

List of Written Endorsements

1. The National People's Congress (see Endorsement 1 of Q20_attachment_1)
2. The Supreme People's Court (see Endorsement 2 of Q20_attachment_1)
3. The Supreme People's Procuratorate (see Endorsement 3 of Q20_attachment_1)
4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (see Endorsement 4 of Q20_attachment_1)
5. Ministry of Justice (see Endorsement 5 of Q20_attachment_1)
6. Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (see Endorsement 1 of Q20_attachment_2)
7. Ministry of Commerce (see Endorsement 2 of Q20_attachment_2)
8. Ministry of Education (see Endorsement 3 of Q20_attachment_2)
9. Chinese Public Administration Society (see Endorsement 4 of Q20_attachment_2)
10. Chinese Society for Government Reform (see Endorsement 5 of Q20_attachment_2)
11. Hong Kong Public Administration Association (see Endorsement 6 of Q20_attachment_2)
12. Associação dos Trabalhadores da Função Pública de Macau (A.T.F.P.M) (see Endorsement 7 of Q20_attachment_2)
13. United Chinese Association of Eastern U.S. (see Endorsement 1 of Q20_attachment_3)
14. Philadelphia Chinese Community Organizations United (see Endorsement 2 of Q20_attachment_3)
15. Chinese American Association of Commerce (see Endorsement 3 of Q20_attachment_3)
16. Northern California Chinese Culture - Athletic Federation (see Endorsement 4 of Q20_attachment_3)
17. Roundtable of Southern California Chinese-American Organizations (see Endorsement 5 of Q20_attachment_3)
18. Chinese American Federation (see Endorsement 6 of Q20_attachment_3)
19. Union of Chinese American Professional Organizations (see Endorsement 7 of Q20_attachment_3)
20. Coordination Council of Chinese-American Associations (see Endorsement 8 of Q20_attachment_3)
21. Förderverein der Auslandchinesen Für Friedliche Vereinigung Chinas in Deutschland (see Endorsement 9 of Q20_attachment_3)

22. Association Des Chinois Resideant En France (see Endorsement1 of Q20_attachment_4)
23. Amicale Des Teochew En France (see Endorsement2 of Q20_attachment_4)
24. London Chinatown Chinese Association (see Endorsement3 of Q20_attachment_4)
25. Confederation of Chinese Associations UK (see Endorsement4 of Q20_attachment_4)
26. Australian Council for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification of China (see Endorsement5 of Q20_attachment_4)
27. Australian Chinese & Descendants Mutual Association Inc. (see Endorsement6 of Q20_attachment_4)
28. Chinese Masonic Society Melbourne Australia (see Endorsement7 of Q20_attachment_4)
29. The Federation of Chinese Associations (VIC) Inc. (see Endorsement8 of Q20_attachment_4)
30. Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Africa (see Endorsement 9 of Q20_attachment_4)
31. Chinese Professionals Association of Canada (see Endorsement10 of Q20_attachment_4)
32. Canadian Alliance of Chinese Associations (see Endorsement1 of Q20_attachment_5)
33. Chinese Benevolent Association of Vancouver (see Endorsement2 of Q20_attachment_5)
34. Southern Africa Fujian Overseas Chinese Association (see Endorsement3 of Q20_attachment_5)
35. New Overseas Chinese Association in Japan (see Endorsement4 of Q20_attachment_5)
36. Korea-Chinese Overseas Associationin Headquarter (see Endorsement5 of Q20_attachment_5)
37. Chinese Resident's Association Seoul Korea (see Endorsement6 of Q20_attachment_5)
38. The Federation of Chinese Associations Malaysia (see Endorsement7 of Q20_attachment_5)
39. Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Inc. (see Endorsement8 of Q20_attachment_5)
40. Federation of Fil-Chinese Association of the Philippines, Foundation, Inc (see Endorsement9 of Q20_attachment_5)
41. Associacao Chinesa Do Brasil (see Endorsement10 of Q20_attachment_5)
42. Brazil-China Economic Development Chamber (see Endorsement11 of Q20_attachment_5)

全国人民代表大会常务委员会办公厅

ICANN

Suite 330,4676 Admiralty Way

Marina del Rey,CA 90292

Attetion:New Gtld Evaluation Process

Subject:Letter for support for “.政务”TLD

中华人民共和国全国人大常委会办公厅完全支持政务和公益机构域名注册管理中心(CONAC)向互联网名称与数字地址分配机构(ICANN)申请 “.政务” 中文顶级域。

中华人民共和国全国人民代表大会是最高国家权力机关。它的常设机关是全国人民代表大会常务委员会。全国人民代表大会和全国人民代表大会常务委员会行使国家立法权。全国人民代表大会行使下列职权：修改宪法；监督宪法的实施；制定和修改刑事、民事、国家机构的和其他的基本法律；选举中华人民共和国主席、副主席；根据中华人民共和国主席的提名，决定国务院总理的人选；根据国务院总理的提名，决定国务院副总理、国务委员、各部部长、各委员会主任、审计长、秘书长的人选；选举中央军事委员会主席；

