

**Refugee Review Tribunal  
AUSTRALIA**

**RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE**

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**Questions**

1. Can you find out whether it would be that a teacher would have their registration with the school and not their family with whom they reside?
2. Are teachers registered with the school they teach at and not at their family home?
3. Can you find out about citizenship rights between China and Indonesia? Can you hold dual nationality?
4. In what circumstances would a husband in China not show on his spouse's household register?
5. Would it be possible to go through a fraudulent marriage in Indonesia and thereby obtain an Indonesian passport?
6. Any information that helps unravel all the above would be valuable.

**RESPONSE**

1. Can you find out whether it would be that a teacher would have his registration with the school and not his family with whom he resides?
2. Are teachers registered with the school they teach at and not at their family home?

No information was found in the sources consulted which indicated that the *hukou* or household registration of teachers are lodged according to the school in which they teach as opposed to their place of residence. The *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Residence Registration* state that "the unit of residence registration is the household". According to the Regulations a school may constitute a "household" for registration purposes

in the instance that the person/s reside at the school. The Regulations however, specifically require citizens to register at their place of everyday residence.

*Article 5.* The unit of residence registration is the household. Persons who reside in the same location as the person in charge constitute a household with the person in charge as head of household (*hu zhu*). Persons who reside singly constitute their own household. Persons who reside within units such as government organs, mass organizations, schools, enterprises, institutions, or public dormitories constitute households in common or separately. Heads of households are responsible for applying for residence registrations in accordance with the stipulations of these regulations.

*Article 6.* Citizens should register as permanent residents at their place of everyday residence; a citizen may register as a permanent resident only in one place ('Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Residence Registration' 2001, *Chinese Law and Government*, Vol. 34, No. 3, p.53 – Attachment 1).

### **3. Can you find out about citizenship rights between China and Indonesia? Can you hold dual nationality?**

Indonesia and China have strict legislation prohibiting dual nationality. Indonesian citizenship law does not recognise dual nationality for any citizen over the age of 18. According to Indonesian law a female foreign national married to an Indonesian citizen can not obtain Indonesian citizenship where the obtaining of Indonesian citizenship will result in double citizenship. Chinese nationality law also does not recognise dual nationality for any Chinese citizen. According to the *Nationality Law of China* any Chinese citizen who has acquired foreign nationality shall automatically lose Chinese nationality (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2006, *Cable: Law number 12, Year 2006 on Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia*, 20 September, Articles 6, 9 & 19 – Attachment 2; '*Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China*' (Promulgated and Effective 10 September 1980), China.org website, Articles 3 & 9 <http://www.china.org.cn/english/livinginchina/184710.htm#> – Accessed 19 June 2007– Attachment 3).

#### **Indonesia**

Indonesian citizenship is governed by *The Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 12, Year 2006 Regarding Law of Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia*. Under this legislation dual or double citizenship is only recognised in some instances for children. In the President's 'Explanation to Law of Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia' it is stated that:

Basically, this Law does not recognise both double citizenship (bipatrie) and stateless (apatride). The double citizenship granted to the child (children) in the Law shall be an exception (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2006, *Explanation to Law of Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia: Cable: Law number 12, Year 2006 on Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia*, 20 September – Attachment 2).

Children granted double citizenship upon reaching the age of 18 are legally required to choose one citizenship. The *Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 12, Year 2006 Regarding Law of Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia* states that:

In the event that status on the Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia upon the child as intended in Article 4 sub-articles c, d, h, i, and Article 5 shall result double citizenship (bipatrie), after reaching 18 (eighteen) years old or has married, the child concerned must declare to choose one citizenship (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2006, *Cable:*

*Law number 12, Year 2006 on Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, 20 September, Article 6.1 – Attachment 2).*

The *Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 12, Year 2006 Regarding Law of Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia* also states that a requirement for Indonesian naturalisation is that “if after obtaining Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, he/she will not have double citizenship” (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2006, *Cable: Law number 12, Year 2006 on Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, 20 September, Article 9.f – Attachment 2).*

