

DR. MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD

16th April 2012

ICANN
Suite 330, 4676 Admiralty Way
Marina del Rey, CA 90292
Attention: New gTLD Evaluation Process

Dear Sir/Madam,

Subject: Letter of Support for .ISLAM

This letter is to confirm that I, Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad fully support the application for .ISLAM internet Top Level Domain, submitted to ICANN by Asia Green IT System Bilgisayar San. Ve Tic. Ltd. Sti in the New gTLD Program.

The gTLD will be used for Principles of Rounding i.e. the march of rapprochement between Islamic sects on general principles. This will therefore provide the opportunity to expand religious beliefs through a guided line which could result in satisfactory achievement for both authorities and non – radical followers of all religions.

Yours Sincerely,



Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad

No. 1, Jalan P8H, Presint 8, 62250 PUTRAJAYA
Tel : 603-8885 8900 Fax : 603-8889 1114

Tun Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad

QUICK FACTS

NAME: Datuk Seri Mahathir bin Mohamad

OCCUPATION: Prime Minister

BIRTH DATE: December 20, 1925 (Age: 86)

EDUCATION: Sultan Abdul Hamid College, University of Malaya

PLACE OF BIRTH: Alor Setar, Malaysia



BEST KNOWN FOR

Mahathir bin Mohamad served as **prime minister of Malaysia from 1981 to 2003**, overseeing his country's transition to an industrialized nation.

Profile

Mahathir bin Mohamad was reelected to the Supreme Council of the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) in 1972 and to parliament in 1974. Later in 1974 he was appointed minister of education. In 1976 he became deputy prime minister and in 1981 was elected president of UMNO. He became prime minister in July of that year, the first commoner to hold that office, holding it for the next 22 years.

Tun Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad (born 10 July 1925) is a Malaysian politician who was the fourth Prime Minister of Malaysia. He held the post for 22 years from 1981 to 2003, making him Malaysia's longest serving Prime Minister. His political career spanned almost 40 years.

Born and raised in Alor Setar, Kedah, Mahathir excelled at school and became a medical doctor. He became active in the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), Malaysia's largest political party, before entering parliament in 1964. He served one term before losing his seat, before falling out with the then Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman and being expelled from UMNO. When Abdul Rahman resigned, Mahathir re-entered UMNO and parliament, and was promoted to the Cabinet. By 1976, he had risen to Deputy Prime Minister, and in 1981 was sworn in as Prime Minister after the resignation of his predecessor, Hussein Onn.

During Mahathir's tenure as Prime Minister, Malaysia experienced rapid modernization and economic growth, and his government initiated a series of bold infrastructure projects. He was a dominant political figure, winning five consecutive general elections and seeing off all of his rivals for the leadership of UMNO. However, his accumulation of power came at the expense of the independence of the judiciary and the traditional powers and privileges of Malaysia's royalty. He also deployed the controversial Internal Security Act to detain activists, non-mainstream religious figures, and political opponents including his sacked deputy, Anwar Ibrahim. Mahathir's record of curbing civil liberties and his antagonism to western diplomatic interests and economic policy made his relationships with the likes of the US, Britain and Australia difficult. As Prime Minister, he was an advocate of third-world development and a prominent international activist for causes such as the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa and the interests of Bosnians in the 1990s Balkans conflict.

He remains an active political figure in his retirement, having become a strident critic of his handpicked successor, Abdullah Badawi, and actively supporting Abdullah's replacement by Najib Razak.