

PHILIPPINE OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION



1 9 9 6 A N N U A L R E P O R T



“Our vision of a better quality of life for our people rests on the idea of people empowerment, and this fundamentally means enabling all our countrymen to help themselves. *Wika nga, nasa Diyos ang awa, nasa tao ang gawa.*”

“The globalization of our economy is indeed a phenomenon which we have to contend with if we are to successfully pursue our development goals. This requires making our local industries and our workforce internationally competitive.”

-- President Fidel V. Ramos

*April 18, 1996 "Tripartism and the Challenge of Globalism",
National Labor Employment Tripartite Conference*

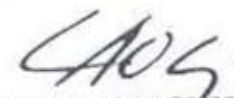
Overseas employment in its early pioneering days in the 1970s was considered a temporary, stopgap measure meant to alleviate unemployment and balance of payment problems. It has a bright, expectant, prosperous face to Filipinos, a face that has been described as seeking the proverbial greener pasture on the other side, with a silver lining of better days and rosy dreams. It has lived up to "expectations": annual new hires averaged to 150,000 to 200,000 remittances particularly in the 1990s average over 1 billion US dollars.

Recent developments in the global economy such as relocation of production to developing countries offering the most attractive inducements, efforts to integrate economies like European Union, NAFTA, EAGA, AFTA, GATT, etc.; plus the easy access to rapid telecommunication technologies and transportation have accelerated international migration. This is what we call GLOBALIZATION. A worldwide phenomenon we have taken advantage of since 1974 when Philippine overseas employment program was institutionalized. Labor migration, even in the next millennium, will not and should not come to an end as a modern world needs transnational movements to oil the wheels of the international economy. Intergovernmental cooperations are inevitable. There will always be people who perceive greater opportunities abroad and who will want to benefit from them. There will always be a labor market gaps especially in countries that are easier to fill with foreigners than with nationals. Thus, the role of the governments become more critical than ever.

Within the context of maximizing the benefits of overseas employment, the Department of Labor and Employment, through the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, in partnership with the private sector, non-government organizations and other public offices, shall continue to pursue and establish a higher standard of protection and promotion of the welfare of migrant workers. In this regard, we shall continue to intervene in job facilitation and empowerment of overseas Filipino workers. We shall pursue our advocacies in the international arena through bilateral and multilateral negotiations to ensure that safety mechanisms for our workers are in place in the host countries. We shall pursue a paradigm of human resource development as we try to effectively manage labor migration.

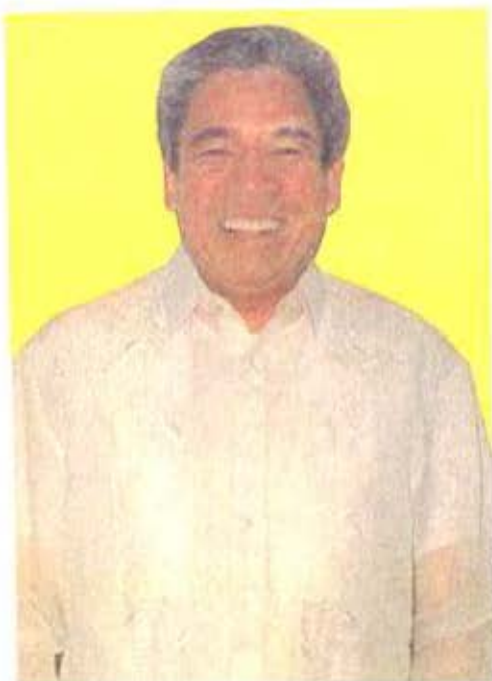
Despite the attraction of the global market, it is still our aspiration to keep our best manpower and succeed in fully employing our labor force within the country. But a robust economy is necessary to dampen the so-called national pre-occupation to enter the overseas employment.

Until then, the POEA shall continue its mandate to secure the best terms of employment for the Filipino migrant workers.



LEONARDO A. QUISUMBING

Secretary of the Department of Labor and Employment





We are saying that overseas employment is a temporary program; that we can attract our workers back home as soon as our economy goes on an upswing. Realities, the wide gap between home wages and those in the foreign lands showed that this is not so. It is hard to accept that a country cannot employ its own people, but migration is a global phenomenon transcending mere economic boundaries and touching on the social, political and intercultural aspects. We have to view the situation beyond being a temporary concern; and with such given, the best thing to do is to work for the welfare and protection of our overseas Filipino workers (OFWs).

It is precisely for reasons as these that we saw our duty to protect our OFWs not as a mere mandate, but as our personal mission in the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration. We have been effective advocates of migrant workers' concerns, articulating their plight in various national and international fora. We have been forging cooperative action between government and non-governmental organizations, as well as networking with local and international NGOs in the receiving countries which are actively involved in the welfare and protection of the rights of the migrants. We have likewise taken bilateral and multilateral initiatives to advance the welfare of the OFWs by pushing the agenda of human resource development and adoption of international human rights instruments in various international fora.

An effective way of helping workers to make the right choices and become responsible for themselves is to empower them through education or information on matters of overseas employment. Information on the risks and rewards of overseas employment in pre-employment and pre-departure orientation seminars, counselling and information services are made available for aspiring and hired contract workers. As we empower our workers, we gain insights on the "human face" of managing labor migration.

