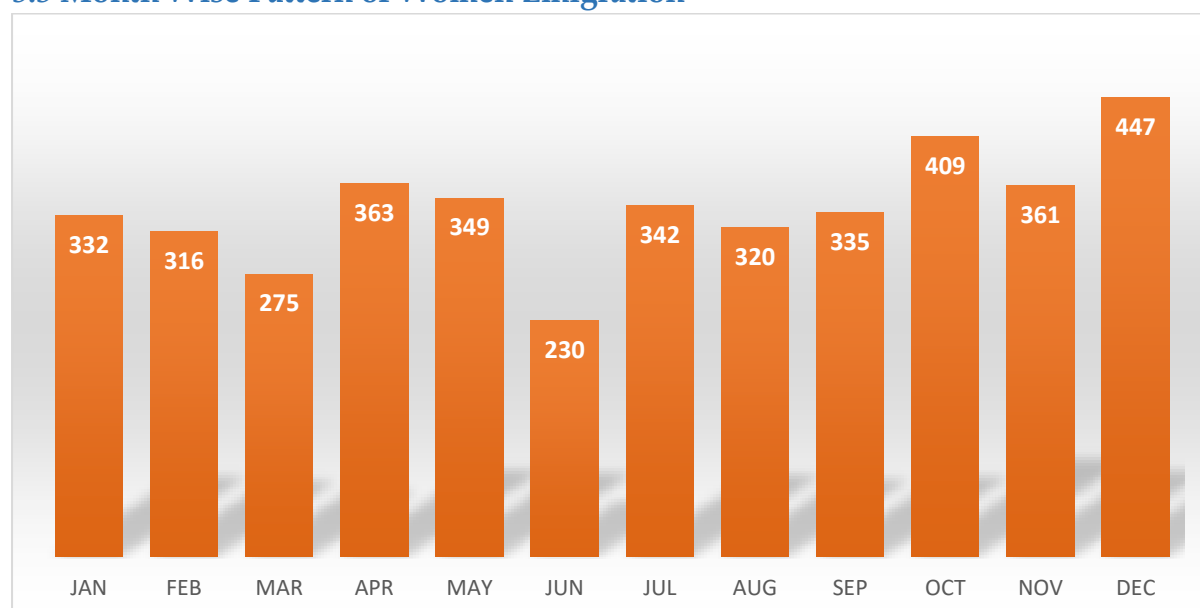
The above graph shows major trades/occupations in which women were registered for overseas employment. Majority of women (17.26%) proceeded abroad as housemaid followed by general workers (14.71%), managers (11.50%), doctors (9.66%), office staff (8.31%), nurses (5.52%), saleswomen (5.32%), teacher (4.56%), beauticians (3.02%), accountant (2.84%) and 17.31% in other trades. It is interesting to note that in top ten occupations, majority of women were highly skilled and qualified i.e. doctors, nurses, managers, accountants, teachers and office staff etc.

### 3.2+ Protector Wise Registration in 2019



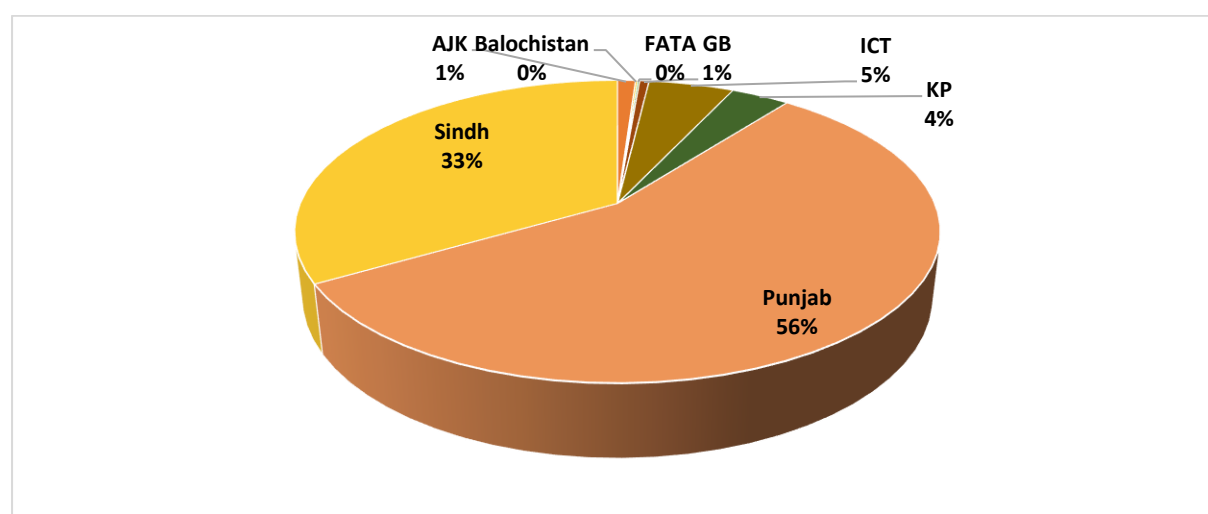
The above graph shows the Protector wise registration trend of women emigrants during 2019. Majority of women were registered through PE Karachi followed by Lahore, Rawalpindi, Multan, Peshawar, Malakand and Quetta.

