

**Skilled Migration from Bangladesh to Australia:
Business Opportunities and Partnerships with Government and Non
Government Organizations**

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Abstract

Skilled Migration is a global phenomenon which can benefit both sending and destination countries. Australia and other developed countries are having **skill shortage** in different areas to fulfill this gap. Bangladesh offers tremendous **business opportunity** as a potential source of **skilled human resources**. So there is clearly a win-win game for **national development**. With a huge young and educated population, it has more than around 50 thousand university graduates and 10000 technical graduates entering the labor force per year. Major criteria for skilled migration to Australia are age 15+ and 45- , University level and technical/ vocational education, relevant experience and English proficiency. Based on these criteria, different strategic business units can be formed separately or in an integrated manner. Immigration consulting for those who are readily qualified; English language training to all otherwise qualified and future prospects; HR export facilitation to mediate human resources recruitment for the employers in different states of Australia; Professional study centre to prepare different professionals for respective certifications exams required in Australia. Trade Training Institutes (TTI) can be established to provide specialized trade training for different trade category that will meet strategic need of Australia. **Collaborative partnerships with government** should be built with polytechnic and vocational institutes, with relevant Bangladesh government offices, with donor agencies, with different state governments in Australia and with different employers and recruitment agencies in Australia. In a macro perspective of the business, receiving country benefits from vibrant labor supply and sending country benefits from remittance in the short term and circulation of capital and ideas in the long run.

Keyword: Skilled Migration, Consulting Firm, Collaborative Partnerships, Government, Enabling Environment

1. Introduction

Migration is a global phenomenon. Nearly 3% (IOM report 2005) of the world population is migrant. People migrate for different reasons. But most common is the search for a better life, for better opportunities. Migration has historically contributed significantly to the development of nations that are called developed. There was no such argument over the issue of migration itself. Rather the issue is how to control or manage migration.

The general issues that drive and will drive migration are:

- Population growth in many developed countries remains stagnant, and even negative, in some countries
- Population is ageing
 - Growing proportion of ageing people needs helping hands
- There are not enough number of citizens in these countries to fill the positions in trade, manufacturing, and services.
- Citizens of the developed countries, in general, are not willing to do the jobs that require a certain degree of physical hardships.

In a word there is a shortage of skilled HR in the developed countries. On the other hand, Bangladesh, like many other developing countries, is burdened with a huge population and limited resources. So there is clearly a win-win game for both the worlds.

Now the issue is: *how to capitalize this opportunity, how to develop a successful business out of this phenomenon – a business that benefits the nation from migration. Also different partnerships, among businesses, government organizations (GO) and Non Government Organizations (NGO) – both in sending and receiving countries - are required to benefit from the phenomenon of migration. These will be explored in this report.*

1.2. Objectives

The objective of the study is to provide an idea and insights about the following:

- *Size of Bangladesh market for skilled migration*
- *Criteria for qualification for skill migration and condition of Bangladeshi applicants*
- *Identifying **possible business streams around skilled migration***
- *Exploring partnership with different authorities*
- *What should be the communication strategy that communicates the benefit to the skeptics of both sides*

1.1 Rationale/ Implications of the study

This exploratory article, if seen from a practical perspective, will be helpful for both business community and for governments.

For the Business Community: It will help potential investors from Bangladesh and Australia or other developed countries to have a first hand understanding of the Bangladesh human resources market. Based on this broad understanding they can proceed further and take specific measures or invest in specific areas of human resource skill based training for skilled migration.

For Government: Bangladesh is overpopulated and need continued foreign remittances. There should be an enabling environment to anything that fosters outward migration. This paper outlines all these issues. On the other hand, receiving countries, developed countries like Australia should not be worried, because, net economic impact will be positive for them.

1.3 Scope and Limitations

The scope of the study is limited to depicting a *broad picture of the business potentials* in human export and migration from Bangladesh. Though Australia has been taken as a case, this article is quite applicable to skilled migration to other countries like UK, Canada, etc.