The year past also paved the way for a more thorough understanding of our policies on Full Disclosure and Selective Deployment. The former allows the worker and employer to disclose the full terms of the contract and the latter permits the worker to be deployed to a country which respects the basic human rights of a worker and/or its government is a signatory to a bilateral and multilateral agreement/arrangement providing for the protection of migrant workers.

Our aspiration is to forge bilateral labor and social security arrangements with host countries whenever practicable and ensure that only adequately trained and qualified OFW leave the country. A skilled and informed OFW is our best protection against exploitation and is more likely to cope with the realities at the job site.

Even as a nation struggling to join the NIC ranks, the Filipino government has made its point, that there shall be no cheap labor in the country. As we advance economically, we have pledged to our workers that their rights shall be respected to the end, and that their economic lot should improve -- commensurate with the pace of the nation's growth.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "F. Joson Jr.", written over a light blue circular background.

FELICISIMO O. JOSON JR.
Administrator

STANDARD EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT FOR SEAFARERS

The revision of the Standard Employment Contract for seafarers was updated to meet the ILO and IMO standards. The new Contract provides for a basic monthly salary of US\$335.00 and a guaranteed overtime pay of 105 hours.

FULL DISCLOSURE POLICY

Guidelines were drawn up to implement the full disclosure policy wherein all parties to an overseas job contract shall declare the real terms and conditions in all aspects of the workers' employment prior to his engagement.

PLACEMENT FEE

The placement fee for landbased workers was adjusted to meet market realities. A range of one month salary was agreed on.

1996 ILO Conference

At the ILO conference
in Geneva, Switzerland



International Cooperation

- *Policy advocacy in multilateral discussion on people mobility with other member countries such as Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia in the BIMP-EAGA and on human resource development with APEC Economies;*
- *Contribution in the drafting of major international conventions such as those of the ILO and IMO;*
- *Participation in shipmanning fora such as the Lloyd's Ship Manager Conference and Posidonia Shipping Exhibit in Greece; and*
- *Seminar on Maritime Standards as a follow through of the Geneva Maritime Standards Conference.*

SELECTIVE DEPLOYMENT

Selective deployment policy was adopted thru Department Order No. 32 as set forth in Republic Act 8042. This allows the OFWs to leave for countries where:

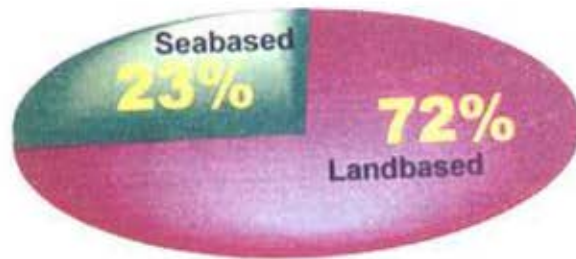
- ✓ there are existing labor and social laws protecting the rights of migrant workers;
- ✓ they are signatory to multilateral conventions relating to the protection of migrant workers;
- ✓ they have concluded bilateral agreement or arrangement with government protecting the rights of OFWs; and
- ✓ they are taking positive measures to protect the rights of migrant workers.

POEA DEREGULATION

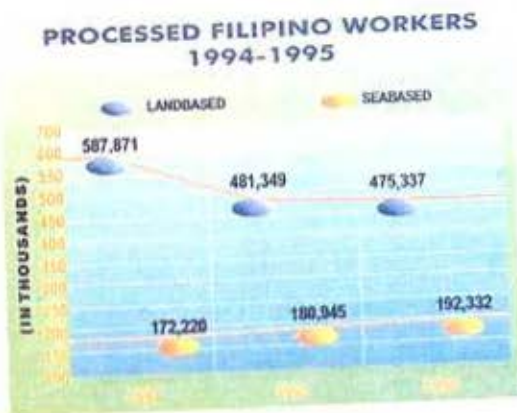
A survey on how the deregulation of POEA was perceived was conducted as an initial compliance with RA 8042 or the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995. The survey's findings served partly as the Administration's basis to formulate an indicative five-year deregulation plan whereby functions which may be deregulated were identified.



Employment Facilitation



For the year 1996, a total of 660,122 OFWs were deployed to some 181 destinations around the globe. Landbased workers captured 73% of the documented worker departures while the seafarers made up the remaining 27%. The slight increase of less than one percent against 1995's deployment volume (645,022) may be attributed to the strong performance in the seabased sector which registered an increase of 6.09%.



The volume of deployed landbased workers which dipped slightly by 0.81% may be attributed to the implementation of Republic Act 8042. The emphatic declaration that the State shall not promote overseas employment as a means to sustain economic growth and achieve national development resulted in more stringent measures in the deployment of vulnerable skills which make up about 40% of the new hired landbased workers. A wider coverage for illegal recruitment acts and stiffer penalties,

among others, have strained even the licensed recruitment agencies which continue to treat the employment service with caution.



Seeking greener pastures.