Indonesian citizenship law reiterates this condition for foreign nationals married to Indonesian citizens. According to the Indonesian citizenship legislation a foreign national legally married to an Indonesian citizen can under certain conditions obtain Indonesian citizenship but can not acquire Indonesian citizenship if this would result in double citizenship. In this instance the applicant can instead be granted a permanent stay permit:

- (1) A foreign citizen who legally married with an Indonesian Citizen can Obtain Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia by submitting a declaration stated to become the (Indonesian) citizen before the Official.
- (2) The declaration as intended in paragraph (1) shall be conducted if the person concerned has resided inside territory of the state of the Republic of Indonesia at the shortest of 5 (five) years consecutively or at the shortest of 10 (ten) years inconsecutively, except if by obtaining the citizenship shall result double citizenship upon the person concerned.
- (3) In the event that the person concerned can not obtain Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia as result from the double citizenship as intended in paragraph (2), the person concerned can be granted permanent stay permit pursuant to laws and regulations (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2006, *Cable: Law number 12, Year 2006 on Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, 20 September, Article 19 – Attachment 2).*

Indonesian citizenship law also states that Indonesian citizenship can be “lost” if a citizen is found to be a dual citizen. According to Article 23 of the *Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 12, Year 2006 Regarding Law of Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia* Indonesian citizenship will “lost” due to:

- a. obtaining another citizenship upon self-intention;
- b. having not rejected or not released another citizenship, meanwhile the person concerned obtained opportunity for such purpose;
- ...h. having any passport or letter with characteristic as a passport from a foreign country or any letters on his/her own name which meant as applicable evidence on the citizenship from another country (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2006, *Cable: Law number 12, Year 2006 on Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, 20 September, Article 23 – Attachment 2).*

The applicant’s Indonesian passport was reportedly granted in 2004, before the promulgation of the *Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 12, Year 2006 Regarding Law of Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia*. As this is the case the previous citizenship legislation, *Law Number 62 of 1958 regarding Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia*, has also been consulted in relation to dual citizenship. This legislation also prohibits dual citizenship. According to Article 5.2.h of *Law Number 62 of 1958*:

(2) In order to present a petition for naturalization, the petitioner shall:

...h. have no nationality, or have lost his nationality if the petitioner acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia or states at the time to have released another nationality according to the legal provisions of the country of origin or according to the legal provisions of the Agreement on the settlement of the bi-nationality between the Republic of Indonesia and the country concerned (*Law No. 62 of 1958, Law on the Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia* (unofficial translation), UNHCR website <http://www.unhcr.org/home/rsdlegal/3ae6b4ec8.html> – Accessed 14 June 2007 – Attachment 4).

Article 7 of *Law Number 62 of 1958 regarding Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia* also states that a female foreign national married to an Indonesian citizen may apply for Indonesian nationality except in instances when she still possess another nationality:

A foreign woman married to a citizen of the Republic of Indonesia, acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, if and when she makes a statement as to that effect within 1 year after contracting said marriage, except in case when she acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia she possesses still another nationality, in which case the statement may not be made (*Law No. 62 of 1958, Law on the Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia* (unofficial translation), UNHCR website, <http://www.unhcr.org/home/rsdlegal/3ae6b4ec8.html> – Accessed 14 June 2007 – Attachment 4).

The *Law Number 62 of 1958 regarding Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia* also legislates that Indonesian citizenship will be “lost” as a result of dual citizenship or being in possession of a foreign passport. Article 17 states that:

The citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia is lost because of:

a. acquiring another nationality out of one’s own free will, with the understanding that if the person concerned is, at the time that said other nationality is acquired, in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, the citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia is only considered lost if the Minister of Justice declares it lost with the approval of the Cabinet Council on its own initiative or on the request of the person concerned;

b. not having rejected or having released another nationality whilst the person concerned has had the opportunity as to that effect;

...j. having a passport or certificate which has the character of a passport from a foreign country in one’s name which is still valid (*Law No. 62 of 1958, Law on the Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia* (unofficial translation), UNHCR website <http://www.unhcr.org/home/rsdlegal/3ae6b4ec8.html> – Accessed 14 June 2007 – Attachment 4).