A bit detailed study was intended at first. But formal and structured databases of different professions in Bangladesh are not available. So statistics of different category of professionals could not be found. It would be finer if the analysis would be more specific for different category of skills (i.e., population of different trade personnel).

2. Literature Review

The increasing economic integration of the world system is likely, as we have seen, to accentuate the volatility of local economies, creating both labor shortages and labor abundance as some places stagnate and other prosper. The effects, as Sassen- Koob (1988) notes, are global. There is a demand in the world cities of the core for low-paid labor in the services that, in the absence of a local supply, is met by international migration, whereas the industries "exported" to non- core countries, located in new sites, promote internal migration.

Political boundaries limit these movements, but as Mexican migration to the U.S. attests, these are rarely decisive and have little effect on movement when there is a demand for workers on the other side of the border (Bustamante and Martinez, 1979).

International migration is not necessarily to the economic disadvantage of the sending areas since remittances would revitalize local economies and core always does not attract the best qualified migrants (Massey, 1988; Adelman et al., 1988).

Academic debates about a country's economic gains from immigrants aside, there is near universal agreement that immigrants have played a major role in creating the prosperity of most advanced industrial societies, through both their brawn and their brains. In countries that have recognized the benefits of immigration and tried to create legal and institutional "level playing fields" for them, immigrants have been sources of energy and new ideas. They increase the ranks of entrepreneurs, open up opportunities for culture and commerce, and renew public institutions. In addition, immigrants typically exhibit values--including family values and work habits--that most closely approximate those to which many receiving societies aspire but no longer seem capable of consistently producing. (Papademetriou , 1997)

Literature/ Research gap: Many other studies are available regarding the broad issue of migration. But there are few studies, particularly in Bangladesh, which sees

the issue from a business perspective – that is, that there is a need for enabling environment that would encourage private sector or businesses in skilled migration process.

3. Methodology

- Direct work experience and observation in an immigration consulting firm formed the basis of research.
- The **research approach** of the study is exploratory in nature
- **Background reading** has been done from IOM study, local and international newspapers, and Bangladesh government and Australian government websites have been used to draw the scenario of migration prospect from Bangladesh.
- Australian high commission/ immigration office has been **contacted** for immigration statistics.
- A number of professionals in different category, for example, doctors, pharmacist, accountant, engineers, and consultants, have been **interviewed** in person or over the phone.

4.0 Analysis and Discussion

This section will consolidate the findings relating to the objectives of this article.

Bangladesh Fact sheet:

- Total population: 137 mn
- Literacy: 42% (age 15+)
- GDP: 51 bn US\$
- GDP per capita: 360 USD \$
- GDP per capita: 1720 USD \$ (PPP adjusted)

*Source: EU, DFID, ADB, World Bank website Bangladesh fact sheets
PPP= purchasing power parity*

Bangladesh is one of the most populous nations of the world with so many semi skilled and unskilled people. Comparing with India and China, the absolute number of skilled persons is not significant, but as a percentage of the population Bangladesh is home to a significant number of potential skilled persons. UN population report estimates that the world's population is growing by 1.2% annually, or 77m people, and **six countries** account for half the increase: India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, **Bangladesh** and Indonesia. [<http://www.guardian.co.uk/population/Story/0,,444709,00.html>]

Total number of employees and laborers Bangladesh exported last year is 2.73 lac. Employers of Bangladeshi laborers and professionals traditionally are Arab Muslim countries. Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain, Jordan and Oman are the six Arab Muslim countries where most Bangladeshi laborers, engineers and doctors get employment. Another country where Bangladeshi employees are sizeable is Singapore. In all these above mentioned seven countries 93 per cent of Bangladeshi laborers are employed.