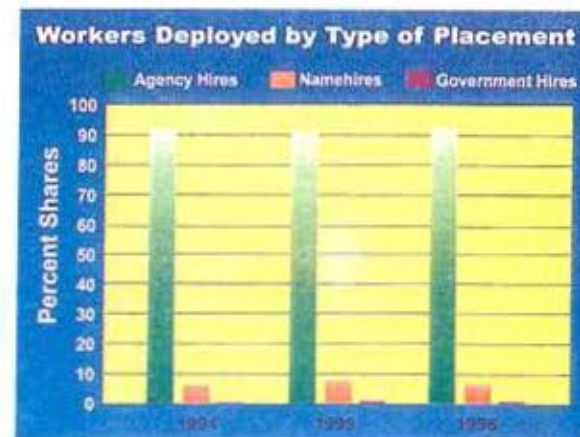
LANDBASED WORKERS

Contracts processed for landbased workers for the year declined by 1.25% compared to 481,349 in 1995. This is because of the 24.53% decrease in new jobs generated thru the private agencies which pulled down the volume of contracts processed for new hires by 6.77%. In contrast, the rehires posted a modest gain of 3.09% or an additional 8,319 Balik-Manggagawa for 1996. The increased rate of rehires is an indication that OFWs prefer to resume working abroad.

Workers queue up during the jobs fair.



Private recruitment agencies accounted for the biggest chunk of new hires placement in 1996 at 92%. From 1994 to 1996, there has been a steady percentage share of the agencies in the new hires placement volume at 92%. It is remarkable to note that the percentage share of name hires also remained at 7% during the 3-year period. Placements through the Administration still at one percent during the same period.





Exchange of pleasantries with South Korean cabinet members.

The performance of recruitment agencies declined due to the adoption of the stricter policies in adherence to RA 8042. Among these policies are the stricter issuance of the Artist Record Book and pre-qualification of foreign employers particularly for Singapore, CNMI and Japan.

The policy on selective deployment is further expected to sustain the downward trend in the deployment of vulnerable skills.

An average decrease of 39% in the category of performing artists was already achieved from 1994 to 1996. For 1996 alone, an average decrease of 7% in the new hired domestic helpers group was registered.

Overall, the outlook for landbased jobs signals a steady slow down considering the constricting demand for new hires over the last three years. The statistical indicators only reflected consistency with the State policy on non-promotion of overseas employment. The sharing of human resources among member nations of the Asia Pacific Economic Conference (APEC) and the Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines - East Asia Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), however, were opportunities we took to shift to quality employment towards high wage and low risk overseas jobs.



A welfare mission to the CNMI led by DA Gonzalo Duque

SEAFARERS

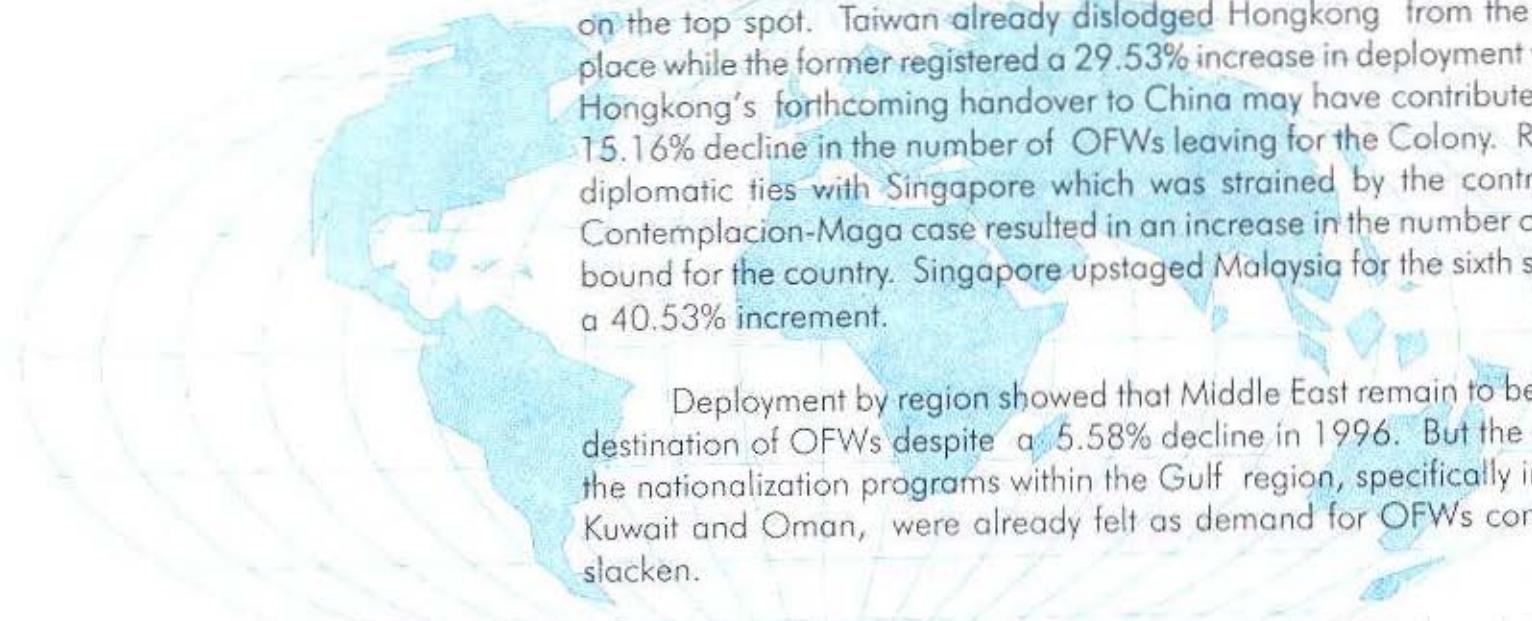
Filipino seafarers in general, remain competitive in the demanding world of global shipping amidst the competition we face from our Asian neighbors and other European seafarer-sending countries. They are still very much in demand in all types of vessels, from oil tankers to bulk carriers to passenger vessels and by a wide variety of shipping companies world wide. Our quality officers and ratings, according to world maritime standards, are still among the most sought after seafarers in the world.