### 3.3 Month Wise Pattern of Women Emigration



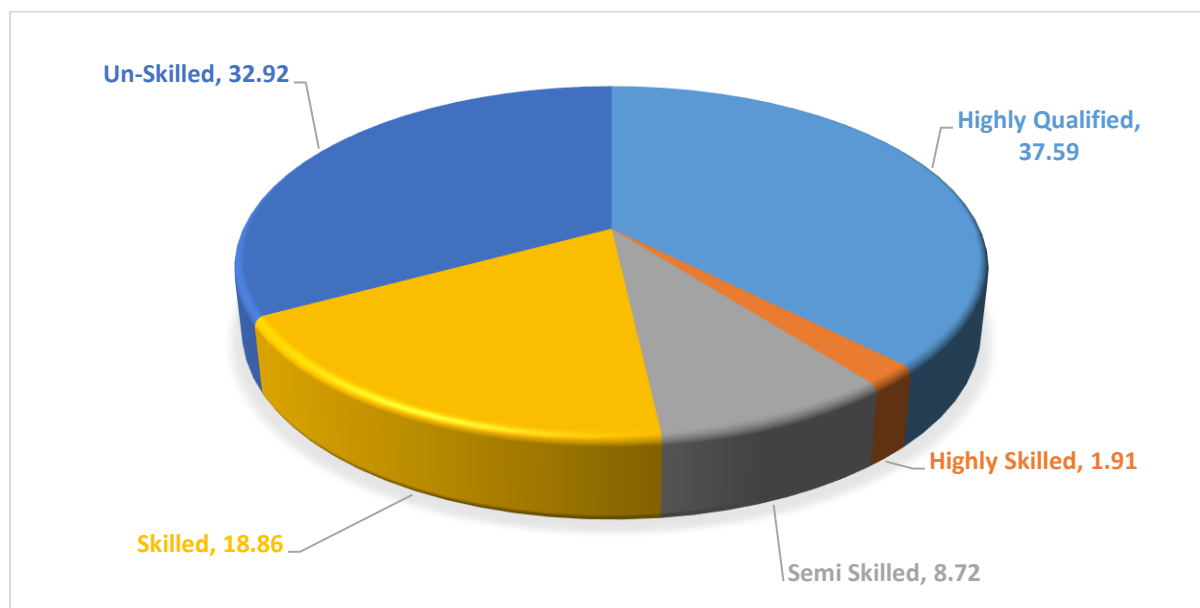
The above graph indicates the month wise trend of women emigration during 2019. According to above statistics, 447 women were registered for overseas employment during the month of December. The second highest registration was recorded during the month of October when 409 women were registered. On the contrary, low registrations were witnessed during the month of June when 230 women proceeded abroad.

### 3.4 Provincial/Regional Pattern of Women Emigration in 2019



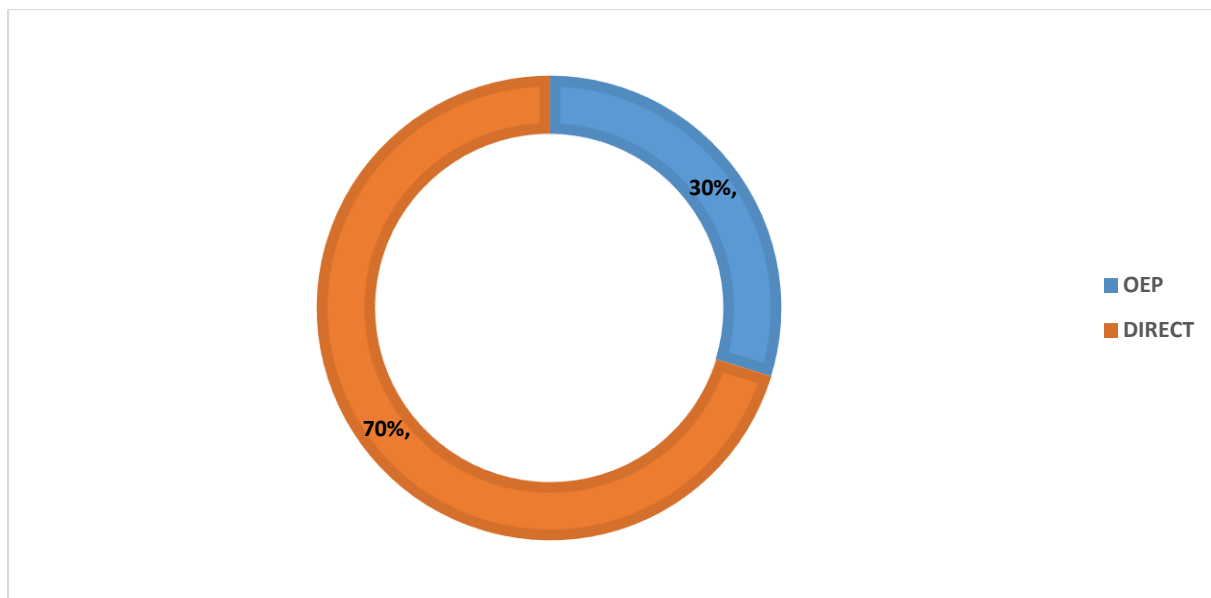
The above graph shows the regional/provincial pattern of women emigration during 2019. The data shows that majority of women (56%) were from Punjab followed by Sindh (33%), Islamabad (5%), KP (4%), AJK and GB (1%). The trend of women emigration is very low in KyberPaktunkhwa as compare to male emigration which indicates the strong cultural stigmas in the province. On the other hand, women emigration from Sindh is encouraging.

### 3.5 Skill Composition of Women Emigrants in 2019



The above graph shows the skill composition of women emigrants during 2019. It is pertinent to mention that majority of women (37.59%) were highly qualified which is far better as compared to male emigration in similar skill set. Moreover, 18.86% were skilled followed by 8.72% semi-skilled and 1.91% highly skilled. The ratio of unskilled women was 32.92%. The existing trend indicates that majority of skilled and educated women proceeded abroad for employment, which is a positive sign. This is the area where Government can take policy intervention in order to promote women emigration through designing holistic program for women.

### 3.6 Mode of Employment



During 2019, majority of women (70%) were registered on direct employment visa while 30% were registered through OEPs. This trend indicates that OEPs should do more effort to get job opportunities/demands for women workers. They should explore job opportunities for women keeping in view the above-mentioned occupational trend.

