



Country Information Sheet

for Return and Reintegration Counsellors



Islamic Republic of Pakistan



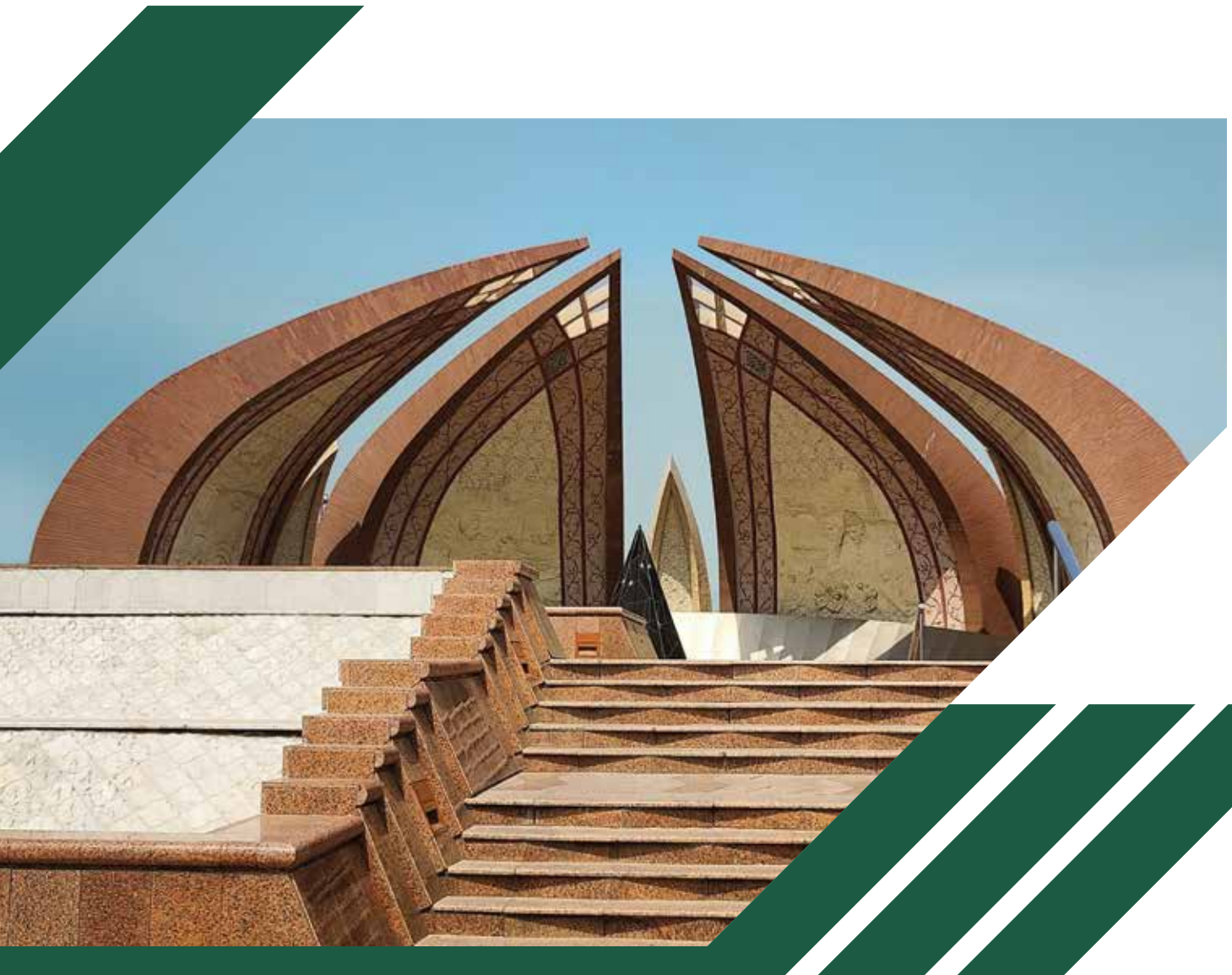


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European Border and Coast Guard Agency – Frontex