In the 90's, the shipmanning industry posted an annual growth rate of 6.77%. This year's output posted a 6.29% increase from the previous year totalling 192,332 seafarer contracts processed. An upward trend in the deployment of seafarers is seen.

*The Filipino seafarers-
among the most sought after
workers on board ocean-going vessels.*



GLOBAL DESTINATION



For this year, the top ten work destinations of OFWs were the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Hongkong, United Arab Emirates, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, Kuwait, Libya and Qatar. Despite a decline of 7.57% in the deployment volume to Saudi Arabia, the country maintained its hold on the top spot. Taiwan already dislodged Hongkong from the second place while the former registered a 29.53% increase in deployment volume. Hongkong's forthcoming handover to China may have contributed to the 15.16% decline in the number of OFWs leaving for the Colony. Renewed diplomatic ties with Singapore which was strained by the controversial Contemplacion-Maga case resulted in an increase in the number of OFWs bound for the country. Singapore upstaged Malaysia for the sixth spot with a 40.53% increment.

Deployment by region showed that Middle East remain to be the top destination of OFWs despite a 5.58% decline in 1996. But the effect of the nationalization programs within the Gulf region, specifically in Saudi, Kuwait and Oman, were already felt as demand for OFWs continue to slacken.

The expiration of the Nursing Relief Act in the USA slowed down the deployment of nurses in the Americas from 13,469 to 8,378. The number of OFWs going to the USA, went down steeply from a high of 7,456 in 1995 to 3,190.

The Trust Territories posted a huge 30.83% decrease in deployment, with the CNMI registering the biggest set back at 36.17%. Similarly, Africa recorded a 31.01% decrease with Algeria posting a negative 64.80%.

However, the growing economies within the Southeast Asia as well as some parts in the Pacific region continue to pose as alternative workplaces for OFWs. A 4.52% increase in OFWs bound for Asia was registered as Taiwan and Singapore posted a significant increase from last year's deployment volume.

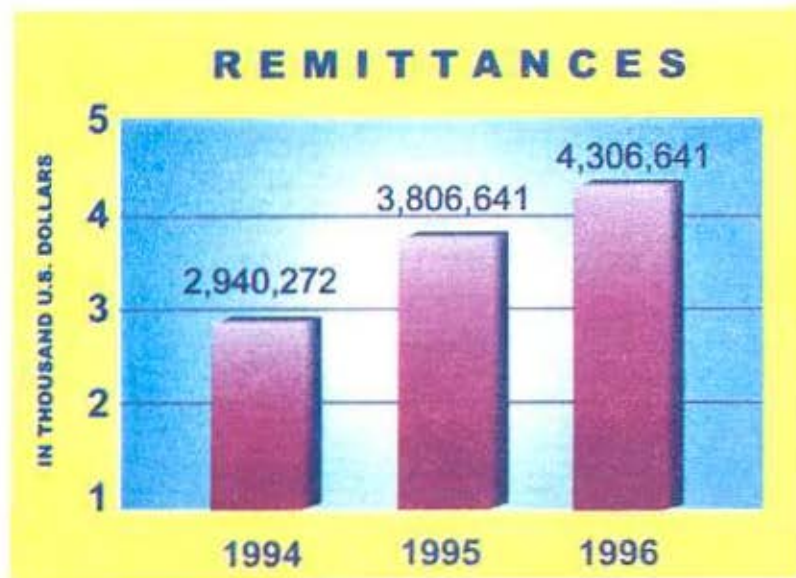
Deployment rate to Oceania registered the highest increase by 12.80% as Papua New Guinea's 17.82% upswing propelled the region's demand for OFWs.

Europe's total this year went up by 10.99%, largely because of Italy's 16.31% increase in deployment of household workers on recontract.



Foreign Exchange Remittances

While there was a decline in deployment volume, foreign exchange remittances of OFWs increased by 11.33%, reaching US\$4.31 B as against 1995's figure of US\$3.87 B. The increase in the dollar remittances is greatly attributed to various improved banking facilities in the advent of the banking deregulation in the Philippines and the renewed confidence of OFWs in the Philippine economy. The remittance program for OFWs, which is a joint undertaking of POEA with several participating banks, through the conduct of Pre-Departure Orientation Seminars (PDOS), also contributed to the strong foreign exchange earnings.



Establishing stronger ties with bank partner for improved banking facilities



The management of Filipino migration is anchored on the protection and welfare of the OFWs. The government's protective intervention is done through massive information and education programs. Thus, concrete initiatives towards the institutionalization of Pre-Employment Orientation Seminar (PEOS) have been pursued to complement the mandatory Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar (PDOS).

Empowerment of prospective workers starts from deciding on whether or not they will pursue overseas jobs. This is the bottomline in conducting PEOS. This year, the Administration held 274 Pre-Employment Orientation Seminars nationwide with some 33,736 prospective OFWs in attendance. Out of the 425 in-house PDOS conducted by POEA, a total of 14,653 departing landbased and seabased OFWs were benefitted. The Administration also conducted 16 Pre-Employment Orientation Trainors Training (PEOTT) for 634 volunteer advocates of PEOS from local government units, non-government organizations, the media as well as the academe.