## Section IV

### Regional Export of Manpower Trends in 2019

#### 4.1 Analysis of Regional Manpower Export

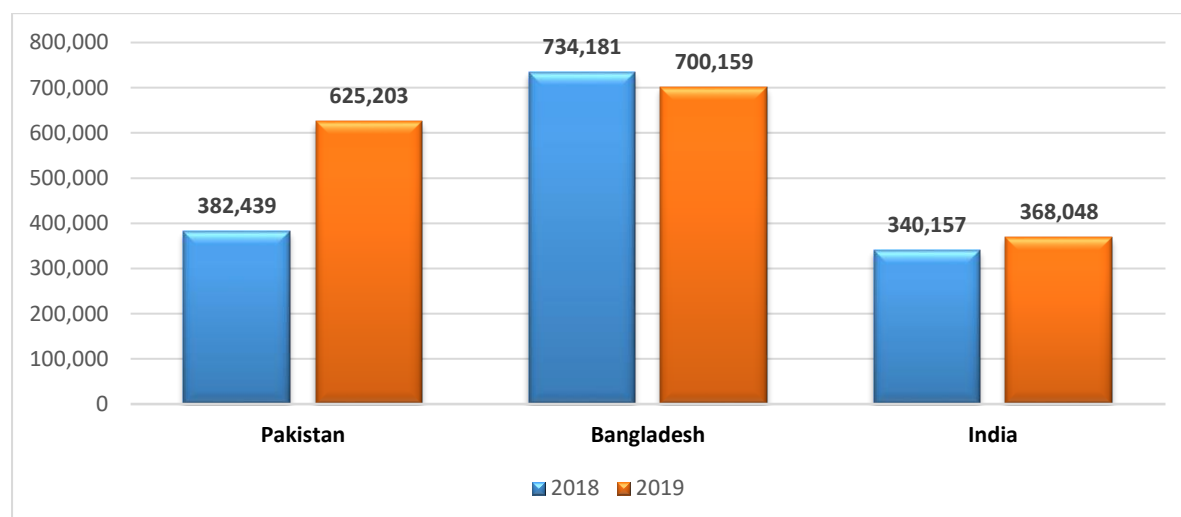


**Source:** Bangladesh: [www.bmet.gov.bd](http://www.bmet.gov.bd) , Pakistan: [www.beoe.gov.pk](http://www.beoe.gov.pk), India: [www.emigrate.gov.in](http://www.emigrate.gov.in)

The above graph shows the total export of manpower in 2019 from Pakistan, Bangladesh and India. According to statistics, majority of emigrants (700,159) proceeded abroad from Bangladesh followed by Pakistan (625,203) and India (368,048). The Bangladesh manpower export has gained momentum during last couple of years after signing labour pact with KSA mainly on export of domestic workers through Musaned platform. The important part of Bangladesh emigration is the role of women, which has increased manifold as compared to its regional peers. During 2019, a total of 104,786 women proceeded abroad from Bangladesh in which more than 62000 went to KSA only. From Bangladesh perspective, Jordan is also an important destination country for women where more than 19000 women proceeded during 2019. The above graph indicates that major difference in manpower export between Pakistan and Bangladesh is women emigration, otherwise Pakistan is little ahead in male emigration. On the other hand, India is on third slot in terms of emigration statistics of 2019. The above trend indicates that people of Pakistan and Bangladesh are more inclined to overseas jobs as compared to other regional

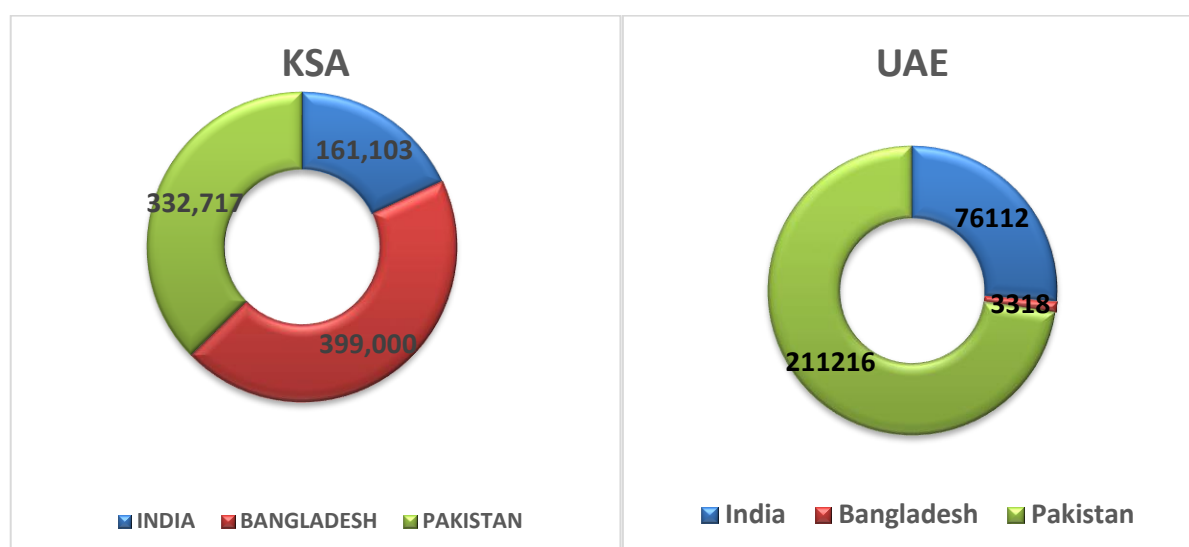
countries. It can also be inferred that India's major focus is on export of quality manpower rather than quantity. The skilled overseas workers though less in number are more vital in terms of better pay packages and sending more remittances than high number of unskilled workers.

#### 4.2 Regional Comparison of manpower export during 2018 & 2019



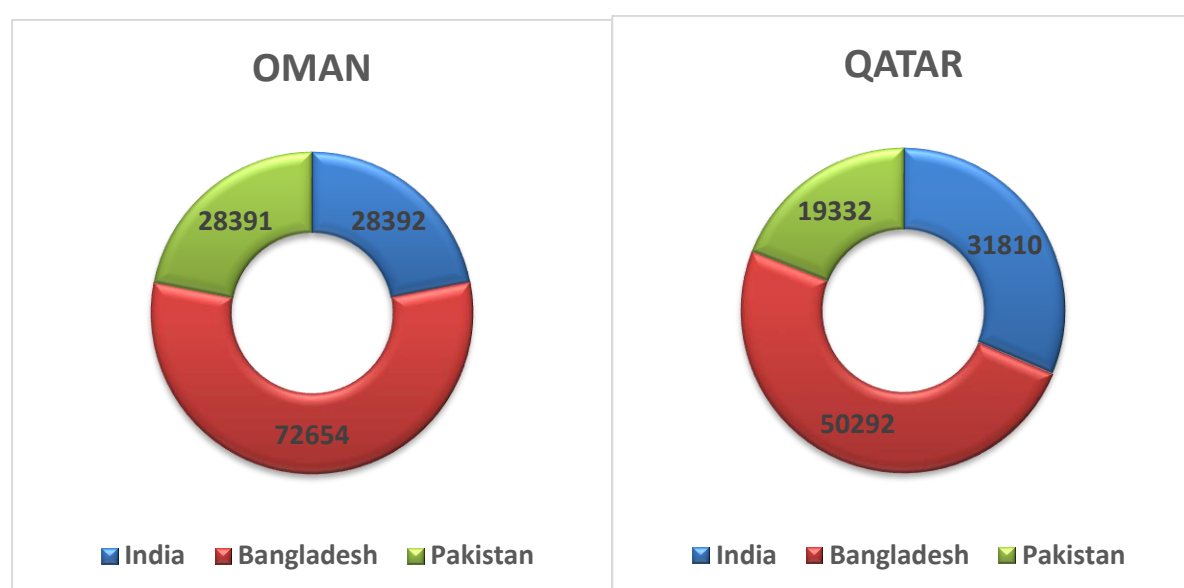
The above graph shows the regional comparison of manpower export during 2018 and 2019. In case of Pakistan, huge increase has been witnessed in 2019 as compared to 2018 as evident in the graph. On the other hand, Bangladesh faced a decline of about 34000 during 2019 as compared to 2018 when 734,181 Bangladeshi emigrants proceeded abroad. As far as India is concerned, an increase of about 28000 has been observed in 2019 as compared to 2018.