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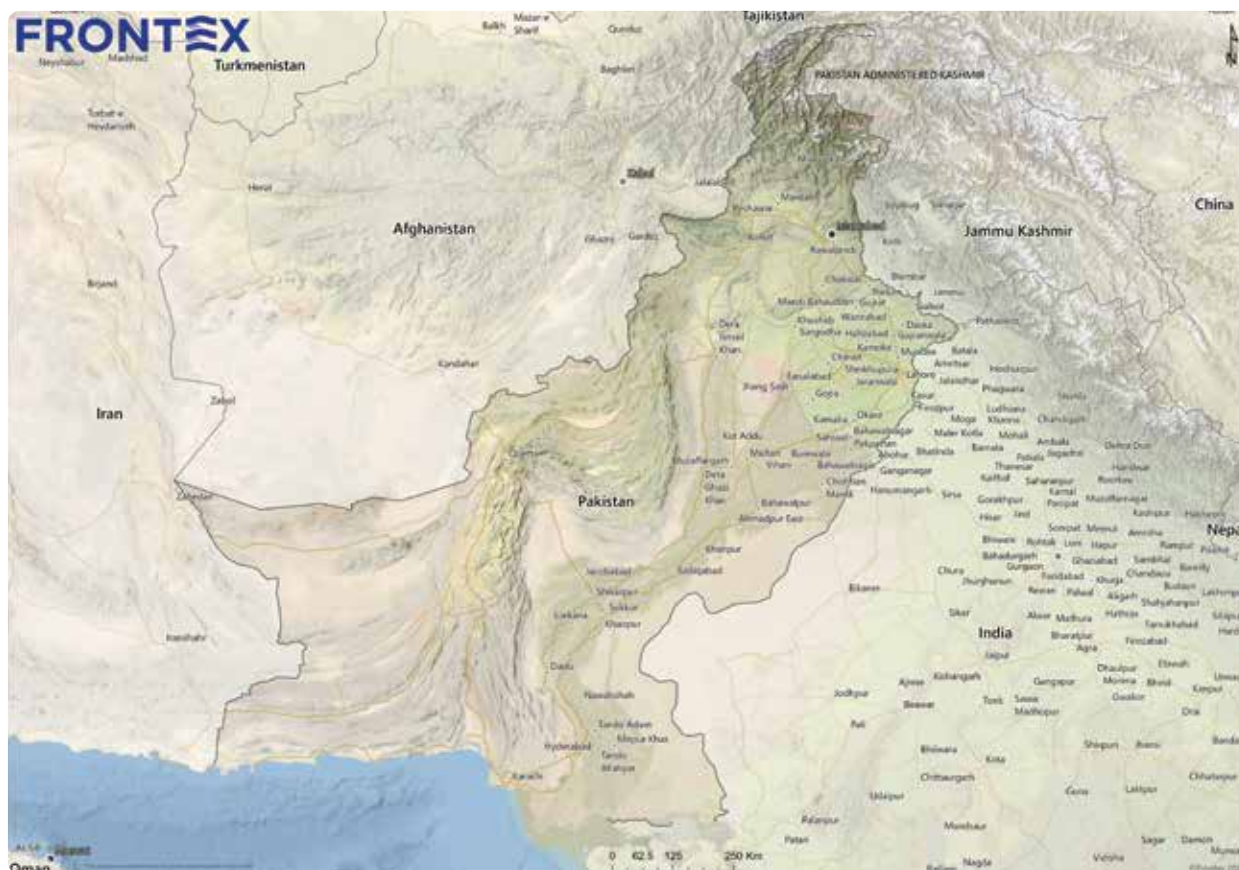
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1. General information



Population

total: 252,363,571

Ethnic groups

Punjabi 44,7%, Pashtun (Pathan) 15,4%, Sindhi 14,1%, Saraiki 8,4%, Muhajirs 7,6%, Baloch 3,6%, other 6,3%

Languages

Punjabi 38,8%, Pashto (alternate name, Pashtu) 18,2%, Sindhi 14,6%, Saraiki (variant of Punjabi) 12,2%, Urdu 7,1%, Balochi 3%, Hindko 2,4%, Brahui 1,2%, other 2,4%

