

## Appendix

**Table I: Country Comparison Chart**

Country	Year/ program	Application dates	Conditions Required	Number Applied	Number Regular- ized	Type of permit	Primary reasons for program(s)	Program analysis:
United States	1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act and Amnesty provisions	<b>General legalization program (I- 687):</b> 5 May 1987- 4 May 1988	Continuous residence in country before Jan. 1 1982.	1.7 million	1.6 million	Permanent legal residency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public perception of high levels of undocumented immigrants in the U.S.</li> <li>• Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy stated undocumented immigration the most urgent aspect of immigration policy reform.</li> <li>• Attempt to stop flow of undocumented migrants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not effective in deterring undocumented immigration.</li> <li>• Did not allow many undocumented who entered after 1982 to apply for legal status.</li> <li>• High level of fraud associated with application process.</li> <li>• Successful publicity in mobilizing immigrant communities.</li> <li>• Facilitated long-term upward mobility and integration of migrants.</li> <li>• Legalized most applicants.</li> </ul>
		<b>Special Agricultural Workers (SAW):</b> 1 June 1987- 30 Nov. 1988	Residence in the U.S. and agricultural work for 90 days before May 1, 1986.	1.3 million	1.1 million	Permanent legal residency		

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<b>United Kingdom</b>	1998 Domestic Worker Regularisation Programme	23 July 1998- 23 October 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entrance before 23 July 1998;</li> <li>• Valid passport;</li> <li>• current employment as domestic worker;</li> <li>• proof of ability to support oneself</li> </ul>		Less than 200 as of 1999	12 month temporary work permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic worker organizations pressured government agencies to reform abusive situations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low migrant worker participation in program.</li> <li>• Little publicity in support of program.</li> <li>• Bureaucratic requirements deterred participation.</li> <li>• Delay in the processing of applications.</li> </ul>

Country	Year/program	Application dates	Conditions Required	Number Applied	Number Regularized	Type of permit	Primary reasons for program(s)	Program analysis
Greece	1998 : White Card  Green Card  (Presidential decrees 358/2997; 359/1997)	November 1997-March 1999 (for both programs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence in Greece since 27 November 1997.</li> <li>• White card.</li> <li>• Legal employment since 1 Jan 1998;</li> <li>• Employment for 40 days at minimum wage with social security contribution</li> </ul>	370,000	370,000	6 month residence permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential of social security and tax contributions from immigrants.</li> <li>• Attempt to regularize informal economy.</li> <li>• Failure of previous policies to remove foreigners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low public support for schemes.</li> <li>• Few migrants applied.</li> <li>• Poor data collection which makes analysis difficult.</li> <li>• Incompetent government oversight.</li> <li>• No strategy for migrant integration.</li> <li>• Many migrants fell back into irregular status after permits expired.</li> <li>• Large number of backlogs.</li> <li>• Greek bureaucracy unprepared for large numbers of applicants.</li> <li>• Alleged corruption among public officials</li> </ul>
	2001 Regularization Program (L. no. 2910/2001)	2 June 2001-2 August 2001	Proof of legal status or continuous residence in the country for one year.	368,000	228,000	2-year residence and work permits. After 10 years, ability to apply for permanent residence status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Correct failures of previous program; regularize underground economy.</li> </ul>	