## **China**

The *Nationality Law of the People’s Republic of China* does not recognise dual nationality. The nationality law states that if a foreigner is naturalised as a Chinese national they shall not retain their foreign nationality. The reverse is also true, if a Chinese citizen has gained foreign nationality they will automatically lose their Chinese nationality. The *Nationality Law of the People’s Republic of China* stipulates that:

### **Article 3**

The People's Republic of China does not recognize dual nationality for any Chinese national

### **Article 8**

Any person who applies for naturalization as a Chinese national shall acquire Chinese nationality upon approval of his application; a person whose application for naturalization as a Chinese national has been approved shall not retain foreign nationality

### **Article 9**

Any Chinese national who has settled abroad and who has been naturalized as a foreign national or has acquired foreign nationality of his own free shall automatically lose Chinese nationality ('*Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China*' (Promulgated and Effective 10 September 1980) China.org website, 10 September, <http://www.china.org.cn/english/livinginchina/184710.htm#> – Accessed 3 April 2007– Attachment 3).

## **4. In what circumstances would a husband in China not show on his spouse's household register?**

According to a 2005 issues paper by the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB) "the *hukou* is mandatory for all PRC citizens aged one month and over"(Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2005, *China: Reforms of the Household Registration System (Hukou) (1998-2004)*, February, Section 7.2.3 & 7.2.4, p.10 – Attachment 5). The *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Residence Registration* states that the unit of residence registration is the "household". According to these regulations citizens may only register as a permanent resident in one household and they should register at the place of their everyday residence ('*Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Residence Registration*' 2001, *Chinese Law and Government*, Vol. 34, No.3, Article 5 & 6, p53 – Attachment 1).

A report on the residence registration system states that a "household" for the purposes of registration can be either a "family household" or a "collective household". According to the report a family household is comprised of citizens who live together in one place mainly on the basis of family relationships and also includes those who live independently. Collective households include citizens who are not family relations but live in "collective dormitories" such as a government organisations, institutions or monasteries. Residence registration booklets can be based on either family household or collective household units. The IRB have reported that citizens must report all permanent changes to their *hukou* residence within 30 days of relocation. The report on the residence registration system also states that the power to register and manage permanent residence registration forms and booklets belongs to residence registration organs and "no other units or individuals may make any notations or changes on these forms and booklets" ('*The Residence Registration System*' 2001, *Chinese Law and Government*, Vol. 34, No.3, p12 & 15 – Attachment 6; Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2005, *China: Reforms of the Household Registration System (Hukou) (1998-2004)*, February, Section 7.2.1, p.9 – Attachment 5).

The IRB have stated in their 2005 report that "a household cannot have two non-identical *hukous*" (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2005, *China: Reforms of the Household Registration System (Hukou) (1998-2004)*, February, Section 7.2.4 – Attachment 5). However, a 2007 report states that a number of individuals live outside their stipulated urban or rural *hukou* region:

While most individuals who are classified as rural in this manner hold a rural hukou, and similarly for those from urban areas, there are a number of individuals who hold a rural hukou but live in an urban area and vice versa. (Porter, M. 2007, 'Imbalance in China's Marriage Market & its Effect on Intra-Household Resource Allocation' University of Chicago website, 24 April, p9 [http://home.uchicago.edu/~mporter/china\\_apr2007.pdf](http://home.uchicago.edu/~mporter/china_apr2007.pdf) – Accessed 20 June 2007 – Attachment 7).

According to the report due to this factor a husband and wife may hold different *hukou*. The report includes the following table which indicates that a number of surveyed married couples held different *hukou* registration:

**Table A6. Tabulations on Rural and Urban Respondents**

Husband's Hukou	Wife's Hukou		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<b>Couples Interviewed at Urban Site</b>			
Urban	948	51	999
Rural	23	363	386
Total	971	414	1385
<b>Couples Interviewed at Rural Site</b>			
Urban	671	103	774
Rural	38	2,027	2065
Total	709	2130	2839

Estimates based on CHNS & 1982 Fertility Survey.