Religions

Muslim (official) 96,5% (Sunni 85-90%, Shia 10-15%), other (includes Christian and Hindu) 3,5%

Population growth rate

2,55%

Government type

Federal parliamentary republic

Capital name

Islamabad

Telephone code

92

2. Reintegration partner

WELDO (Women Empowerment Literacy and Development Organisation) is a not-for-profit organisation active in Pakistan since 2003. Over that time, WELDO has worked with more than 1,000 national and international partners on a wide array of projects. WELDO started

working on returns and reintegration in Pakistan in 2010. Since then, they have provided returns and reintegration support to over 14,000 returnees who have returned to Pakistan on a voluntary and non-voluntary basis.



WELDO, Building 57, Opposite Clock Tower
Sector F, DHA 1, Islamabad



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<https://weldo.org/>



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Monday-Thursday 8:30am-5:30pm
Friday 8:30am-4pm (local time)

3. Travel documents

3.1 Types, procedure and required documents

Travel document to return:

The application process requires in-person attendance at the nearest Pakistani embassy or consulate (no prior appointment is typically required). This is necessary to

verify the applicant's identity and to process the required documentation.

Necessary Documents:

- Completed Application Form (can be downloaded from the mission's official website).
- Proof of Identity: Original or copies of Pakistani identification documents such as CNIC, NICOP, or an expired passport.
- Photographs: Recent passport-sized photographs with a white background.
- Proof of Emergency: Documents indicating the need for urgent travel, such as medical certificates or death certificates of immediate family members.
- Travel Itinerary: A confirmed flight booking to Pakistan.

- Fees: A nominal fee is charged for the issuance of an ETD, payable at the time of application.
- Validity: ETDs are typically valid for a single journey back to Pakistan and must be surrendered to immigration authorities upon arrival.

For detailed information and to download the necessary forms, please visit the official website of the Pakistani mission in your area.

Please note that procedures and requirements may vary slightly between different embassies and consulates. It's essential to verify the specific guidelines of the mission you plan to visit.

Important Considerations:

- In-person attendance is mandatory to ensure proper identification and to prevent misuse of travel documents.

Biometric passport:

PLEASE NOTE: Director General Immigration & Passport Government of Pakistan has introduced the Online Passport Application for Pakistani Diaspora.

Online Applications for a Pakistan's passport can only be submitted at <https://onlinemrp.dgip.gov.pk/>

The e-Services Portal is the front door to Directorate General Immigration and Passports' online services for Pakistani citizens at home and around the world.

Requirements for Processing of MRP through online service:

The following documents are required while applying for renewal of a Machine Readable Passport through the online passport service provided that the applicant's current passport is expiring within a period of twelve (12) months :

- Colour scanned copies of valid CNIC or NICOP or Smart CNIC or NICOP both sides
- Colour scanned copies of existing passport (first two pages and one random page asked by system).
- Colour scanned copy of Valid Visa/ Aqama/ Residence Permit/ Asylum card/ Other Nationality Passport

For Minors (Less than 18 Years):

The following documents are required for issuance of a passport to minors below 18 years:

- Colour scanned copies of valid NICOP or Smart card (both sides) or Computerized B- Form or Family Registration Certificate
- Colour scanned copies of mother's and father's valid National ID Cards (both sides)
- Guardianship certificate/court decision in case of separation.

- Colour scanned copy of minor's attestation form (available in the download tab).
- Colour scanned copy of Death Certificate if mother or father has passed away.
- Colour scanned copy of Valid Visa/Aqama/Residence Permit/Asylum card/Other Nationality Passport

Please, access the following link for a comprehensive guide through the different steps of the application: <https://onlinemrp.dgip.gov.pk/download-guides/>