#### 4.2 Country Wise Regional Comparison during 2019.



In KSA, majority of emigrants proceeded from Bangladesh (399,000) followed by Pakistan (332,717) and India (161,103). The emigration statistics of all the three countries indicates that KSA is the largest destination country for South Asian migrant workers.

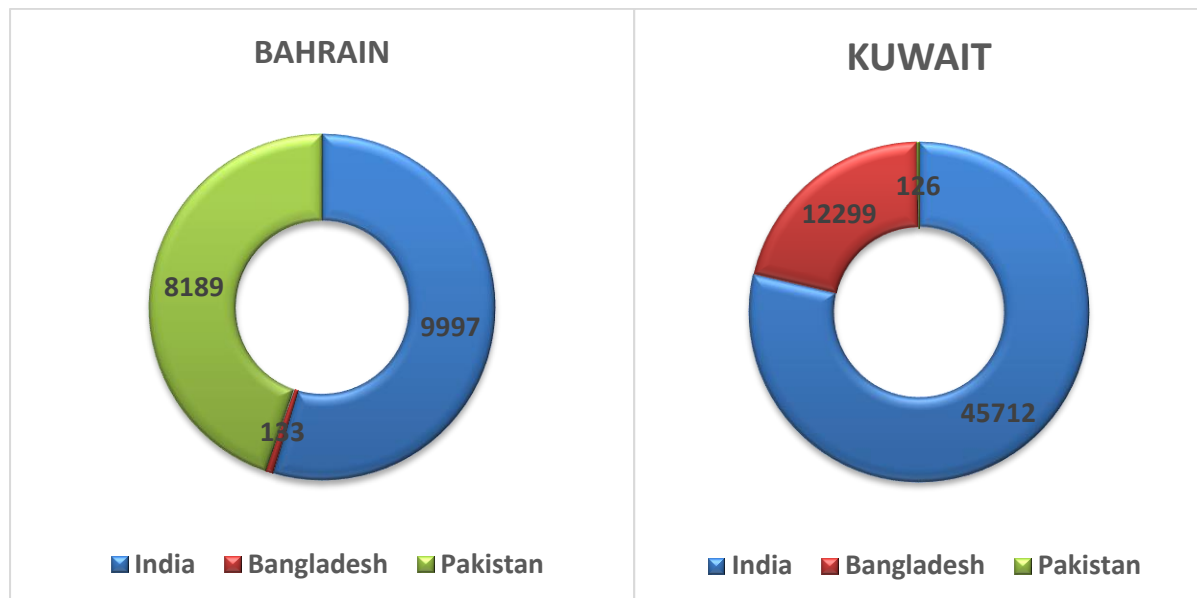
In UAE, Pakistan is on top in terms of export of manpower during 2019. The above graph shows that 211,216 Pakistani emigrants proceeded to UAE followed by India (76,112) and Bangladesh (3318). It is pertinent to mention that Bangladesh has been facing restrictions for manpower export to UAE since 2014. According to news sources, UAE is considering to opening its labour market for Bangladeshi workers in near future.



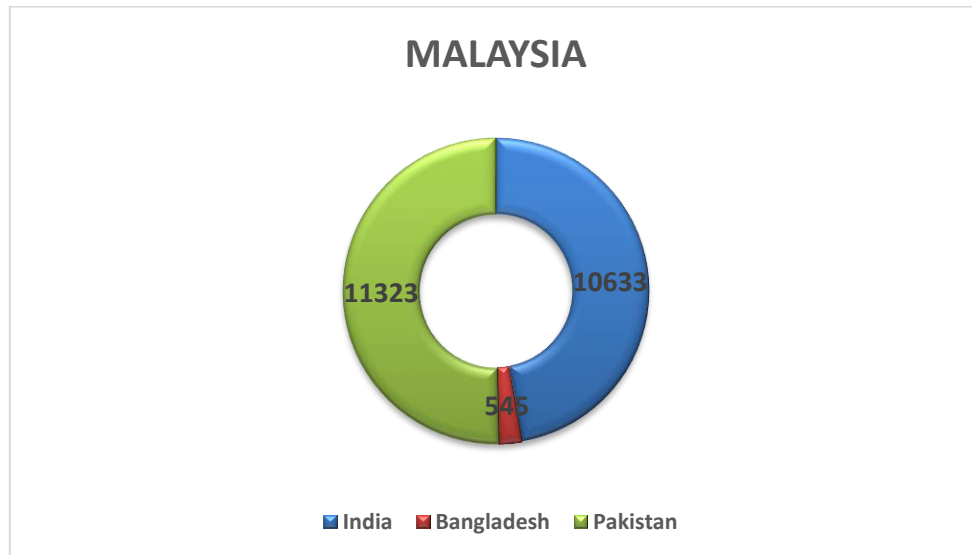
In Oman, majority of the expatriate workers proceeded from Bangladesh (72654). On the other hand, export of manpower from Pakistan and India to Oman is almost same during 2019. Oman is the third largest destination country for Pakistani workers after KSA and UAE. On the other hand in Qatar, majority of emigrants proceeded from Bangladesh followed by India and Pakistan. In recent times, Qatar has emerged as one of the important destination country for expats because FIFA WorldCup is scheduled to be held in Qatar in 2022. As far as Pakistan export of manpower to Qatar is concerned, after announcement of 100,000 jobs for Pakistanis by Emir of Qatar in lieu of FIFA WorldCup 2022, Qatar has issued more than eighty thousand visas to Pakistani workers. After announcement of Emir of Qatar, more than 74,000 Pakistanis have proceeded to Qatar. Efforts are underway to increase



the quota for Pakistani workers and Ministry of OP&HRD/BE&OE are in close coordination with Qatar to create online linkage of job portals of both the countries for recruitment of Pakistani workers in a speedy manner. To facilitate the Pakistani workers, Qatar Visa Centers (QVCs) have been established in Islamabad and Karachi to complete the codal formalities i.e. medical and biometric etc. before departure to Qatar.