Bangladesh has a huge young and educated population pool which can be trained or upgraded for migration or HR export. Following table shows at any point of time that almost 73 universities have around 150 thousand students, other post secondary

and university level colleges have around 1.5 million students, and vocational and technical institutes have around 200 thousand students. Only relevant categories have been shown. (Table 1 at appendix)

4.1 Criteria for skilled migration to Australia and Bangladesh scenario

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must be above 18 and under 45 years of age at the time of applying
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bachelor level education (only class 8 passed will do for trades persons)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience (3/4 years) in the designated skill category. • relevant assessing authority must assess the skills as being suitable for nominated occupation • occupation must be listed on the Skilled Occupation List (SOL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must have a high level of English (IELTS score of 5/ 6)

There is a huge **young population** in Bangladesh in the category between 15+ and 45. Bachelor level **education** is provided by many colleges, public universities, private universities. Technical and vocational education is provided by engineering universities and a good number of vocational schools. *Proving the **work experience** in the relevant field is difficult as formal sector in the economy is small.* Many skill persons are self employed or work for small companies. Also, due to lack of appropriate field of employment, many skilled persons work in areas other than their relevant field. **English** is widely used in the educational institutes but still the standard is not satisfactory. So for HR export of migration, English training is substantially needed.

4.2 Bangladesh-Australia skilled immigration statistics:

According to DIMIA, around 130 thousand immigrants are accepted in recent years. In 2005-06 the Skilled Stream will account for a total of 97,500 of these places, with a total of 76,900 dedicated to the General Skilled Migration program.

Year	No of Bangladeshi *
2005	730
2004	721

* Data source: DIMIA through email.

So the number of skilled persons from Bangladesh is small. **Only 0.55% of the total visas granted to Bangladeshi applicants.**

*One important reason is that not many Bangladeshis apply for skilled immigration. Many potential applicants do not apply because the application process is lengthy, costly, and most of the potential persons lack the information and guidance for applying. And others do not fit into the exact criteria for minor reasons, such as lack of certification of education and/or experience. **Here lies the opportunity.***

4.3 Skills in demand in Australia and Potential areas- category of skills and professions- that can be targeted

Analyzing the detailed list of occupations published by DIMIA in the SOL (skilled

occupation list) and MODL (migration occupation in demand list), it has been found that there is a huge demand for trade/ vocational skilled Persons. So Bangladesh will be well suited to supply skilled HR in trade/ vocational area with a medium and long term planning.

Different studies by different parties have identified the following categories to be targeted for long term supply from Bangladesh: **Nurse, Doctor (with specialization), Pharmacist, Healthcare administrators, Computer Professional, Accountant, Civil engineer, Mechanical engineer, Chemical engineer, Poly technique / trades.** Already there are initiatives going on to export nurses to different developed countries. All these professionals need some degree of rigorous basic training for certifications in their professions to be applicable in Australia.

Trade or vocational persons are huge in numbers, highly skilled, underemployed in their home country, poor in English, are scattered and need to be organized by professional firms. There are more than 100 such polytechnic and technical training schools. The standard of education is not high. These can be very lucrative with targeted investment and strategic collaboration.

4.4 Condition of English as a second language

English is one thing that is a real hurdle for Bangladeshi applicant. Even many doctors, engineers, and skilled persons from other discipline simply never start the process fearing this initial obstacle. Obtaining a 5+ band is not a difficult task. But there is a deep rooted fear of English among so many skilled professionals.

However this is possible. Currently there are many IELTS prep center which offer separate prep courses for immigration seekers. It is also mentionable that demand for immigration purpose only English language training center is also strong. This also may be a business stream for the proposed venture with immediate return potential.

4.5 Possible Business Streams

Considering all of the above mentioned phenomena, it can be said that there is good business opportunity around these. Here are some of the potential business streams or strategic business units. They can be operated separately or in an integrated manner:

1. **Immigration consulting:** providing step by step counseling and assistance. Potential customers are those who can readily apply for immigration in different skill category
2. **English language training:** Potential customers are those who are eligible but needs English language proof of proficiency (IELTS GT - general training preparation course) and those who can prepare for English test side by side of their ongoing job, later they can apply.
3. **HR export intermediary:** Recruitment intermediary services can be provided for the employers in different states of Australia. For the skill shortage states, this will be a very lucrative business.
4. **Professional study centre for certification:** providing tutorial courses in different professional area. Some professions (e.g., accountancy) need certification. It will provide tutoring services in Bangladesh, so that they can prepare for their respective exams here and later, when they move to

Australia, they can appear the exams.