3.2 Fees

MRP Fee for 05 YEARS Validity			
Category	Fee	Service Charges	Total (excl. taxes)
Normal (36-Pages)	PKR. 4,500/-	PKR. 2500 (+Applicable taxes)	PKR. 4,000/-
Urgent (36-Pages)	PKR. 7,500/-		PKR. 10,000/-
Normal (72-Pages)	PKR. 8,200/-		PKR. 10,700/-
Urgent (72-Pages)	PKR. 13,500/-		PKR. 16,000/-
Normal (100-Pages)	PKR. 9,000/-		PKR. 11,500/-
Urgent (100-Pages)	PKR. 18,000/-		PKR. 20,500/-
MRP Fee for 10 YEARS Validity			
Category	Fee	Service Charges	Total (excl. taxes)
Normal (36-Pages)	PKR. 6,700/-	PKR. 2500 (+Applicable taxes)	PKR. 9,200/-
Urgent (36-Pages)	PKR. 11,200/-		PKR. 13,700/-
Normal (72-Pages)	PKR. 12,400/-		PKR. 14,900/-
Urgent (72-Pages)	PKR. 20,200/-		PKR. 22,700/-
Normal (100-Pages)	PKR. 13,500/-		PKR. 16,000/-
Urgent (100-Pages)	PKR. 27,000/-		PKR. 29,500/-

4. Transport

IATA	Name	City	Airlines	Destinations
KHI	Jinnah International Airport	Karachi	20	36
LHE	Allama Iqbal International Airport	Lahore	17	31
ISB	Islamabad International Airport	Attock	n/a	n/a
PEW	Peshawar International Airport	Peshawar	10	17
SKT	Sialkot International Airport	Sialkot	6	9
MUX	Multan International Airport	Multan	4	8
UET	Quetta International Airport	Quetta	3	8
BHV	Bahawalpur Airport	Bahawalpur	2	3
SKZ	Sukkur Airport	Mirmur Khas	2	5
LYP	Faisalabad Airport	Faisalabad	2	1

Main airports

<https://www.worlddata.info/asia/pakistan/airports.php>

Public transport

- Buses:** Buses are the most widely used mode of public transport in Pakistan. There are a variety of bus services available, including local city buses, inter-city buses, and long-distance coaches. The most common type of bus seen on the streets of major cities is the colourful and often overcrowded minibuses or van.
- Rickshaws:** Auto-rickshaws, known locally as “Qingqi” or “Chingchi”, are a common sight on the roads of Pakistan. These three-wheeled vehicles provide a convenient and affordable means of transport for short distances within cities.
- Taxis:** Metered taxis and ride-hailing services like Careem and Uber are also popular options for getting around in cities like Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad. Taxis are more expensive than other modes of public transport but offer a more comfortable and personalised travel experience.
- Metro and Train Services:** Major cities in Pakistan, such as Lahore and Islamabad, have introduced modern metro and train services to provide faster and more efficient transport options. The Lahore Metrobus and Islamabad Metro are popular choices for commuters looking to avoid traffic congestion.

5. Emergency contacts

The Pakistan Emergency Help Line (PEHL), initiative has merged all the existing helpline services into one: 911. PEHL has combined emergency rescue helpline 1122, fire service helpline 16, police helpline 15, and COVID-19 helpline 1166.¹

¹ <https://propakistani.pk/2021/11/11/govt-to-launch-pakistans-first-national-emergency-helpline-this-month/>

6. Health-care

6.1 Overview

The healthcare resources, including hospitals, clinics, and healthcare professionals, are concentrated in the urban areas, leaving rural areas with inadequate healthcare facilities. It leads to a significant disparity in healthcare access and outcomes between urban and rural populations.²

The public health activities have persistently increased in terms of physical infrastructure and workforce. The national health infrastructure comprises of 1201 hospitals, 5518 Basic Health Units, 683 Rural Health Centres, 5802 Dispensaries, 731 Maternity & Child Health Centres and 347 TB centres.

In addition, more than 95000 Lady Health Workers are providing primary health care services to the community through the health houses. The LHWP's purpose is to ensure the provision of primary, preventative, promotive, and curative care services mainly in marginalised remote rural and urban slum communities, with the main objective of providing these services at the community level, particularly for women and children.

Through almost 90,000 Lady Health Workers (LHWs), a population of approximately 115 million, women, men, and children who would otherwise lack access to health services are provided with Primary Health Care (PHC).³

6.2 Health insurance

The government of Pakistan has introduced Sehat Sahulat Program (SSP is a public sector-funded health insurance initiative of the federal and provincial governments working to provide financial health protection to all citizens against extraordinary healthcare expenditure) for people living below the poverty line.