The Administration also orchestrated an information campaign on the mandatory medical care coverage for all OFWs and their dependents. Said activity also saw the participation of related government entities such as the Overseas Workers' Welfare Administration (OWWA), the Philippine Medical Care Commission (PMCC), the Social Security System (SSS) as well as the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO).

The information and education campaign was further enhanced through partnerships with various networks. The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was renewed for the airing of one-hour radio program "OFW: Pag-Usapan Natin".

The Administration also made a milestone in forging a MOA with Department of Education Culture and Sports, University of the Philippines and Polytechnic University of the Philippines on Open Learning System to facilitate the government's reintegration program for OFWs in February 1996.



Basic cross-cultural education as part of the worker empowerment

Anti-Illegal Recruitment (AIR) Campaign

POEA ANNUAL REPORT '06

The AIR program allowed POEA to exercise a lot of steering role whereby collaborative linkages are essential. In coordination with law enforcers, local government units, NGOs and other government offices, six agreements were forged to intensify and sustain the campaign against illegal recruiters, especially in the grassroots.

The MOA basically cover provisions toward the cooperation of these entities with one another in the campaign against the illegal recruitment scourge. These include assessing and monitoring AIR programs/activities, assisting in the distribution and dissemination of AIR information materials, providing operational assistance to POEA in the surveillance and investigation of illegal recruitment activities as well as providing assistance to victims of illegal recruitment.

Task Force AIR interrogating suspected illegal recruiter.



Among the primary concerns of POEA is to ensure that all OFWs are serviced by responsible, reliable and professional licensed recruitment agencies. It is in this context that POEA regulates the private sector participation in the recruitment and placement of Filipino workers overseas.

This year, the POEA has issued a total of 67 new licenses both for landbased and seabased agencies. It renewed some 565 licenses or 37% more than the 410 licenses renewed the previous year.

Some 1,575 regular inspections were conducted for the year aside from the 43 spot inspections undertaken which yielded the delisting of 133 licenses deemed as non-performing or inactive in the POEA roster of licensed agencies.

Admin. Josen addresses the industry during a forum on OE...



...while entertainers lobby to lower age requirement.

The POEA presently maintains two Regional Centers (RC), five Regional Extension Units (REUs) and five satellite offices. The maintenance of these regional offices is in keeping with our desire to be a mobile bureaucracy. The documentation and job facilitation for OFWs coming from the provinces contributed 6.75% of the total processed workers in 1996. Our Labor Assistance Centers in Davao, Mactan and Laoag were able to assist 8,168 and 825 exiting landbased workers and seafarers, respectively. Compared to 1995, the accomplishment this year registered a remarkable increase of 24% and 47% for the same indicators.

Our regional offices also serve as the frontline for our anti-illegal recruitment campaigns and various workers information and education programs which we have intensified further through LGU-linkages. The AIR Command Conference in Mindanao was held in Cagayan de Oro last April 9-12. In Visayas, it was held in Iloilo City last August 1 and 2. In Luzon, Baguio City was chosen as the venue for the conference last June 28.



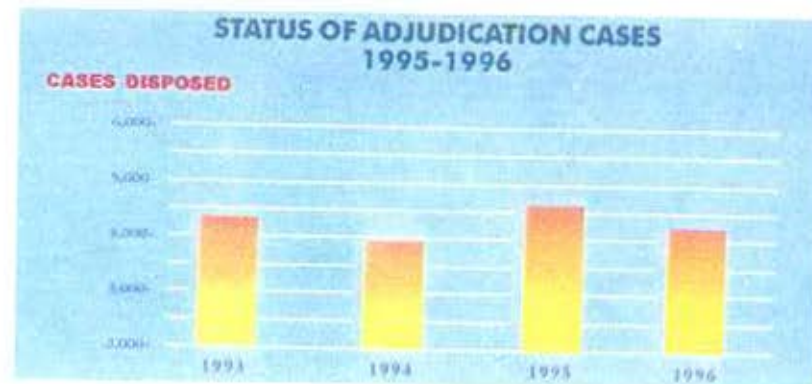
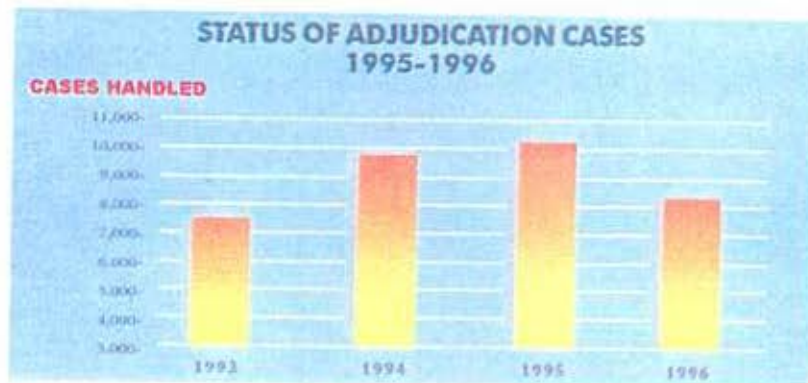
POEA Regional Center in Davao City

4 Adjudication of Cases

The POEA's adjudicatory function focused on handling recruitment violation and disciplinary actions following the transfer of jurisdiction over employer-employee relations cases to the Labor Arbiters of the National Labor Relations Commission as mandated by Republic Act 8042 which took effect the previous year.