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Italy	1986 Regularization Program	27 Jan 1987-30 Sept. 1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employer sponsor.</li> <li>• Presence in Italy prior to 27 Jan. 1987.</li> </ul>		118,700	Temporary work permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bring migrants out of the underground economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requirements too difficult to be met.</li> <li>• Low turnout of migrants.</li> <li>• Little publicity to support program.</li> </ul>
	1990 Martelli Law and regularization program		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Worker and students present before Dec. 31 1989.</li> </ul>		235,000	2-year residence permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control underground economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many migrants fell out of regular status after permits expired.</li> </ul>
	1995 Government Decree		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residence in Italy;</li> <li>• Employed during past six months or job offer from employer;</li> <li>• Have paid 3 months of social security.</li> </ul>	256,000	238,000	1 or 2 year residence permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Correct for shortcomings of previous program.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty of obtaining employment contracts led to falsification of applications.</li> </ul>
	1998 Immigration Act	27 March 1998- 31 December 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence in country prior to 27 March 1998;</li> <li>• Proof of housing;</li> <li>• Employers must pay taxes on wages</li> </ul>	308,323	193,200	Temporary permit		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Processing time of applications often lengthy.</li> </ul>
	2002 Bossi-Fini Law	11 September 2002- 11 November 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proof of 3 months of pension contribution;</li> <li>• Proof of continued employment.</li> </ul>	700,000	634,728	Temporary one-year permit, with a six-month allowance to look for employment if a worker lost employment during that time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A “humanitarian” regularization of migrant caretakers and domestic workers.</li> </ul>	

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France	1981-82 Ministerial Order followed by other orders and decrees	6 July 1981- 29 February 1983	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence before 1 Jan. 1981.</li> <li>• Proof of stable employment or work contract—eventually expanded to include many other categories</li> </ul>	150,000	130,000	Permanent residence permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To bring undocumented immigrants out of illegality and the underground economy.</li> <li>• Facilitate economic and social integration of foreign families in France.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successful advertising campaign in collaboration with immigrant organizations.</li> <li>• Research component that gave government information on undocumented population.</li> <li>• Bureaucratic challenges.</li> </ul>
	1997-1998 Chevene-ment Laws and regularization program	24 June 1987- 30 April 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous residence in France for 7 years and real family ties; OR</li> <li>• Letter with employer's intention to hire, real family ties and 5 years residence in France.</li> </ul>	150,000	87,000	Permanent residence permits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High profile protests by "sans papiers" movement.</li> <li>• Transformation in immigration policy after election of Socialist Prime Minister.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited scope and lengthy residence requirements have not had a large impact on irregular migration.</li> </ul>

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Spain	1985 Law on the Rights and Freedoms of Foreigners	24 July 1985-31 March 1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence in country before 24 July 1985;</li> <li>• Applicants must have job offer.</li> </ul>	44,000	23,000	One-year temporary residence status with renewal authorized upon securing work permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immigrants viewed as temporary workers who needed regularization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of those who could have been eligible (50-75 percent) did not apply.</li> <li>• Bureaucratically slow.</li> <li>• Lack of infrastructure.</li> <li>• Inability to mobilize immigrant community.</li> <li>• Many reverted to undocumented status after expiration of permits.</li> </ul>
	1991		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residence and employment in Spain since 15 May 1991;</li> <li>• Asylum seekers whose applications had been rejected or were pending</li> </ul>	135,393	109,135	3-year residence permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control underground economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More successful collaboration with immigrant organizations.</li> <li>• 26-50 percent did not renew permits.</li> <li>• Attracted more undocumented migration.</li> </ul>

Spain (cont'd)	1996 Royal Decree		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment in country since 1 January 1996; OR</li> <li>• Have a working or residence permit issued after May 1996; OR</li> <li>• Be a member of the family of a migrant living in Spain before January 1996</li> </ul>	25,000	21,300	5-year residence permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To regularize those immigrants who had not renewed documents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With 59% of applications coming from people who were former permit holders, showed extent of immigrants slipping back into unauthorized status.</li> </ul>
	Immigration Law 2000	21 March 2000-31 July 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residence before June 1 1999;</li> <li>• Work permit or residence permit in previous three years; OR</li> <li>• Application for work or residence permit.</li> </ul>	247,598	153,463	1-year temporary residence and work permit		
	2001	June-July 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence in Spain before 23 January 2001;</li> <li>• Proof of incorporation into the labor market, family ties with Spanish citizen or foreign residents, no charges pending.</li> </ul>	350,000	221,083	1-year temporary residence permit		