(Porter, M. 2007, 'Imbalance in China's Marriage Market & its Effect on Intra-Household Resource Allocation' University of Chicago website, 24 April, p39 [http://home.uchicago.edu/~mporter/china\\_apr2007.pdf](http://home.uchicago.edu/~mporter/china_apr2007.pdf) – Accessed 20 June 2007 – Attachment 7)

The IRB have also reported the possibility of husbands and wives living together but having separate hukous:

A professor of Sociology at Old Dominion University, whose area of specialization includes rural-urban migration in China, stated that it is possible that a husband and wife, living in the same house, could have separate hukous with one designated rural and the other urban (5 Oct. 2002). A professor of geography at the University of Washington, whose area of specialization includes the hukou system in China, corroborated this and further added that this practice is very common (4 Oct. 2002).

Both professors also agreed that it was possible that a wife and child would not appear on the same hukou as the husband when all three people lived together (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2002, *CHN39978.E – China*, 7 November – Attachment 8).

Another IRB report states that marriage does not guarantee that couples will be able to get a hukou together:

Although there are no obstacles to the couple getting married, marriage will not guarantee that the two persons will be able to get a hukou together and, even if they are able to live together, their hukou may indicate different cities or provinces

A professor of geography at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA) who has published on issues of marriage and migration in China stated that, while she was not aware

of any difficulties in obtaining a marriage certificate to marry someone from another province, “there are strict rules about whether a person from a different part of China can obtain local residence even if he/she is married to someone living there” (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2002, *CHN39911.E – China*, 3 October – Attachment 9).

**5. Would it be possible to go through a fraudulent marriage in Indonesia and thereby obtain an Indonesian passport?**

No information was found in the sources consulted regarding the practice of obtaining an Indonesian passport through a fraudulent marriage. However, Indonesian citizenship law does allow foreign nationals to gain Indonesian citizenship through marriage to an Indonesian citizen according to certain criteria. These criteria have recently changed due to the promulgation in 2006 of amended citizenship law.

Current regulations governing Indonesian citizenship are based on the *Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 12, Year 2006 Regarding Law of Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia*. According to this legislation a foreign national legally married to an Indonesian citizen can obtain Indonesian citizenship according to certain criteria. This criterion includes residing in Indonesia for a minimum of five years consecutively and also that the granting of Indonesian citizenship will not result in dual citizenship. In the instance of dual citizenship a foreign national can instead be granted a permanent stay permit. Article 19 of the legislation states that:

- (1) A foreign citizen who legally married with an Indonesian Citizen can Obtain Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia by submitting a declaration stated to become the (Indonesian) citizen before the Official.
- (2) The declaration as intended in paragraph (1) shall be conducted if the person concerned has resided inside territory of the state of the Republic of Indonesia at the shortest of 5 (five) years consecutively or at the shortest of 10 (ten) years inconsecutively, except if by obtaining the citizenship shall result double citizenship upon the person concerned.
- (3) In the event that the person concerned can not obtain Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia as result from the double citizenship as intended in paragraph (2), the person concerned can be granted permanent stay permit pursuant to laws and regulations (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2006, *Cable: Law number 12, Year 2006 on Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia*, 20 September, Article 19 – Attachment 2).

The *Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 12, Year 2006 Regarding Law of Citizenship* also lists the following requirements for naturalisation:

- a. having reached 18 (eighteen) years old or has married;
- b. having resided in territory of the state of the Republic of Indonesia at the shortest of 5 (five) years consecutively or at the shortest of 10 (ten) years inconsecutively at the time of the application;
- c. having physical and mental health;
- d. able to speak the Indonesia language insofar as recognizes Pancasila national foundation and Constitutional Law of the State, of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945;
- e. having never been sentenced with penal due to committed any criminal acts which threaten with imprisonment for 1 (one) year of more;
- f. if after obtaining Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, he/she will not have double citizenship;
- g. having permanent occupation and/or fixed income; and

h. paying naturalization cost to the State Cashier (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2006, *Cable: Law number 12, Year 2006 on Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia*, 20 September, Article 9 – Attachment 2).