For the year, a total of 2,634 new cases were filed or 38% less than the volume of cases that were filed last year (4,247%) of which 75% involves recruitment violations.

Sustained efforts to speed up cases disposition, thru decision writing workshops, led to the resolution of 4,202 cases during the year leaving 4,179 cases pending at the end of the year. This indicated a 27% reduction from the previous year's backlog.



The year 1996 saw marked improvement in the implementation of POEA's computerization program.

For the past eight (8) years, POEA's operating system was "proprietary", one which ran under the FACOM K-series mini computer. With the advent of the '90s and the emergence of the personal computer (PC) as a powerful desktop computer rivalling minis and mainframes, POEA chose to operate along such frame.

The POEA shifted to an open system using Windows NT environment. As a result of partial upgrading of computer system, the response time in terms of selected services such as contract verification, processing and accreditation was cut down substantially.

Most of the staff development projects for the year were focused on capability building training schemes. The objective is to widen the horizon and individual perspective of employees towards efficient and quality service to the Filipino public and foreign clients.

The Moral Recovery Program Seminars, participated in by all POEA employees, instilled more discipline in the ranks. It highlighted the values, virtues and qualities necessary towards national development. To complement this, a Corporate Image Building Seminar was also conducted to further inculcate the proper stance and courtesy that should guide all employees and the whole POEA bureaucracy in its daily task.

With regards to the implementation of RA 7192 or the Women in Development and Nation-Building Act, some POEA employees went through the Gender Sensitivity Program (GSP) Workshop. The main objective is to eliminate all forms of gender biases in government, in terms of policies, programs or projects. It also targets opening up and providing opportunities and resources towards the effective participation of women in nation-building.

POEA Recognition Day.



Team building and recreation seminar in Lumban, Laguna.

EDSA DAY CELEBRATION

The annual celebration of the EDSA Day in February was highlighted by the "Tele-kumustahan" by no less than His Excellency President Fidel V. Ramos with OFWs direct from several jobsite points worldwide.

WOMEN'S MONTH

The month of March, being Women's Month, was dedicated to women. Programs for their welfare and protection were re-emphasized and their role given distinction for the country's progress.



MIGRANT WORKERS DAY

As provided for in Section 39 of Republic Act No. 8042, June 7th has been declared as the Migrant Workers Day. The first commemoration day was spearheaded by POEA and participated in by other government and non-government entities involved in the management of labor migration. This was followed by another first celebration during the Seafarers' Day in August 18 spearheaded by the Maritime Industry Authority. The affairs heralded the vital role of our migrant workers in the Philippine economic development.

Migrant Workers' Day was highlighted by the signing of MOA by DOLE, DFA and DOJ, towards ensuring the protection and welfare of the OFWs. The DOLE through the POEA pledged to tap the support and cooperation of other government agencies in rendering free legal services to disadvantaged OFWs who cannot afford to hire private counsels in cases related to overseas employment. The DOJ on the other hand, committed to render free legal services which include legal advice, legal documentation, preparation of pleadings and legal representation for qualified returning disadvantaged OFWs or those referred by the DOLE/POEA. The DFA for its part, agreed to provide linkages and coordination with foreign entities as well as the necessary documents vital in the resolution of money claims filed by the OFWs.



PAMASKONG HANDOG PARA SA OFW'S

The lifeblood of the economy, the overseas workers, were once again feted with a special tribute from November to December. The "Pamaskong Handog Para sa OFW's" is our way of showing gratitude and appreciation to the workers by giving them red carpet treatment — while spending the holidays in the country with their loved ones.

President Fidel V. Ramos himself greeted returning OFWs during their arrival. Special cash prizes to lucky ones, promotional products and gift items along with special care given their baggages, easy access on their way out of the airport, facilitation of documents, among others were among the courtesies accorded them.

At POEA, we offered them free livelihood seminars, business opportunities, medical consultations and entertainment shows.

1996 - Conference for
expatriates on
selective deployment
etc.



TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE ON OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

After holding several consultation meetings, a Tripartite Conference on Overseas Employment was held on 12 December which culminated POEA's various activities in 1996. The conference's outputs include new standard employment contract for seafarers, imposition of new placement fee for landbased workers, adoption of Selective Deployment Policy and the implementation of the Full Disclosure Policy.

Secretary Quisumbing speaks during the Tripartite Conference on OE.

Financial Statement

POEA ANNUAL REPORT '06

**STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1996**

GENERAL FUND

Cumulative Results of Operation (CRO) at the Beginning of the Year		
Continuing Appropriations	₪ 20,663,120.82	₪ 19,666,576.53
Overdraft in Appropriations	(996,544.29)	
	<hr/>	
Add: Allotments received during the year		
Republic Act No. 8174	₪ 175,154,214.00	
Others (Republic Act No. 7845)	1,464,619.13	176,618,833.13
	<hr/>	
Total Allotments During the Year		₪ 196,285,409.66
Less: Obligations Incurred During the year -		
Personal Services	₪ 73,633,793.27	
Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses	75,969,830.56	
Capital Outlay CY 1996	2,770,944.62	
Capital Outlay CY 1995	1,464,619.13	153,839,187.58
	<hr/>	
Excess of Allotments Over Obligations Incurred		₪ 42,446,222.08
Add:		
Income	₪ 177,963,652.81	
Grants		
Extraordinary Receipts		
Borrowings		
Adjustments - Additions or (Reductions)	11,176,241.59	189,139,894.40
	<hr/>	
Total CRO During the Year		₪ 231,586,116.48
Less: Reversions to CRO - Unappropriated		
Income	177,963,652.81	
Grants		
Extraordinary Receipts		
Borrowings		
Unexpended Balance of Allotments	22,779,645.55	
Adjustments - Additions or (Reductions)	11,176,241.59	211,919,539.95
	<hr/>	
CRO at the end of the year		
Continuing Appropriations	20,663,120.82	₪ 19,666,576.53
Overdraft in Appropriations	(996,544.29)	
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Certified Correct:


