

The Secretary
Senate Legal & Constitutional References Committee
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600
Australia

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Submission to Inquiry into Australia Expatriates

Dear Sir/Madam

I was born in Melbourne/Footscray in Australia on the 11th August 1959. My mother and father migrated to Australia from Malta in March 1959 and they arrived in Australia on the 22nd of April of the same year.

As a child I enjoyed dual citizenship. I was Australian by birth under Australian law and Maltese by descent under Maltese law. In the year December 1968 when I was nine years old my family moved back to Malta. Under Maltese citizenship law I was required to decide between Maltese and Australian citizenship between my 18th and 19th birthday. Prior to amendments, which took effect on 10th February 2000, Maltese citizenship law did not allow dual citizenship in adulthood.

I was required by the Maltese citizenship authorities to present documentary evidence that I had formally renounced my Australian citizenship under Australian law using section 18 of the Australian citizenship act 1948, in order to keep my Maltese citizenship beyond my 19th birthday.

I opted to keep Maltese citizenship in adulthood due to the fact that life in Malta for me without Maltese citizenship would have been extremely difficult. In particular, freedom of movement was difficult for a foreigner, for example I couldn't attend university, I couldn't work in Malta being an Australian citizen and therefore there was no way of building a future for me, considering that I was already engaged to a Maltese citizen. I had no other choice, then against my wishes renounced to my Australian citizenship. At the time that I renounced my Australian citizenship I did so only because I felt compelled and essentially had no choice in the circumstances.

I was extremely unhappy about forfeiting my Australian citizenship because I was born in Australia, spent my formative years there and still consider myself to be Australian today, even if I am not legally an Australian citizen. I still think of my homeland; the time I went to school, the photos that I had with my schoolmates and the parks and cities I used to visit with my parents.

Australian citizenship is my birthright because I was born in Australia; I still maintain close ties with Australia. I keep close contact with my cousin who lives in Queensland, and other cousins that are still living in Melbourne. My cousin sends me information and details of my birth land and I send her information about Malta.

The Australian citizenship act 1948 contains a provision whereby those who lost their Australian citizenship under the now repealed section 17 may resume their lost citizenship as long as they are able to state an intention to return to Australia to live within three years.

I feel it is inequitable to deny those who lost their Australian citizenship under section 18 the same resumption right, when the 2002 repeal of section 17 signals that Australia as a country now accepts dual citizenship as sound policy for the 21st century.

Not only should the current resumption provision apply to section 18 victims such as myself, but it should be broadened so that former Australians overseas are not required to make a living in Australia should not be one of the tests of worthiness to resume Australian citizenship. Overseas Australians make valuable contributions in a multitude of ways to Australia.

Many section 17 victims acquired other citizenships before 4th April 2002 because they felt compelled to do so at the time for financial or practical reasons effecting life in their country of residence. Australian-born Maltese are being discriminated against under Australian law simply because Maltese law at the time required a section 18 renunciations when the citizenship laws of other countries did not.

I note that Australian law changed with effect from 1st July 2002 to allow people who renounced their Australian citizenship in order to retain other citizenship to apply to resume their Australian citizenship up to the age of 25 years. However, this provision does not assist me because I was over the age of 25 on 1st July 2002.

I still consider myself an Australian because nobody can take my birthplace away from me. When somebody asks me where I was born I always say that I was born in Australia and I'm very proud of it. Regardless of the fact I am not formally an Australian citizen, I consider myself to be an integral part of Australians now significant Diaspora.

Many thanks for the opportunity to contribute to the work of your committee in this inquiry.

Yours faithfully,

H. Acien

Mary Axiaq

VICTORIA

AUSTRALIA

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT 1996

REGISTRATION NUMBER 22407/1959

BIRTH CERTIFICATE

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1 CHILD Surname Christian or Given Name(s) Sex Date of Birth Place of Birth	AZZOPARDI Mary Female 11 August 1959 Footscray	
2 MOTHER Surname Maiden Surname Christian or Given Name(s) Occupation Age Place of Birth	AZZOPARDI AGIUS Polly 28 years Malta	
3 FATHER Surname Christian or Given Name(s) Occupation Age Place of Birth	26 years	Andrews Andrews
4 MARRIAGE OF PARENTS Date of Marriage Place of Marriage	Malta	
5 PREVIOUS CHILDREN OF RELATIONSHIP	BERTES DENDIS ENGRESSEES MARKEAGES	
6 INFORMANT(S) Name Address	N. AZZOPARDI 1 Charles St North Synshine	
7 REGISTRATION OFFICER Name Date	R. Craig 21 August 1959	
8 ENDORSEMENT(S) Not any		

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REGISTRY OF BIRTHS DEATHS AND MARRIAGES I hereby certify that this is a true copy of particulars recorded in a Register in the State of Victoria, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

Registrar

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Department opening and ethnic Affairs

Declaration of Renunciation of Australian Citizenship

Australian Citizenship Act 1946-1973

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(By authority of the Minister for Laboration) and Ethnic Affairs