As the applicant's Indonesian passport was reportedly granted in 2004 the previous citizenship legislation, *Law Number 62 of 1958 regarding Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia*, has also been consulted in relation to the obtaining of citizenship through marriage. According to Article 7 of *Law Number 62 of 1958* female foreign nationals are able to acquire Indonesian citizenship by marriage to an Indonesian citizen "within one year after contracting said marriage" and on the condition that on acquiring Indonesian citizenship the individual is not in possession of another nationality. Article 7 states that:

(1) A foreign woman married to a citizen of the Republic of Indonesia, acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, if and when she makes a statement as to that effect within 1 year after contracting said marriage, except in case when she acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia she possesses still another nationality, in which case the statement may not be made.

(2) With the exception as mentioned in para 1 the foreign woman who marries a citizen of the Republic of Indonesia also acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia one year after the marriage has been contracted, if within that one year her husband does not make a statement as to release his citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia. Said statement may only be made and only results in the loss of the citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia if by such a loss the husband does not become stateless.

(3) If one of the statements mentioned in para 1 and 2 have been made, the alternative statement may not be made.

(4) The statements mentioned above shall be made to the Pengadilan Negeri or the Representation of the Republic of Indonesia at the residence of the person making such a statement (*Law No. 62 of 1958, Law on the Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia* (unofficial translation), UNHCR website, Article 12

<http://www.unhcr.org/home/rsdlegal/3ae6b4ec8.html> – Accessed 14 June 2007 – Attachment 4).

A 2005 DFAT report states that while Indonesian law stipulates specific requirements for the granting of citizenship genuine identity documents have been granted which do not meet these requirements. The following is an excerpt from DFAT report 357:

Question: Would it have been possible for the applicant to have obtained an Indonesian passport on 5 May 2004 after marrying an Indonesian national on 22 April 2004?

Answer: Under Indonesian law (Law 62/1958, article 7), passport applications of this kind may only be granted one year after the marriage took place, during which time the husband may oppose the application. In practice, however, we understand that genuine Indonesian identity documents have been issued without necessarily meeting the requirements of the citizenship regulations (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2005, *DFAT Report No.357 – RRT Information Request: IDN17157*, 9 February – Attachment 10).

Indonesian citizenship legislation also allows for citizenship to be revoked in certain circumstances. *Law Number 62 of 1958 regarding Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia*, the previous citizenship legislation, states that a female foreign national who gains citizenship through marriage will lose that citizenship if the marriage is dissolved, except in the instance where this would leave the person stateless. This article is not however included in the current citizenship law, *Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 12, Year 2006 Regarding*

*Law of Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia. (Law No. 62 of 1958, Law on the Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia (unofficial translation), UNHCR website, Article 12*  
<http://www.unhcr.org/home/rsdlegal/3ae6b4ec8.html> – Accessed 14 June 2007 – Attachment 4)

According to the *Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 12, Year 2006 Regarding Law of Citizenship* Indonesian citizenship can be “lost” or revoked in certain conditions. These conditions include the possession of dual citizenship or holding a valid passport for a foreign country. According to Article 23 of the citizenship law Indonesian citizenship will “lost” due to:

- a. obtaining another citizenship upon self-intention;
- b. having not rejected or not released another citizenship, meanwhile the person concerned obtained opportunity for such purpose;
- c. upon self-application his/her citizenship declared to have been lost by the President, the person concerned has reached 18 (eighteen) years old or has married, residing abroad, and by statement on the losing of Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia shall not become stateless;
- d. joining in any foreign army service without prior permit from the President;
- e. voluntary joining in any foreign country services, of which positions in the similar services in Indonesia pursuant to provisions of laws and regulations can be only be held by the Indonesian Citizen;
- f. voluntary taking oath or declaring loyalty promise to any foreign country or part of the foreign country;
- g. shall not be obligated but participating in any state administration election of a foreign country;
- h. having any passport or letter with characteristic as a passport from a foreign country or any letters on his/her own name which meant as applicable evidence on the citizenship from another country; or
- i. residing outside territory of the Republic of Indonesia for 5 (five) years consecutively not in the context of national servicing, without valid reasons and intentionally not declaring his/her intention to remain become the Indonesian Citizen prior the expiration of period of 5 (five) years concerned, and in each of following 5 (five) years the person concerned does not propose any statement to remain become the Indonesian Citizen to Representative of the Republic of Indonesia which working area covers domicile of the person concerned, whereas in fact Representative of Republic of Indonesia has notified in writing to the person concerned, as long as the person shall not become stateless (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2006, *Cable: Law number 12, Year 2006 on citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia*, 20 September, Article 23 – Attachment 2).