CANDIDA B. VISTRO
Chief Accountant

**BALANCE SHEET
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1996**

GENERAL FUND

ASSETS

Current Assets		
Cash	₱ 181,390,746.76	
Receivables	12,021,660.30	
Inventories	4,353,513.55	
	<hr/>	
Total Current Assets		₱ 197,765,920.61
Other Assets		275,729.47
Contingent Assets		139,191.88
Investment and Fixed Assets		
Land and Land Improvements	₱ 8,000,000.00	
Building and Structure in Process	99,449,630.87	
Furniture, Equipment and Work Animals - Gen. Public Service	31,535,536.89	
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment Work Animals and Books	37,607.50	
Furnitures, Equipment and Work Animals - In Transit / Process	1,684,264.12	
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Total Investments and Fixed Assets		140,707,039.38
Total Assets		₱ 338,887,881.34

**BALANCE SHEET
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1996**

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities		
Payables	₱ 44,548,343.73	
Trust Liabilities	<u>172,167,397.43</u>	
Total Current Liabilities		₱ 216,715,741.16
Miscellaneous Liabilities		11,875,077.43
Total Liabilities		<u>₱ 228,590,818.59</u>
Balance forwarded		<u>₱ 228,590,818.59</u>

RESIDUAL EQUITY

Cumulative Result of Operation:		
Per Statement of Operation	₱ 19,666,576.53	
National Clearing Account	<u>(50,215,745.04)</u>	
Total Cumulative Results of Operation		(30,549,168.51)
Invested Capital		140,707,039.38
Contingent Capital		<u>139,191.88</u>
Total Liabilities and Residual Equity		<u>₱ 338,887,881.34</u>

Certified Correct:


CANDIDA B. VISTRO
Chief Accountant

DEPLOYED LANDBASED OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS BY MAJOR WORLD GROUP

YEAR	AFRICA	ASIA	AMERICAS	EUROPE	MIDDLE EAST	OCEANIA	TRUST TERRITORIES	TOTAL
1994	3,255	194,120	12,603	11,513	286,387	1,295	8,489	517,662
1995	3,615	166,774	13,469	10,279	234,310	1,398	7,039	436,884
1996	2,494	174,308	8,378	11,409	221,224	1,577	4,869	424,259

TOP TEN COUNTRIES IN TERMS OF DEPLOYMENT

1994 - 1996

	KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA	HONGKONG	JAPAN	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	KUWAIT	SINGAPORE	TAIWAN	QATAR	BAHRAIN	BRUNEI
1994	215,361	62,161	54,879	27,713	11,486	11,324	34,387	8,811	6,127	9,731
1995	168,604	51,701	25,032	26,235	9,852	10,736	50,538	9,691	4,131	6,807
1996	155,848	43,861	20,183	26,069	10,802	15,087	65,464	7,889	4,529	7,651

NEW HIRES DEPLOYMENT BY SKILL CATEGORY

SKILL CATEGORY	1994			1995			1996		
	female	male	total	female	male	total	female	male	total
Professional and Technical Workers	57,647	16,058	73,705	30,828	12,801	43,629	24,238	11,817	36,055
Managerial Workers	69	266	335	80	266	346	64	241	305
Clerical Workers	1,196	2,589	3,785	1,269	2,166	3,435	1,231	1,938	3,169
Sales Workers	802	1,401	2,203	811	1,175	1,986	725	1,213	1,938
Service Workers	79,860	10,895	90,755	73,345	7,698	81,043	76,765	7,980	84,745
Agricultural Workers	29	1,239	1,268	10	971	981	19	803	822
Production Workers	13,895	72,903	86,798	18,453	64,084	82,537	8,174	67,509	75,683
Invalid Category	6	131	137	26	174	200	271	2,803	3,074
TOTAL	153,504	105,482	258,986	124,822	89,335	214,157	111,487	94,304	205,791

PROCESSED AND DEPLOYED OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS (1994-1996)

