



David Attard

The Secretary

3rd February 2004

Senate Legal and Constitutional
References Committee

Parliament House

Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Sir / Madam,

I was born in Sydney, Crown Street in Australia on 8th November 1957. My mother and father migrated to Australia from Malta in 1952. As a child I enjoyed dual citizenship. I was Australian by birth under Australian law and Maltese by descent under Maltese law.

In 1973, when I was 16 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 birthdays. 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 I was getting married, and I had to work for my new family.

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.

Australian citizenship is my birth right because I was born in Australia. I still maintain close ties with Australia in the following ways. My sister is living

in Australia. I also have uncle's, aunties' and cousins living there. We communicate by phone and by sending letters.

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Australian Citizenship Act 1948 contains a provision whereby those who lost their Australian citizenship under the now repealed Section 17 may resume their lost citizenship, as long as they are able to state an intention to return to Australia to live within three years.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 2008 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 declaration that they intend to return to Australia to live within three years. It is submitted that 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 citizenship before 4th April 2002 because they felt compelled to do so at the time for financial or practical reasons affecting 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 renunciation when the citizenship law of other countries did not.

I note that Australian law changed with effect from 1 July 2002 to allow people who renounced their Australian citizenship in order to retain another 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 1 July 2002.

Regardless of the fact that I am not formally an Australian citizen, I consider myself to be an integral part of Australia's now significant diaspora. Many thanks for the opportunity to contribute to the

work of your Committee in this Inquiry.

Yours faithfully,
W. ~~Attard~~

DAVID ATTARD.