5. **Trade Training Institutes (TTI):** establishing specialized trade training institutes for different trades category, for example, cooking, nursing, woodwork, metal work, machine technician, electronics, and so on. There is huge population who is in need of quality trade training.

TTI would be the high involvement and long term project. It will require varying degree of capital investment depending on the category of trade.

4.6 Different types of partnership required in Bangladesh or Australia

The skill migration related businesses (popularly called immigration consultancy firm) need an enabling environment. To work better, they will require different types of **strategic partnership** or working relationship with different private and government parties:

With polytechnic and vocational institutes in Bangladesh:

Very strong partnerships have to be made with these institutes. Campus visit can be done for awareness building. The students and teachers would be provided detailed guideline, so that they can prepare themselves for skilled employment or immigration within a range of time. Also English training can be offered in their campuses. This will bring a good business definitely and immediately.

With government in Bangladesh

Newspaper articles and ongoing events confirm that government is very positive about anything related to human export. Whenever foreign delegates visit Bangladesh, the issue of human export is always on agenda and the importance is high. However bureaucracy is rampant and will cause delay in decision making. So from the beginning of any investment, especially in cases of TTI investment, it is imperative that the firms know the key officials in related area. So that when they start investing they can move fast and smooth.

With donor agencies working in Bangladesh:

Nearly all world famous donors are working in Bangladesh and injecting huge money. These are organizations like AUSAID, USAID, DFID, Swiss Contact, NORAD, Danida, IDB, ADB, WB and many others.

How these institutions can help? - As stated in the IOM migration report 2005 –

“National and international development agencies are also more actively engaged today in evaluating and harnessing the benefits from migration for the development of countries and regions of origin with remittance management high on everybody’s agenda.”

Particularly, in case of TTI investment, they may be of help to us in any of the following ways:

- They can provide one time grant to the qualified firms for establishing Trade training institutes (TTI)
- They can pay on per person basis for the students of TTI, which will help the firms to subsidize the tuition and training fee of the students

With different state governments in Australia:

It is widely known and DIMIA confirms that some states are having long term shortage in different skill criteria. Those states can be targeted for skilled employee recruitment consulting. Mutually beneficial partnership can be built up with authorities of these states.

With different employers and recruitment agencies:

Shortage of people hinders the growth of Australian business in many industries.

Through the offices in Bangladesh and in Australia, a firm can provide employment services to these employers directly or through other recruitment agencies of Australia.

4.7 Consequences or Benefits to be Communicated to Australia and other developed country stakeholders

There will always be some skeptics or dissenters of migration. But the process is a natural one and will continue perpetually despite all temporary setbacks. So the pro migration parties need to have a public communication strategy.

Australia and other developed countries need immigrants - both skilled and unskilled. IOM report states three reasons.

First, many dirty, difficult and dangerous (so-called **3D jobs**) jobs are being increasingly shunned by local workers in industrial countries.

Second, the current life-style of many Europeans is sustained by a wide variety of service jobs – childcare, house cleaning, pizza delivery etc. – undertaken by foreigners who cannot easily be replaced by locals.

Third, immigrants also respond to another type of unmet, but distorted labor demand – low-skilled jobs in the underground economy, which in the EU countries now engage between 10 and 20 million workers, many of whom are immigrants with irregular status.

There is still **another category** of jobs traditionally filled by immigrants, in sectors such as farming, road repairs and construction, hotel, restaurant and other tourism-related services, which, although not completely shunned by local workers, often suffer from seasonal shortages of labor. In the EU as in the US, lavish export subsidies, domestic support and import protection enhance production and thus labor demand in the farm sector is generally strong. *Far from taking away jobs from local workers, immigrants redress labor scarcities and help these businesses to flourish during the high seasons.*

Apart from this, Australia and other developed countries are seeking skilled persons in different areas to fulfill the gap in the local economy.