Indonesian citizenship can also be declared void if an application for citizenship is granted on the basis of untrue or falsified statements. Article 28 of the *Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 12, Year 2006 Regarding Law of Citizenship* states that:

Any body who obtained Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia upon any statements will have been declared counterfeit or to have been falsified, untrue statement or any mistaken regarding the person by the competent agency in the future, his/her citizenship shall be declared to have been void (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2006, *Cable: Law number 12 year 2006 on citizenship of the republic of Indonesia*, 20 September, Article 28 – Attachment 2).

*Research Response IDN17126* dated December 2004 contains information on the requirements for a valid marriage between a foreign nation and an Indonesian male. It also

contains information regarding the registering of polygamous marriages (Research Response 2004, *Research Response IDN17126*, 2 December – Attachment 11).

**6. Any information that helps unravel all the above would be valuable.**

*Research Response IDN17126* and *DFAT Report 357* provide information that is relevant to this case (Research Response 2004, *Research Response IDN17126*, 2 December – Attachment 11; Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2005, *DFAT Report No.357 – RRT Information Request: IDN17157*, 9 February – Attachment 10).

**List of Sources Consulted**

Internet Sources:

**Government Information & Reports**

Immigration & Refugee Board of Canada <http://www.irb.gc.ca/>

UK Home Office <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk>

US Department of State <http://www.state.gov/>

US Department of State website <http://www.state.gov>

**United Nations (UN)**

UNHCR website <http://www.unhcr.org/>

**Non-Government Organisations**

Amnesty International website <http://www.amnesty.org/>

Freedom House <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=1>

Human Rights Watch <http://www.hrw.org/>

International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights <http://www.ihf-hr.org/welcome.php>

Human Rights Internet (HRI) website <http://www.hri.ca>

**International News & Politics**

*BBC News* website <http://news.bbc.co.uk/>

**Region Specific Links**

China.org website – <http://www.china.org.cn/>

**Search Engines**

Google search engine <http://www.google.com.au/>

**Online Subscription Services**

**Library Networks**

**University Sites**

University of Chicago website <http://home.uchicago.edu/>

The University of Sydney <http://www.usyd.edu.au/>

Databases:

FACTIVA (news database)

BACIS (DIMA Country Information database)

REFINFO (IRBDC (Canada) Country Information database)

ISYS (RRT Country Research database, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, US Department of State Reports)

RRT Library Catalogue

**List of Attachments**

1. 'Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Residence Registration' 2001, *Chinese Law and Government*, Vol. 34, No.3, pp52 – 57.
2. Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2006, *Cable: Law number 12, Year 2006 on Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia*, 20 September. (CISNET Indonesia CX17662 )
3. 'Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China' (Promulgated and Effective 10 September 1980) China.org website, 10 September, <http://www.china.org.cn/english/livinginchina/184710.htm#> – Accessed 19 June 2007.
4. *Law No. 62 of 1958, Law on the Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia* (unofficial translation), UNHCR website <http://www.unhcr.org/home/rsdlegal/3ae6b4ec8.html> – Accessed 14 June 2007.
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6. 'The Residence Registration System' 2001, *Chinese Law and Government*, Vol. 34, No.3.
7. Porter, M. 2007, "Imbalance in China's Marriage Market & its Effect on Intra-Household Resource Allocation" University of Chicago website, 24 April, [http://home.uchicago.edu/~mporter/china\\_apr2007.pdf](http://home.uchicago.edu/~mporter/china_apr2007.pdf) – Accessed 20 June 2007.
8. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2002, *CHN39978.E – China*, 7 November.
9. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2002, *CHN39911.E – China*, 3 October.
10. Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2005, *DFAT Report No.357 – RRT Information Request: IDN17157*, 9 February.
11. Research Response 2004, *Research Response IDN17126*, 2 December.