It is a free of cost indoor healthcare service. Currently everyone earning less than \$2/day in all four provinces and federally administered areas are eligible for this facility. In urban areas, access to hospitals, clinics and other medical facilities is not a problem. The general quality of public healthcare services, however, is not very

promising. In the rural areas, people usually live far from hospitals and basic healthcare units. Evidently, accessing the healthcare facilities is a challenge in itself.

SSP initially provided social health protection to families living below poverty line only, and now gradually moving towards Universal Health Insurance. As of 2022, the programme has been implemented in 36 districts of Punjab, 35 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 10 districts of AJ&K, 10 districts of GB, Islamabad Capital Territory and District Tharparker, Sindh covering approximately 44.6 million families.⁴

² <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10548490/>

³ Performance Evaluation Report - Lady Health Workers Programme in Pakistan | UNICEF Pakistan

⁴ finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_22/PES11-HEALTH.pdf?utm_medium=email&utm_source=transaction

7. Education

7.1 Overview

Pakistan is facing a serious challenge to ensure all children, particularly the most disadvantaged, attend, stay and learn in school. While enrolment and retention rates are improving, progress has been slow to improve education indicators in Pakistan.

Currently, Pakistan has the world's second-highest number of out-of-school children (OOSC) with an estimated 22.8 million children aged 5-16 not attending school -44% of the total population in this age group.

In the 5-9 age group, 5 million children are not enrolled in schools and after primary-school age, the number of OOSC doubles, with 11.4 million adolescents between the ages of 10-14 not receiving formal education.

Disparities based on gender, socio-economic status, and geography are significant; in Sindh, 52% of the poorest

children (58% girls) are out of school, and in Balochistan, 78% of girls are out of school.

Nearly 10.7 million boys and 8.6 million girls are enrolled at the primary level and this drops to 3.6 million boys and 2.8 million girls at the lower secondary level.

Education in Pakistan is administered by the Federal Ministry of Education and the provincial governments.

Gender-isolated education (separate schools for boys and girls) is usually preferred by the community, but co-education is also common in urban cities. Public and private education systems run parallel in urban and rural areas.

Language of instruction depends on the nature of the institution itself, whether it is an English-medium or an Urdu-medium school.

7.2 Education system structure

The education system in Pakistan is generally divided into preschool (ages 3-5), primary (ages 5-10), middle school (ages 10-13), high school (ages 13-15), higher secondary/

college (ages 15-17), vocational training, university, and professional education.

7.3 Enrolment procedure for public education

Returnees should visit the local public or private school of their choice to get their children enrolled. Children will need a school uniform, books, school bag and stationary items before they start regular school.

Public schools do provide textbooks to all students up to grade 10.

Required documents:

Returnees need the following documents to get admission to schools/colleges/ universities:

Birth Certificate or Form-B for primary, middle & secondary schools. For further education, Higher Secondary Certificate (grade 12), Secondary School Certificate (Matric) are required. SSC, HSC and CNIC (national ID card) are a requirement for the admission in universities and professional education

Public education up to higher secondary level/ intermediate (grade 12) is free of cost. Tuition fees of private schools/colleges range from PKR 1,000- 25,000/ month.

The government of Pakistan gives PKR 1,000/month stipend to poor students (who meet the eligibility criteria). Different government funded institutions such as TEVTA and NAVTEC provide free vocational training for youth and adults. Some banks and universities provide loans for higher education. To register, students need to meet the admission requirements and, in some cases, provide guarantors.



8. Economy

Poverty has increased slightly despite signs of economic stabilization. Pakistan made significant progress towards reducing poverty between 2001 and 2018 with the expansion of off-farm economic opportunities and increased external remittances. However, this has not fully translated into improved socio-economic conditions: over one-third of school-age children across Pakistan were found to be out of school; nearly two-thirds of those in school in FY24 were learning deprived; and high rates of stunting persist.