<p><b>Spain (cont'd)</b></p>	<p>2005—Decree 2393/2004</p>	<p>7 February 2005-7 May 2005</p>	<p><b>For employers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demon-strate that they are enrolled in and paying into Social Security</li> <li>• Proof that they have no history of breaking immigration laws in the previous 12 months,</li> <li>• Proof that they haven't been sanctioned for violating the rights of workers or immigrants.</li> </ul> <p><b>For immigrants:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• proof of registration with a local muni-cipality in Spain before August 7, 2004 and presence in Spain at the time of application.</li> <li>• Proof of work contract.</li> <li>• Clean criminal record.</li> </ul>	<p>As of 2/2005, it is estimated that 500,000 may apply</p>		<p>1-year temporary, renewable residence permit. Length of work permit will depend on contract.</p>	<p>To control informal economy, and to control illegal employment of immigrants</p>	
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Portugal	1992-1993	October 1992- March 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open to workers and non-workers who had been in the country prior to 15 April 1992.</li> </ul>	80,000	38,364	Temporary residence permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreed to tackle problem of undocumented immigrants as part of requirements for entering into compliance with the Schengen Implementing Convention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient publicity and outreach.</li> <li>Bureaucratic incompetence in processing applications.</li> <li>Corruption among officials.</li> <li>Difficulties of applicants in meeting requirements.</li> </ul>
	1996	June-December 1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proof of involvement in professional activity;</li> <li>Basic ability to speak Portuguese;</li> <li>Housing;</li> <li>Had not committed a crime</li> </ul>	35,000	31,000	Temporary residence permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve on previous regularization program's shortcomings.</li> <li>New political party started more proactive policies in domain of immigration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preferential treatment was given to applicants from PALOP states.</li> <li>Inadequate information campaign.</li> <li>Bureaucratic delays.</li> <li>Increase of trafficking and smuggling networks.</li> </ul>
	Decree/Law 4/2001	January- November 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence in country;</li> <li>Valid work permit.</li> </ul>		170,000	One-year "permanence" permit, with possibility of renewal up to four times. After five years, applicant becomes eligible automatically for permanent residence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aimed at reducing trafficking networks and correcting previous program's inadequacies.</li> <li>Large number of undocumented and pressure of employers to regulate workers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Authorities had difficulties in implementing legislation.</li> <li>Requirement of employment may lead to abusive employment of immigrants.</li> </ul>

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Belgium	"One-shot" regularization program of 2000	January 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence in Belgium prior to October 1, 1999 and :</li> <li>• To have had an asylum app. pending for a long time; OR</li> <li>• To not be able to return home for humanitarian regions;</li> <li>• Serious illness;</li> <li>• To have lived in the country for six years.</li> </ul>	32,662 cases representing 50,000 people	Un-known	Long-term residence permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protests of "sans papiers" to reform immigration laws after death of a Nigerian refugee.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opposition by general population.</li> <li>• Administrative delays.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Luxembourg</b></p>	<p>"One-shot" regularization program of 2001</p>	<p>15 May – 31 July 2001</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence in country prior to 1 July 1998; OR</li> <li>• Working illegally prior to 1 January 2000; OR</li> <li>• If refugees, had arrived before 1 January 2000</li> </ul>	<p>1554 applications concerning 2,894 people</p>	<p>1,839 as of 31 December 2002</p>	<p>6-month residence permit to allow applicant to find employment, after which there is possibility of longer-term residence permits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response to pressure from trade unions and NGOs.</li> <li>• Country was receiving refugees and had no clear immigration policy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considered an innovative program that brought together needs of immigrants and employment sectors.</li> <li>• Number of applicants low.</li> <li>• Some applicants had difficulties in producing passports.</li> <li>• Ultimately, labor market had difficulties absorbing large numbers of immigrants.</li> </ul>
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