In Bahrain, majority of expatriate workers proceeded from India followed by Pakistan and Bangladesh. Bahrain is an appealing destination country for migrant workers and both Pakistan and India are almost getting equal benefit in favour of their workers from Bahrain's labour market but Bangladesh is facing tough situation similar like in UAE. During 2019, only 133 Bangladeshi workers proceeded to Bahrain. On the other hand in Kuwait, Pakistan is facing the similar type of **un** announced visa restrictions for its workers. Diplomatic efforts are underway to lift the visa ban for Pakistani workers. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Pakistan and Kuwait on manpower export has been proposed which after signing will pave the way for Pakistani workers to get entrance in Kuwait's labour market.

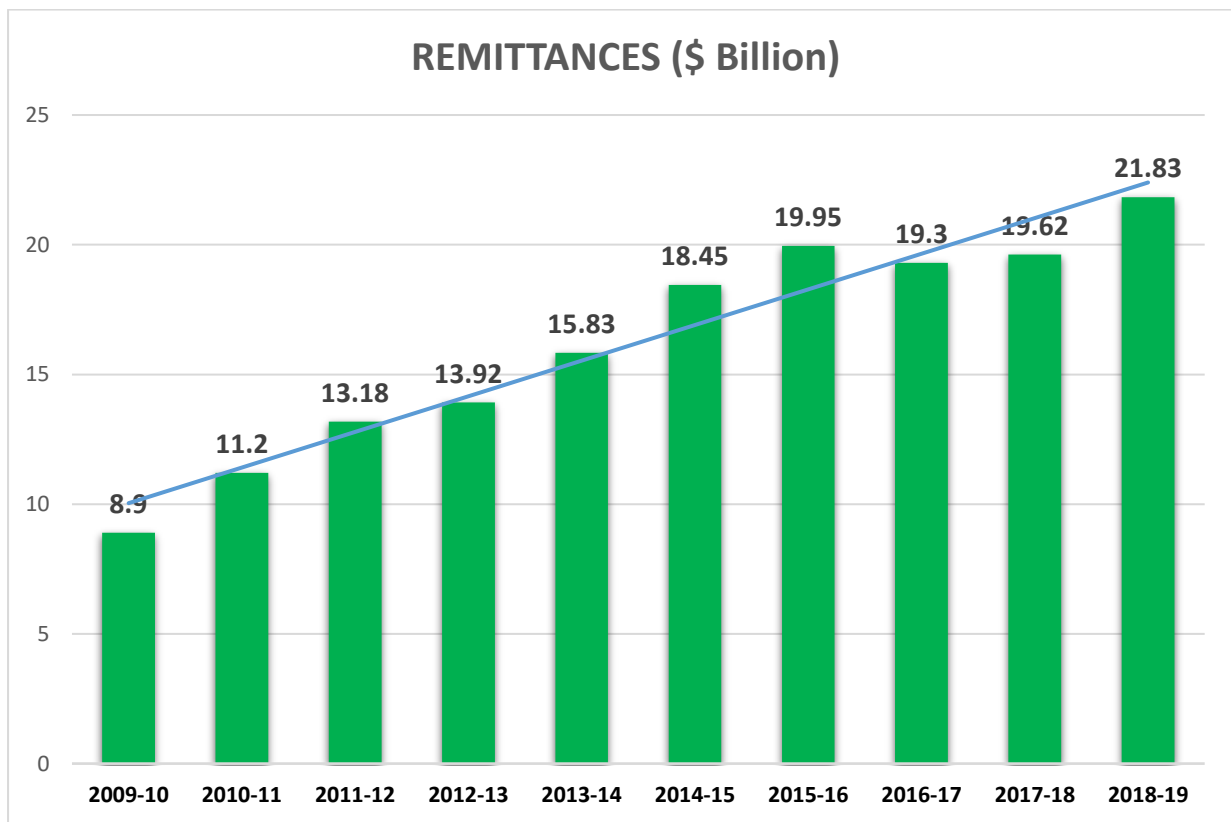


In Malaysia, majority of the workers proceeded from Pakistan followed by India and Bangladesh. Bangladesh is also facing problems to get employment visas for its citizens through legal channels. It has been reported that a large number of Bangladeshi workers are illegal which a big source of concern for Malaysian authorities.