Constraints, including recurrent fiscal and current account deficits, protectionist trade policies, unproductive agriculture, a difficult business environment, a heavy state presence in the economy, and a financially unsustainable energy sector, have remained largely unaddressed, leading to slow and volatile growth.⁵

Inflation declined sharply to a record low of 0,3% in April 2025, down from 17,3% in April 2024. The average CPI inflation for July–April was 4,7%, marking a significant decrease from 26,0% in the same period last year.⁶

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS:

- Unemployment rate: 7,8%
- Employment rate: 52%
- Labor force participation: 54,5%
- Youth unemployment rate: 10,6%
- Average monthly nominal earnings: PKR 81,925 (around USD 290)
- GDP growth in 2025: 2,68%
- Currency: Pakistani rupee (PKR)

9. Labour market

9.1 Overview

The first-ever digital census in 2025 revealed that Pakistan's unemployment rate stands at 7,8%, representing approximately 18,735,979 people out of the total population of 241,499,431. The Pakistan unemployment rate 2025 is reaching 11% of 171 million people, according to the detailed findings released by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS).

The census data finds that 66 million are employed, while 23.2 million hold paid positions. In addition, 11.2 million are self-employed in agriculture and 13.1 million in non-agricultural businesses. Unpaid helpers in agriculture number 9.8 million, while 5,266,482 assist in non-agricultural sectors.⁷

Employment:

Workers, both informal and formal, who lost jobs and income were at the centre of the Government of Pakistan's pandemic response. The Government launched a fiscal stimulus package worth 1.2 trillion Pakistani rupees, expanded the Ehsaas emergency programme's outreach from 5.2 million to 12 million households, provided cash grants to 3 million daily wage labourers in the informal economy, and distributed food items to Pakistani low-income families (or those living below the poverty line) at subsidized rates.

Specialized government packages, especially for the construction sector, restored 33% of the jobs that had been lost.

⁵ [Pakistan Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank](#)

⁶ [Highlights.pdf](#)

⁷ [Pakistan Unemployment Rate Revealed in Digital Census 2025](#)

Further education and training:

Opportunities for further education and vocational training are available. Government of Pakistan's initiatives such as National Vocational & Technical Education Commission (NAVTEC) and the Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA - provincial program of the Punjab government) offer a variety of training courses.

Such courses include:

computer hardware repair and maintenance, microsoft unlimited potential, computer textile designing, computer application for business, mobile repairing, textile fitter, import / export documentation, autocad, auto electrician, motor cycle mechanic, embroidery, dress making, beautician.

National Vocational & Technical Education Commission (NAVTEC): <http://navttc.org/>

Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA): <http://www.tevta.gop.pk/>

'Reintegration of Returnees in Pakistan' is an initiative under the TVET Sector Support Programme that offers reintegration assistance to Pakistani returnees and Pakistani nationals, particularly young adults, who return to their home country voluntarily.

- Reintegration of Returnees in Pakistan is an initiative commissioned by German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented

by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH in partnership with the National Vocational and Technical Training Commission (NAVTTTC).

- This initiative supports both returnees and local Pakistanis (non-returnees) by offering them quick and effective start-up opportunities, especially in Punjab, as this region is most affected by return migration. The project will support 15,000 people, including 6,500 returnees from Germany and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries.
- The returnees and local population will be facilitated in their economic reintegration after returning to Pakistan through four support measures:
 - Career and Entrepreneurship Advisory Services
 - Employment Promotion
 - Recognition of Prior Learning
 - Competency-based Training and Assessments
- More information: Reintegration Of Returnees In Pakistan - Pakistan TVET REFORM Support Programme
- Recruitment agencies:
- Careers Pakistan (government): <https://careerspakistan.com/all-jobs-in-pakistan/public-sector-organization-jobsgovt-jobs-june-2020/>
- SMEDA: Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (government): <https://smeda.org/>
- Job Placement Centres (government): <http://jobplacement.gov.pk/>
- ROZEE (private): <http://www.rozee.pk/>
- BrightSpyre (private): <http://new.brightspyre.com/>
- Bayrozgar (private): <http://www.bayrozgar.com/>
- Mustakbil (private): <https://www.mustakbil.com/>

10. Housing

Pakistan is facing a critical housing shortage. Population growth, migration from rural areas, and the deterioration of existing homes is driving the shortage in urban areas.