There is some degree of popular resentment about immigration in all receiving countries, but the widely accepted fact is: immigration is not an issue of Yes or No, rather the issue is – **how to manage it for optimal benefits and positive consequences in the receiving countries.**

4.8 Consequences or Benefits to be Communicated to Bangladesh Stakeholders

There are some critics that say, developing countries are losing from brain drain. It would be true if we see the issue as a one way and stand alone process from country of origin to country of destination.

The Economist magazine states the issue in its survey of Migration (2002) like this - *Turning brain drain to brain gain or brain circulation: we should see it as a continuous and long term process and a two way circulating flow rather than one way brain drain.*

Following points to be noted to see the issue *positively*:

1. **Immediate benefit from remittance** to home country: any person who will go to a developed country either through employment visa or skilled immigration

visa will soon start remitting foreign currency to family members and friends in Bangladesh.

2. **Skill base will improve at home:** while working there in developed country, migrant worker will learn new technology, business and management processes which will be transferred in some form of circulation of idea and capital.
3. **Facilitating more HR export by earlier migrants:** it has been seen migration flow increases to a specific destination with time. Because the former immigrants pull later ones from their home country.
4. **Opening up new export possibilities:** many migrant employees will work as a market bridge between receiving country (their current country of living) and sending country (previous country of living). New products and market will be explored.
5. **Investment and consumption in home country:** as a part of common human tendency, people will invest in assets back in home country and they or their relatives will consume more. This will create employment and drive demand for other goods also.
6. **Return or circulation of migrant worker:** some of the skilled migrant will eventually come back or circulate to and from their home country. They will bring new ideas, capital, business venture and even some will do something only for charity.

So it is clear that already over crowded countries like Bangladesh can be immensely benefited from continued migration. *But there should be structural motivation – non resident friendly policy environment- from the part of government of sending country to encourage the migrants to circulate between the receiving and sending countries.*

5.0 Conclusion

It is expected that this study will be useful to get an overview of the *business opportunity* prevailing in the field of skilled human resources migration – both for employment and for skilled immigration program. Also Government should have a enabling approach to connect it the economic development strategy

First step would be to provide consulting services and pick the readily applicable cases for skilled migration. Second step can be to export skilled and semi skilled human resources to the Australian employers. Another business opportunity is to provide skill migration based English training through tutorial centers or providing on-campus English training throughout universities and technical schools of Bangladesh.

At a larger scope, Trade Training Institutes to provide technical/ vocational trades training focused on skilled HR export. This will require large investment; pay back period will be long but sustainable. Contribution to the internal economy in terms of capacity building will be very high too. Different donor parties can be of help to subsidize the cost of education.

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Sassen-Koob, Saskia (1988) *The Mobility of Labor and Capital: A Study in International Investment and Labor Flow*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Survey on migration - the longest journey (2002). *The Economist* print edition. Oct 31st 2002

Further Information:

- *Ministry of education – Bangladesh government* (<http://www.moedu.gov.bd>)
- *Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs*
<http://www.immi.gov.au/>
- *Australian high commission Bangladesh*
(<http://www.bangladesh.embassy.gov.au/>)
- *International Office of Migration* (www.iom.int/publicaitons)