## Section V

### Remittances

#### 6.1 Remittances Trend of Last 10 Years

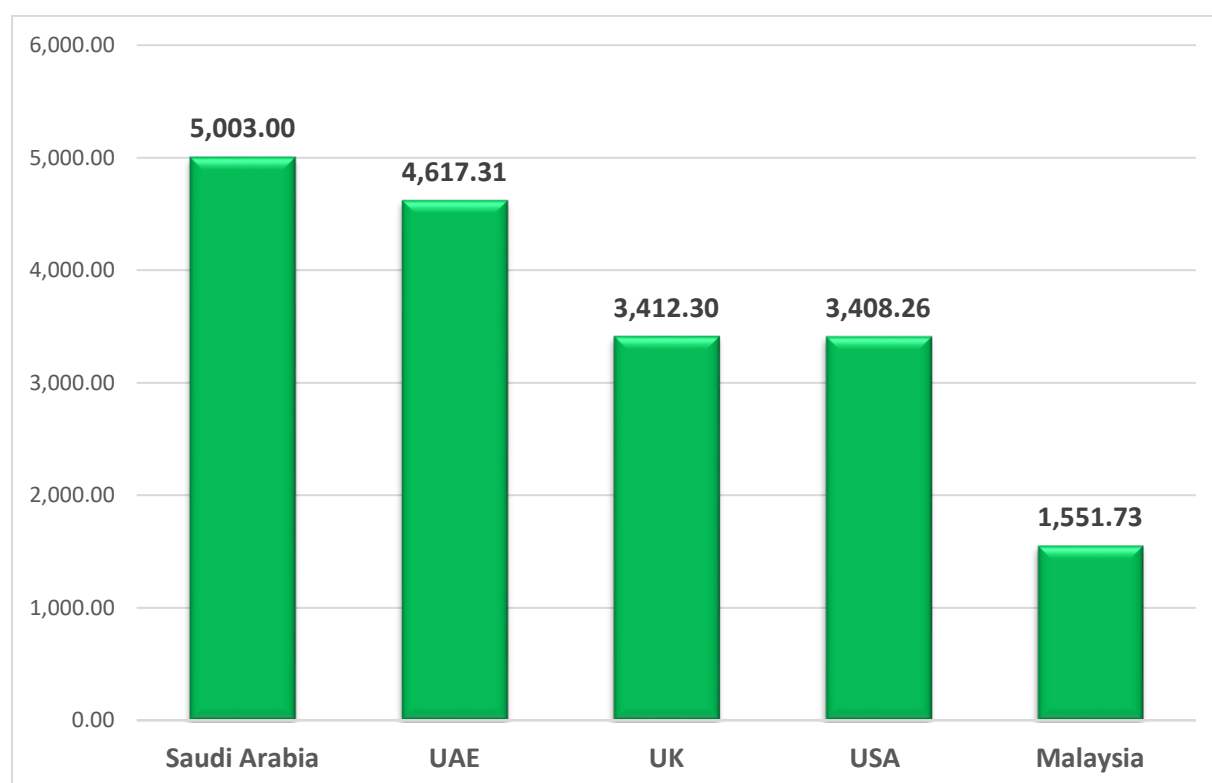


Source: [www.sbp.org.pk](http://www.sbp.org.pk)

The above graph shows the trend of remittances received by Pakistan during last 10 years. The above data indicates that Pakistan received maximum remittances (21.83 \$ Billion) during FY 2018-19. The trend line shows the increasing pattern from FY 2014-15 onwards. The remittance inflows are 3%, or around \$640 million, higher than the set target of \$21.2 billion for the year 2018-19. The major reason behind the increase in remittances is the improved economic activities and higher job opportunities available in the Western countries like US and UK. Moreover, the recovery of oil prices in GCC Countries contributed to the increase. Moreover, a crackdown against illegal money operators i.e. hundi and hawala operators also prompted Pakistanis to send remittances through legal channels. In recent times, remittances are playing a pivotal role to stabilize the economy and meet the challenges of fiscal deficit. Remittances are the second largest contributor to the national exchequer after export and the gap between exports and remittances have

been narrowed down and remittances inflow is expected to surpass \$ 23 Billion during FY 2019-20.

## 6.2 Top Remittance Sending Countries in FY 2019 (Million US Dollars)

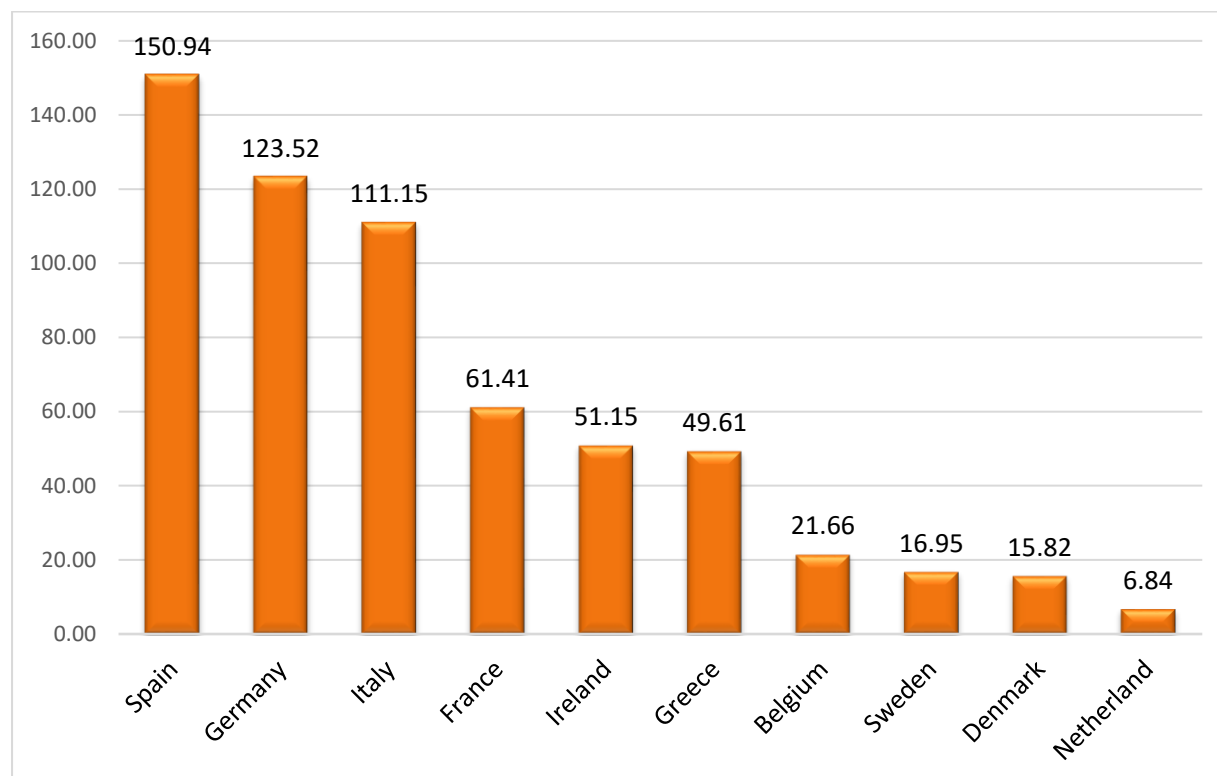


Source: [www.sbp.org.pk](http://www.sbp.org.pk)

The above graph shows the top five remittance sending countries during FY 2019. The country-wise details show that inflows from Saudi Arabia amounted to \$5,003 million followed by UAE \$ 4,617.31 million, UK \$3,408.26 million and Malaysia \$1,551.73 million. The improvement in Saudi Arabia's economy helped the kingdom to release backlog of salaries of foreign workers and revise up their pay scales during the year. After Saudi Arabia and UAE, UK and USA are important countries in terms of remittances. Besides the US and UK, inflows from Malaysia supported overall remittances during FY19. Malaysia, in particular, is emerging as one of the major sources of remittances and contributed \$1551.73 million in FY19; In fact, remittances from Malaysia have been rising persistently since FY13. In coming days, the flow of remittances may further increase from Malaysia as present government enjoys significant relationship with the leadership of Malaysia. During the recent visit of Prime Minister of Pakistan to Malaysia, a bilateral agreement has been signed between Pakistan and Malaysia on social

security and protection of Pakistani workers. According to this agreement, Malaysia will pay pension to the family of Pakistani emigrant if he/she dies in Malaysia.