	1994	1995	1996		1994	1995	1996
I. WORKERS PROCESSED	760,091	662,294	667,669	II. WORKERS DEPLOYED	719,602	654,022	660,122
a. Landbased	587,871	481,349	475,337	a. Landbased	565,226	488,621	484,653
1. <i>New Hires</i>	291,356	211,746	197,415	1. <i>New Hires</i>	268,711	219,018	206,731
* Private Agency Hires	232,950	128,825	97,221	LAC NAIA	267,227	217,651	205,791
- Central Office	231,816	127,564	96,350	LAC Mactan	1,484	1,367	927
- RCs/REUs	1,134	1,261	871	LAC Davao	-	-	13
* Government Hires	2,069	2,102	1,904	2. <i>Rehires</i>	296,515	269,603	277,922
* Name Hires	27,279	34,826	40,774	LAC NAIA	292,687	264,377	270,694
- POEA Hires	20,957	17,610	14,390	LAC Mactan	3,791	5,077	6,829
Central Office	20,444	16,758	13,554	LAC Davao	37	149	377
RCs/REUs	513	852	836	LAC Laog	-	-	22
- Agency Hires	6,322	17,216	26,384	b. Seabased	154,376	165,401	175,469
* FARO	29,058	45,993	57,516	Central Office	154,006	164,838	174,644
- Agency Hires	28,957	45,847	57,281	POEA RCs/REUs	370	563	825
- Name Hires	101	146	235				
2. <i>Rehires</i>	296,515	269,603	277,922				
* Central Office	227,721	197,893	185,891				
* LAC NAIA	14,420	14,046	24,711				
* POEA RCs/REUs	35,777	42,469	42,911				
* POLO's Posts	15,420	14,747	23,756				
* NAIA*	2,633	392	653				
* OWADEC*	157	3	-				
* Sunduan Plaza*	387	53	-				
b. Seabased	172,220	180,945	192,332				
Central Office	171,922	180,655	192,104				
RCs/REUs	298	290	228				

**TOP TEN COUNTRIES
IN TERMS OF REMITTANCES
(IN THOUSAND U.S. DOLLARS)**

	1994	1995	1996
USA	1,973,855	2,747,790	2,564,467
Landbased	1,682,991	2,604,137	2,397,518
Seabased	290,864	143,653	166,949
KSA	100,846	10,727	14,515
Landbased	100,800	10,435	14,515
Seabased	46	292	0
JAPAN	78,108	152,359	114,609
Landbased	66,305	140,618	103,668
Seabased	11,803	11,741	10,941
HONG KONG	188,290	171,046	221,009
Landbased	174,985	158,907	211,243
Seabased	13,305	12,122	9,766
UK	82,102	73,210	278,142
Landbased	76,636	67,240	273,988
Seabased	5,466	5,970	4,154
GERMANY	59,298	76,577	130,892
Landbased	32,070	60,108	98,890
Seabased	27,228	16,469	32,002
SINGAPORE	98,158	106,143	129,654
Landbased	98,010	106,036	129,177
Seabased	148	107	477
KUWAIT	28,189	26,853	21,469
Landbased	28,189	26,833	21,469
Seabased	0	20	0
NETHERLANDS	15,226	14,488	45,067
Landbased	7,846	12,554	43,795
Seabased	7,380	1,934	1,272
GREECE	6,370	8,460	7,298
Landbased	416	498	1,344
Seabased	5,954	7,962	5,954
*TOTAL	2,940,272	3,868,378	4,306,641
Landbased	2,560,925	3,658,327	4,055,397
Seabased	379,347	210,051	251,244

Legend: * - all countries included

COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE

KEY INDICATORS	1994	1995	1996
1. Workers Processed	760,091	662,294	667,669
1.1 Landbased	587,871	481,349	475,337
1.2 Seabased	172,220	180,945	192,332
2. Workers Deployed	719,602	654,022	660,122
2.1 Landbased	565,226	488,621	484,653
2.2 Seabased	154,376	165,401	175,469
3. Principals Accredited	5,013	4,191	3,449
3.1 Landbased	4,501	3,661	2,983
3.2 Seabased	512	530	466
4. Manpower Requests Approved	302,707	273,696	262,399
4.1 Landbased	261,788	230,557	211,589
4.2 Seabased	40,919	43,139	50,810
5. Workers Registered	61,474	51,008	51,959
5.1 Landbased	18,053	14,037	17,665
5.2 Seabased	43,421	36,971	34,294
6. Licenses/Authorities Issued	154	124	67
6.1 Landbased	126	100	45
6.2 Seabased	28	24	22
7. Licenses/Authorities Renewed	372	410	565
7.1 Landbased	223	260	395
7.2 Seabased	149	150	170
8. Agencies Inspected	2,202	1,817	1,618
8.1 Regular Inspection	1,214	1,690	1,575
8.2 Spot Inspection	774	127	43
8.3 Special Inspection	214	-	-

KEY INDICATORS	1994	1995	1996
9. Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar (PDOS)			
9.1 Seminars conducted	383	440	425
9.2 Workers attended	14,730	17,446	14,653
10. Pre-Employment Orientation Seminar (PEOS)			
10.1 Seminars conducted	316	183	274
10.2 Participants	31,703	21,308	33,736
11. Pre-Employment Orientation Trainors Training (PEOTT)			
11.1 Trainings conducted	4	4	16
11.2 Participants	84	139	634
12. Welfare Cases			
12.1 Cases Handled	6,431	6,637	7,038
12.2 Cases Disposed	2,663	1,983	1,930
13. Illegal Recruitment (IR) Cases			
13.1 Cases Handled	650	439	607
13.2 Cases Disposed	544	394	539
14. Adjudication Cases			
14.1 Cases Handled	9,993	10,311	8,381
14.2 Cases Disposed	3,929	4,564	4,202
15. OFW Remittances (In Thousand US Dollars)			
15.1 Landbased	2,940,272	3,868,378	4,306,641
15.2 Seabased	2,560,925	3,658,327	4,055,397
	379,347	210,051	251,244

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DOEA ANNUAL REPORT '06



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