Appendix 1

Table 1 : snapshot of educational and technical schools of Bangladesh

Type of Institution	No of institutions	Total students
Pre university / colleges		
Total (Secondary Education):	17,386	812,6362
Total (College Education): (higher secondary + degree pass + National University)	2,794	1,449,229
University		
Public University	21	104,736
Private University	52	44,604
Total (University Education):	73	149,340
Technical/ vocational (only relevant institutes has been shown)		
Govt. Polytechnic Institute	20	16,522
Private Polytechnic Institute	87	8,479
Govt. Vocational Training Institute	64	8,440
Govt. Technical Training Centre	13	4,912
Govt. Textile Vocational Centre	28	4,856
Govt. Textile Institute	6	856
Non-Govt. Textile Institute	6	360
Govt. Agricultural Training Institute	12	6,572
Private Agricultural Training Instt.	47	6,845
SSC (Vocational) school (private)	1186	78,772
Govt. Glass & Ceramic Institute	1	225
Total (Technical-vocational) Education:	2317	188,686
Leather Technology College (Govt.)	1	636
Textile Technology College (Govt.)	1	721
Govt. Medical College	13	9,712
Private Medical College	14	4,984
Govt. Dental College	1	356
Private Dental College	6	705
Govt. Nursing College	1	250
Govt. Nursing Training Institute	39	3,416
Private Nursing Training Institute	5	486

Source: ministry of education, Bangladesh government website

Appendix 2:

Migration Occupations in Demand list

Professionals

Accountant	Anaesthetist	Chemical Engineer
Civil Engineer	Computing Professional - specializing in CISSP	Computing Professional - specializing in E-commerce Security (non-programming)
Computing Professional - specializing in Network Security	Computing Professional - specializing in SAP	Computing Professional - specializing in SIEBEL
Dental Specialist	Dentist	Dermatologist
Emergency Medicine Specialist	General Medical Practitioner	Hospital Pharmacist
Medical Diagnostic Radiographer	Mining Engineer (excluding Petroleum)	Nuclear Medicine Technologist
Obstetrician and Gynecologist	Occupational Therapist	Ophthalmologist
Pediatrician	Pathologist	Petroleum Engineer
Physiotherapist	Podiatrist	Psychiatrist
Radiation Therapist	Radiologist	Registered Mental Health Nurse
Registered Midwife	Registered Nurse	Retail Pharmacist
Specialist Medical Practitioners (not elsewhere classified)	Specialist Physician	Speech Pathologist
Sonographer	Surgeon	

Trades person

<i>Automotive Electrician</i>	<i>Baker</i>	<i>Boat Builder and Repairer</i>
<i>Bricklayer</i>	<i>Cabinetmaker</i>	<i>Carpenter</i>
<i>Carpenter and Joiner</i>	<i>Cook</i>	<i>Drainer</i>
<i>Electrical Powerline Tradesperson</i>	<i>Electrician (Special Class)</i>	<i>Electronic Equipment Tradesperson</i>
<i>Fibrous Plasterer</i>	<i>Fitter</i>	<i>Flat Glass Tradesperson</i>
<i>Floor Finisher</i>	<i>Furniture Upholsterer</i>	<i>Gasfitter</i>
<i>General Electrician</i>	<i>General Plumber</i>	<i>Hairdresser</i>
<i>Joiner</i>	<i>Lift Mechanic</i>	<i>Mechanical Services and Air-conditioning Plumber</i>
<i>Metal Fabricator (Boilermaker)</i>	<i>Metal Machinist (First Class)</i>	<i>Motor Mechanic</i>
<i>Panel Beater</i>	<i>Pastry Cook</i>	<i>Pressure Welder</i>
<i>Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Mechanic</i>	<i>Roof Plumber</i>	<i>Roof Slater and Tiler</i>
<i>Solid Plasterer</i>	<i>Sheetmetal Worker (First Class)</i>	<i>Stonemason</i>
<i>Toolmaker</i>	<i>Vehicle Body Maker</i>	<i>Vehicle Painter</i>
<i>Wall and Floor Tiler</i>	<i>Welder (First Class)</i>	