### 6.3 Remittance Received in FY 2019 from EU Countries (Million \$)



Source: [www.sbp.org.pk](http://www.sbp.org.pk)

The above graph shows the inflow of remittances from EU countries during FY 2019. The data shows that from EU block, Pakistan received majority of remittances from Spain followed by Germany, Italy, France, Ireland, Greece, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark and Netherland.

## Section VI

### Overseas Jobs Potential

#### 7.1 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

- Saudi Arabia is the largest destination country for Pakistan manpower export. Over 50% of the total migrant workers proceed to Saudi Arabia. The Saudi Government has launched some mega projects of billions of US dollars including 'New Taif City', 'Neom city project'. Moreover 30 million pilgrims annually are expected to proceed to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which may create job opportunities in Hospitality & Services sectors and 'Restart of Makkah Haram Project' where a large scope for Pakistani workers exists. The detail of other major projects where expat workers can get employment opportunities are given below;
  - The Red Sea Project
  - Qiddiya entertainment city
  - Amaala
  - Jean Nouvel's Sharaan resort in Al-Ula
  - Makkah Grand Mosque – Third Expansion
  - Jeddah Tower
  - Ministry of Housing's Sakani homes
  - Jabal Omar
  - Al Widyan
  - Riyadh Metro
  - Riyadh Rapid Bus Transit System
  - King Fahd Medical City Expansion
  - King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz Medical Complexes
  - King Salman Energy Park (Spark)
  - Saudi Aramco's Berri and Marjan
  - Hanergy solar park
  - Dumat Al Jandal wind power plant
  - Saudi Aramco-Total's PIB factory
  - Pan-Asia bottling facility

Source: <https://www.constructionweekonline.com/>

## 7.2. United Arab Emirates

UAE is second largest destination country for Pakistani workers after KSA where more than 3.86 million Pakistanis registered with BE&OE for employment. The labor market of UAE is more open and advanced for expats as compared to other GCC countries. There is high demand of qualified professionals in the sectors such as IT, Civil engineering, financial management sector, healthcare hospitality, tourism and services sector etc. There is 0.3 million potential in Dubai Expo 2020 event. The major development projects of UAE are,

- Bluewater Island.
- MBR City
- Deira Islands
- Al Habtoor City
- Aladdin City
- Dubai Creek Harbour

Source: <https://www.dubai.com/>

## 7.3 Oman

The Sultanate of Oman is the third largest importer of Pakistani manpower after Saudi Arabia and UAE. The sectors such as Oil & Gas, Power, Construction, Information Technology, Travel & Tourism and Logistics etc. are in demand sectors for expat workers. The major development projects of Oman are Blue City (Al Madina A'Zarqa) Project, Oman Rail, Oman Khazzan Gas Project, Madinat Al Irfan, Duqm Refinery & Petrochemical Complex, Sohar Industrial Estate, Al Khuwair Hotel Apartments and Safeer Hotel Suites etc. These projects would require a large number of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manpower.

## 7.4 Qatar

Qatar is a potential country for the manpower sending countries as the world biggest event i.e Football World Cup is scheduled to be held in Qatar in 2022. Pakistan is in active liaison with Qatar to grasp opportunities for export of manpower from Pakistan for the projects/sectors like FIFA World cup 2022(potential of two million jobs) and other sectors i.e. Tourism, Hoteling, Ports & Shipping and Security Services , Construction, Medical Services, Oil & Gas, Information Technology.

## 7.5 Bahrain

Bahrain is one of the important members of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and appealing destination for expatriate workers. Petroleum production is most exported product, accounting for 60% of export receipts, 70% of government revenues, and 11% of GDP. The major development projects of Bahrain are,

- New Industrial City in Bahrain
- New Bahrain International Airport
- The Bahrain Metro Project
- Disney Bahrain
- Durrat Al Bahrain

Source: <https://www.venturesonsite.com/>

## 7.6 Malaysia

Malaysia is an important country for export of manpower. Malaysia intends to hire a large number of Security Guards. Nepal was the only source of supplying Security Guards to Malaysia. Apart from that, construction sector is expected to grow by 3.7 per cent in 2020, backed by the acceleration and revival of mega projects. According to the Economic Outlook 2020 report, investments in mega infrastructure works, such as the East Coast Rail Link, the Light Rail Transit 3, Mass Rail Transit 2, Electrified Double Track Gemas-Johor Bahru, Klang Valley Double Track Phase 2, Central Spine Road, Pan Borneo Highway and Coastal Highway in Sarawak, are expected to boost the civil engineering segment. (<https://www.iproperty.com.>)

## 7.7 Japan

Japan is the third largest and high-tech economy of the world having developed infrastructure of manufacturing, automobile, IT, telecommunication, ship building, steel sector/industry etc. Government of Japan has introduced a new policy on Economic and Fiscal Management Reform, which may create around 345,000 employment opportunities for foreign workers by 2025 in 14 different sectors such as construction, agriculture, lodging, nursing care, ship-building and manufacturing. The detail of in demand job sectors of Japan can be obtained from Bureau of



Emigration and Overseas Employment's website link <https://beoe.gov.pk/news-updates/530>.

### **7.8 Germany**

Germany is one of the largest economy of Europe having the highest labour productivity. There is great potential for foreign workers in Germany due to its huge economic size and low population growth. Small and medium sized industries are playing leading role in the German economy where expat workers have more chances of recruitment. Engineering, information technology, healthcare services, automobile energy and environmental science etc are in-demand Sectors in Germany.

### **7.9 Canada**

The economy of Canada is highly developed and ranked 10<sup>th</sup> largest in terms of GDP. Canada also has sizable manufacturing sector, based in Central Canada, with automobile and aircraft industry being especially important. Top in demand job categories include, electricians, welders, mechanics salesman, drivers technicians, engineers, IT experts, office support staff, healthcare and education professionals. Canada is one of the global leaders of the entertainment software industry. Pakistan has potential to provide the manpower in above mentioned trades in order to capture the Canadian job market.