The housing gap in Punjab - Pakistan's largest province - was estimated at 2.3 million units in 2017 and is expected to skyrocket to 11.3 million units by 2047.

A major problem is the quality of existing housing. Half of all urban households are overcrowded or live in informal settlements with inadequate access to basic infrastructure and services. Formal housing is out of reach for most of the population and mainly owned by men.

The best way to find accommodation is through real-estate agents and personal contacts. In all cities, big or small, real-estate agencies are easily accessible online:

- Houses for Sale in Pakistan - [Zameen.com](https://www.zameen.com)

- Pakistan's 1st Online Real Estate Market Place - [Graana.com](https://www.graana.com)
- Rent and Buy Pakistan Property. Rent houses, flats, apartments, portions - [Lamudi.pk](https://www.lamudi.pk)

REFERENCE PRICES FOR RENTING APARTMENTS:

- Apartment (1 bedroom) in Punjab city centre - USD 102.32
- Apartment (1 bedroom) outside of centre - USD 66.77
- Apartment (3 bedrooms) in city centre - USD 237.86
- Apartment (3 bedrooms) outside of centre - USD 161.96

REFERENCE PRICES FOR BUYING APARTMENTS:

- Price per square meter to buy apartment in city centre - USD 556.70
- Price per square meter to buy apartment outside of centre- USD 343.92⁸

11. Security situation

According to the 2024 Global Peace Index (GPI) published by the Institute for Economics and Peace, Pakistan is ranked 144 out of 163 countries globally, indicating a medium level of peace. A country's rank reflects its overall peacefulness based on an assessment of 23 indicators across three domains: societal safety and security, ongoing conflict, and militarisation. A lower rank indicates a more peaceful country, with the ranking

of "1" signifying the most peaceful nation, while a higher rank indicates less peacefulness.

Due to the volatility of local conditions, you are strongly advised to consult regularly updated sources as [USDOS advisories](https://www.usdos.gov) and [UK FCDO](https://www.ukfcdo.gov.uk) travel advice and to verify current conditions directly with the relevant Ministry of Foreign Affairs or embassy websites.

12. List of official representations in Europe

<https://embassies.net/pakistan-in-europe>

⁸ https://www.numbeo.com/cost-of-living/country_result.jsp?country=Pakistan



13. Operational details

Reintegration Implementation Workflow

Once a returnee eligible for a Post Return Package (hereinafter 'PRP') arrives in Pakistan, they are expected to contact WELDO. If they do not make contact within two days, WELDO reaches out to the returnee to initiate the PRP implementation process.

A meeting is usually organised within 15-20 days, depending on the returnee's availability, location, medical condition, and various local factors such as public holidays, curfews, and political events. In this context, WELDO emphasized the importance of providing the contact details of the returnee once the case gets to their level, in KM1.

During the meeting, a socio-economic assessment is conducted, and the returnee is advised on the necessary paperwork and subsequent administrative steps. Most returnees (98%) opt to open a business, commonly a dairy farm or a shop.

A reintegration manager discusses the returnee's needs and requests, after which a business, financial, or employment advisor takes over. Each reintegration manager has a team which discusses on more granular matters with the returnee after they decide on a course of action.

Typically, 3-4 face-to-face meetings occur, but most counselling and advice are provided through online tools such as Skype, Teams, and audio/video calls. The

implementation process takes an average of 3-4 months. Follow-ups are conducted on returnees who can still be contacted, at 6 months, and again at 11, 12 or 13 months. However, these follow-ups are not recorded in RIAT.

Economic Reintegration:

- **Business Counselling:** Specialized staff provide guidance for returnees looking to start their own business. This includes business planning, market research and access to government subsidy schemes (if available).
- **Employment Support:** Reintegration managers can assist returnees in finding employment in their area. If in Islamabad/Rawalpindi, WELDO has agreements with private sector companies in telecommunications, surgical instruments and textile industry. Since June 2022 no returnee assisted under EURP has opted for employment.
- **Financial Assistance:** The Government provides certain subsidy schemes for certain types of business or industry sectors. Returnees are provided with such information when it is available so, if their skills and aspirations, match the available assistance match, they can opt for opening a business which benefits from Government support.