Appendix 3: Australian immigration Visa statistics

May 2005					
Country of BIRTH	Total	Country of BIRTH	Total	Country of BIRTH	Total
AFGHANISTAN	3	EAST TIMOR	15	KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	19
ALBANIA	13	ECUADOR	12	LATVIA	12
ALGERIA	2	EGYPT	393	LEBANON	167
ANGOLA	7	ERITREA	6	LIBERIA	11
ARGENTINA	309	ESTONIA	13	LIBYA	16
ARMENIA	1	ETHIOPIA	19	LIECHTENSTEIN	1
AUSTRALIA (INCLUDES EXTERNAL TERRITORIES)	495	FIJI	2530	LITHUANIA	7
AUSTRIA	107	FINLAND	41	LUXEMBOURG	2
AZERBAIJAN	6	FMR.CZECHOSLOVAKIA,NFD	89	MACAU	46
BAHRAIN	89	FMR.USSR AND BALTIC STATES,NFD	293	MADAGASCAR	1
BANGLADESH	730	FRANCE	595	MALAWI	9
BARBADOS	1	FRENCH POLYNESIA	1	MALAYSIA	10814
BELARUS	31	FYROM	21	MALDIVES	7
BELGIUM	161	GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK	5	MALTA	26
BERMUDA	3	GERMANY	1409	MAURITIUS	361
BHUTAN	1	GHANA	47	MEXICO	108
BOLIVIA	1	GIBRALTAR	1	MIDDLE EAST, NFD	8
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	40	GREECE	33	MOLDOVA	9
BOTSWANA	35	GUAM	1	MONGOLIA	9
BRAZIL	324	GUATEMALA	1	MOROCCO	17
BRITISH SUBJECT	14	GUYANA	3	MOZAMBIQUE	37
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	171	HONG KONG (SAR OF CHINA)	2403	NAMIBIA	43
BULGARIA	34	HUNGARY	65	NAURU	6
BURMA (MYANMAR)	67	ICELAND	5	NEPAL	294
CAMBODIA	45	INDIA	13423	NETHERLANDS	737
CANADA	700	INDONESIA	8243	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	10
CAYMAN ISLANDS	19	IRAN	365	NEW CALEDONIA	37
CHILE	47	IRAQ	45	NEW ZEALAND	25
CHINA (EXCLUDES SARS AND TAIWAN PROVINCE)	14244	IRELAND	1517	NIGER	4
COLOMBIA	135	ISRAEL	428	NIGERIA	70
CONGO, DEM. REP. OF	13	ITALY	173	NORWAY	124
COTE D IVOIRE	1	JAMAICA	8	NOT STATED	29
CROATIA	8	JAPAN	1551	OMAN	44
CUBA	5	JORDAN	146	PAKISTAN	965
CYPRUS	45	KAZAKHSTAN	22	PANAMA	3
CZECH REPUBLIC	52	KENYA	679	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	257
DENMARK	150	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (SOUTH)	2962	PARAGUAY	4
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1	KUWAIT	83		
PERU	163	VIET NAM	386		
PHILIPPINES	2822	VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH	23		
POLAND	171	YEMEN	3		
PORTUGAL	72	ZAMBIA	177		
QATAR	8	ZIMBABWE	2084		
ROMANIA	186	Grand Total	130598		
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	330				
SAUDI ARABIA	32				
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO	108				
SEYCHELLES	34				
SIERRA LEONE	1				
SINGAPORE	8137				
SLOVAKIA	14				
SLOVENIA	13				
SOLOMON ISLANDS	53				
SOMALIA	11				
SOUTH AFRICA	7627				
SOUTH AMERICA,NFD	8				
SPAIN	28				
SRI LANKA	2882				

ST LUCIA	1				
SUDAN	14				
SURINAME	1				
SWAZILAND	9				
SWEDEN	191				
SWITZERLAND	227				
SYRIA	61				
TAIWAN (PROVINCE OF CHINA)	3008				
TAJIKISTAN	1				
TANZANIA	69				
THAILAND	531				
TONGA	15				
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	8				
TUNISIA	4				
TURKEY	152				
TURKMENISTAN	5				
TUVALU	3				
UGANDA	18				
UKRAINE	172				
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	254				
UNITED KINGDOM	28468				
URUGUAY	25				
USA	1713				
UZBEKISTAN	30				
VENEZUELA	154				