### **7.10 Other Manpower Potential Countries**

The countries such as Austria, Romania, Poland, Denmark and South Korea etc. are the potential countries where intending emigrants can get employment opportunities. Government of Pakistan is making every possible effort to grasp the job opportunities for Pakistani workforce.

## Section VII

### Achievements/ Steps Taken by BE&OE/MOPHRD

Bureau of emigration & Overseas Employment/ MOPHRD took following steps to increase manpower export and ensuring safe orderly and regular emigration process during the reporting period.

#### **Completion of Biometric Registration of Intending Emigrants Project in 2019:**

Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BE&OE) implemented a project titled, “Registration of Intending Emigrants via Biometric Verification System linked with NADRA” w.e.f 30-Oct-2018 in its Regional Offices i.e Protectorate of Emigrant offices in order to ensure the highest level of efficiency, streamline the registration process, improvement in service delivery and curbing malpractices. Protectorate of Emigrant Quetta office was also linked with system in 2019 and the project is now fully implemented in all seven Protectorate of Emigrant offices.

#### **One Window Facilitation Desks at Protectorate Offices:**

In order to facilitate intending emigrants, One-Window desks at Protectorate of Emigrants offices have been established for fee collection in coordination with National Bank of Pakistan to collect for different fees/levies. Moreover, one window fee collection at more than 35 branches of NBP has also started.

#### **Worker’s Foree Remittance Account:**

To facilitate Pakistani emigrants going abroad for work purposes, an initiative ‘Worker’s Foree Remittance Account’ with a full feature bank account available in “Current and PLS” were inaugurated at all 07 Protectorate Offices across Pakistan. The objective of the facility is to ensure that all Pakistani workers going abroad have access to banking facilities which will enable them to use legal channels for sending home remittances and contribute towards this National Cause while enjoying safety, convenience and reliability offered by the National Bank of Pakistan at highly competitive rates.

### **Initiative for match making of Jobs and Job Seekers:**

An initiative was taken by BE&OE for creating linkages between OEC and NAVTTC for match making of available jobs at BE&OE official website and data of the trained job seekers maintained by NAVTTC. This initiative enabled the government to fill the available jobs and also provided access to the deserving job seekers. An MOU in this regard has been signed between OEC and NAVTTC.

### **Actions against OEPs**

In order to tighten enforcement and zero tolerance policy with respect to emigrants complaints, 23 Overseas Employment Promoter licenses were cancelled and 34 were suspended during 2019.

### **Re-Integration of Returnees:**

BE&OE has signed an MoU with FIA for accessing the data on outgoing/returning migrants from FIA database. The initiative would be helpful in getting benefit from the exposure/experienced of the migrants to foreign jobs and would also provide help in their re-integration.

### **Complaint Management System:**

BE&OE established a proper mechanism for redressal of complaints received through email, website, Facebook page, CWAs or Protector of Emigrants etc. During 2019, a total of 313 new complaints were received and 205 were closed/resolved while 108 are under process.

### **Resolution of Complaints through Pakistan Citizen Portal:**

BE&OE is also dealing with complaints received through Pakistan Citizen Portal and takes prompt action for their resolution. During 2019 total 877 complaints were received through Pakistan citizen portal, 686 were successfully entertained/resolved, 23 complaints are under process and 48 complaint were dropped, 148 complaints were referred to other departments being not relevant to BE&OE, **The average disposal time of complaints remained 10 days.**

### **Action against Illegal Advertisement**

In order to minimize frequency of illegal Overseas Job Advertisements Bureau initiated a campaign in close coordination with newspapers, FIA, PTA and other relevant departments. The scope of awareness activities is being further expanded.

### **Information/Uploading of Foreign Jobs:**

Foreign jobs are being uploaded on BE&OE's website to facilitate the intending emigrants. It is an ongoing activity and the data on foreign jobs is updated regularly on the website [www.beoe.gov.pk/foreign-jobs](http://www.beoe.gov.pk/foreign-jobs) with a view to create awareness, provide access on foreign jobs to emigrants and curtail corrupt practices.

### **Death and Disability**

BE&OE ensured payment of an amount of Rs. 678 million as death/disability compensation during the 2019.

### **Grant of new licenses to OEPs:**

To increase the export of manpower from Pakistan, 66 new licenses were issued to the Overseas Employment Promoters (OEPs) during 2019.

### **Reduction in Documentation for Renewal of Overseas Employment Promoter Licence**

About 1000 Overseas Employment Promoter Licences are annually renewed. The renewal of Overseas Employment Promoter Licence was a hectic exercise due to heavy documentation involved. An OEP had to submit 15 types of document comprising 30 to 50 pages depending on the performance of the OEP. This documentation has now been reduced and to only 5 documents including a report/recommendation of Protector of Emigrants. This step of the Bureau has provided relief to the Overseas Employment Promoters.

### **Development of Awareness Material:**

#### **❖ Brochures**

BE&OE prepared 240,000/- country specific Flyers/Broachers to educate emigrants intending to proceed to Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman

and Malaysia, Qatar about foreign countries labor laws and their responsibilities in the host countries.

❖ **Awareness videos**

BE&OE prepared various short awareness videos on subjects of foreign jobs search and protector procedure and others in different regional languages for awareness and information of general public & intending emigrants. The videos have been uploaded on website and FB page of BE&OE and Twitter account.

❖ **Preparation of Standees in Passport Offices**

BE&OE prepared 200 standees containing guidelines for information and guidance of intending emigrants, for placement in all passport offices of the country.

## Future Plans

### **New Protectorate Offices:**

Under the 'Ehsaas' Program Initiative the incumbent government has initiated the case for establishment of 4 new Protectorate offices which will facilitate and enhance the export of manpower. All codal formalities (budget allocation, jurisdiction, posts/establishment matters) are underway for materialization. The new PE offices i.e. Sialkot and DG Khan are expected to be inaugurated during first half of 2020.

### **Implementation of E-Office by BE&OE:**

BE&OE is in process of implementing E-office which will increase efficiency in the office and save processing time.

### **Linkages of BE&OE Online portal with Destination Countries:**

Expansion of BE&OE online portal to Overseas Employers and facilitate them in registration and recruitment linkage of BE&OE portal with relevant ministries of Destination Countries including KSA, UAE and QATAR.

### **Expansion of Insurance Coverage**

The proposal to enhance the scope of insurance coverage is under consideration like organ insurance and third party insurance scheme etc.

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