Social Reintegration:

- **Community Integration:** With the help of a network of 200 focal points covering roughly 113 districts, some of which are former returnees themselves, WELDO can assist returnees in easing back in the society they left if this is identified as a need or if the returnee requests such support.

While networks are highly influential in Pakistan and community support is paramount to a successful social reintegration, returnees almost always return to an already established network of friends and relatives, with whom, they stay in close contact during migration. Networks are also formed between migrants based on their ethnical background which are also highly influential in the reintegration and reinstallation of a returnee, but it can also act as a remigration factor, through shaming or through encouragement.

- **Education and Training:** Referrals can be made to education institutions and vocational training centres to help returnees acquire new skills and qualifications, enhancing their social and economic prospects. WELDO has an MoU with a local entity which can provide vocational training. Moreover, a vocational training space is available in their office in Islamabad and an initiative to provide such training in house is in development. However, up until the reporting date, there have been no requests for such assistance under EURP.

Legal Assistance:

WELDO's reintegration managers can provide basic information and referrals for legal support to address any issues related to documentation, residency or employment rights. This is usually provided as part of the counselling session for reintegration and has not yet been requested as a standalone request for legal support under EURP.

Post-arrival Workflow:

- **Initial contact:** Returnees aware of their eligibility to get PAP, normally contact WELDO as soon as they arrive in the airport. Otherwise, WELDO will contact them within 24 hours.
- **Airport reception:** WELDO needs to coordinate with CAA, ASF, and FIA each time they need airport access. This usually requires a minimum 5 working days but ideally, they would need 7 working days. If vulnerabilities are reported by the sending MS, they can provide basic medical screening, and onward travel assistance (with escorts if necessary). If no vulnerabilities are reported, WELDO staff has underwent specific trainings which enable them to detect most common vulnerabilities and to provide basic assistance until specialized help is secured.

14. Cultural aspects



Refusals: Giving a direct refusal is considered rude and may indicate that the person wishes to end a relationship. It is best to go about saying 'no' to requests in an indirect way, such as "I'll see what I can do".



Personal Space: Pakistanis are generally not concerned with personal space and will stand closer to their interlocutors than in Western culture. However, more distance is kept between those of opposite genders.



Physical Contact: It is common for people to be physically affectionate with those of the same gender. For example, men may put their arms on each other's shoulders and quite comfortably touch each other. However, public displays of affection between opposite genders are considered to be very inappropriate.



Hands: There is a separation between the functions of the hands in Pakistani culture. This custom is tied to Islamic principles that prescribe the left hand should be used for removal of dirt and for cleaning. It should not be used for functions such as waving, eating or offering items. Therefore, one should gesture, touch people or offer items using the right hand or both hands together.



Eye Contact: It is rude to look someone directly in the eye while talking to them. It signifies arrogance and can be perceived as seeking validation. Lowering one's gaze is respectful and shows that one is not yearning for attention.



Gestures: Pounding one's fist into a hand or stroking one's beard/moustache signals revenge. Tapping your hand on your head (as if frustrated) can be interpreted as meaning you feel disdain for the person you are talking to. The thumbs-up symbol and the symbol for 'Okay' (with the forefinger and the top of the thumb meeting to form a circle, with the other fingers stretched out) can both be considered lewd or rude; however, many Pakistanis have become familiar with their Western meanings.



Ears: Holding onto one's ear can signal remorse or repentance when feeling guilty.



Beckoning: Beckoning should be performed with the palm of the hand facing the ground and using all fingers. To use a single forefinger is considered extremely rude.



Pointing: Pointing and gesturing at objects and people should use the whole hand or palm. A single finger is considered rude.



Winking: Winking has sexual connotations and should be avoided altogether.



Smiling: Pakistanis tend to have quite a serious front and may not smile at strangers often. Don't expect to receive many smiles until you have gotten to know them.



FRONT_{EX}



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