根据中央军事委员会主席的提名，决定中央军事委员会其他组成人员的人选；选举最高人民法院院长；选举最高人民检察院检察长；审查和批准国民经济和社会发展规划和计划执行情况的报告；审查和批准国家的预算和预算执行情况的报告；改变或者撤销全国人民代表大会常务委员会不适当的决定；批准省、自治区和直辖市的建置；决定特别行政区的设立及其制度；决定战争和和平的问题；应当由最高国家权力机关行使的其他职权。全国人民代表大会有权罢免下列人员：中华人民共和国主席、副主席；国务院总理、副总理、国务委员、各部部长、各委员会主任、审计长、秘书长；中央军事委员会主席和中央军事委员会其他组成人员；最高人民法院院长；最高人民检察院检察长。全国人民代表大会代表不超过 3000 人。

全国人民代表大会常务委员会行使下列职权：解释宪法，监督宪法的实施；制定和修改除应当由全国人民代表大会制定的法律以外的其他法律；在全国人民代表大会闭会期间，对全国人民代表大会制定的法律进行部分补充和修改，但是不得同该法律的基本原则相抵触；解释法律；在全国人民代表大会闭会期间，审查和批准国民经济和社会发展规划、国家预算在执行过程中所必须作的部分调整方案；监督国务院、中央军事委员会、最高人民法院和最高人民检察院的工作；撤销国务院制定的同宪法、法律相抵触的行政法规、决定和命令；撤销省、自治区、直辖市国家权力机关制定的

同宪法、法律和行政法规相抵触的地方性法规和决议；在全国人民代表大会闭会期间，根据国务院总理的提名，决定部长、委员会主任、审计长、秘书长的人选；在全国人民代表大会闭会期间，根据中央军事委员会主席的提名，决定中央军事委员会其他组成人员的人选；根据最高人民法院院长的提请，任免最高人民法院副院长、审判员、审判委员会委员和军事法院院长；根据最高人民检察院检察长的提请，任免最高人民检察院副检察长、检察员、检察委员会委员和军事检察院检察长，并且批准省、自治区、直辖市的人民检察院检察长的任免；决定驻外全权代表的任免；决定同外国缔结的条约和重要协定的批准和废除；规定军人和外交人员的衔级制度和其他专门衔级制度；规定和决定授予国家的勋章和荣誉称号；决定特赦；在全国人民代表大会闭会期间，如果遇到国家遭受武装侵犯或者必须履行国际间共同防止侵略的条约的情况，决定战争状态的宣布；决定全国总动员或者局部动员；决定全国或者个别省、自治区、直辖市进入紧急状态；全国人民代表大会授予的其他职权。

地方各级人民代表大会是地方国家权力机关。县级以上的地方各级人民代表大会设立常务委员会。地方各级人民代表大会在本行政区域内，保证宪法、法律、行政法规的遵守和执行；依照法律规定的权限，通过和发布决议，审查和决定地方的经济建设、文化建设和公共事业建设的计划。县级以上的地方各级人民代表大会审查和批准本行政区域内的

国民经济和社会发展规划、预算以及它们的执行情况的报告；有权改变或者撤销本级人民代表大会常务委员会不适当的决定。省、直辖市的人民代表大会和它们的常务委员会，在不同宪法、法律、行政法规相抵触的前提下，可以制定地方性法规，报全国人民代表大会常务委员会备案。地方各级人民代表大会分别选举并且有权罢免本级人民政府的省长和副省长、市长和副市长、县长和副县长、区长和副区长、乡长和副乡长、镇长和副镇长。县级以上的地方各级人民代表大会选举并且有权罢免本级人民法院院长和本级人民检察院检察长。选出或者罢免人民检察院检察长，须报上级人民检察院检察长提请该级人民代表大会常务委员会批准。县级以上的地方各级人民代表大会常务委员会讨论、决定本行政区域内各方面工作的重大事项；监督本级人民政府、人民法院和人民检察院的工作；撤销本级人民政府的不适当的决定和命令；撤销下一级人民代表大会的不适当的决议；依照法律规定的权限决定国家机关工作人员的任免；在本级人民代表大会闭会期间，罢免和补选上一级人民代表大会的个别代表。自治区、自治州、自治县的自治机关依法行使上述地方国家权力机关的职权，同时依照宪法、民族区域自治法和其他法律规定的权限行使自治权，根据本地方实际情况贯彻执行国家的法律、政策。全国各级人民代表大会共有 270 余万名代表。

全国人大常委会办公厅 2004 年 2 月开通中国人大网。中国人大网是全国人大常委会门户网站。在增强全国人大工作的透明度，使公众了解人民代表大会制度，拓宽全国人大常委会与地方各级人大、人大代表和人民群众联系沟通的渠道，帮助全国人大代表开展工作，促进人大工作的开展等方面发挥着极其重要的作用。网站的影响力不断扩大。中国人大网主要设置了立法、监督、代表、对外交往等栏目，为委员长、副委员长和各专门委员会、工作委员会建立了主页。中国人大网的功能是：1、信息发布，增加全国人大及其常委会工作的透明度。公开全国人大及其常委会的工作和活动，即时发布全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会会议通过的法律、决议决定、任免名单，系统介绍人大代表的构成、履职和活动情况，是人民群众了解人大工作的重要窗口。2、信息（资料）服务，帮助公众了解人大制度和新颁布的法律。全面系统地介绍包括立法、监督、选举制度在内的人民代表大会制度，诠释新法，提供有关全国人大的历史文献资料，建立了最完整的中国法律法规数据库。3、设立代表服务专区，通过中国人大网为全国人大代表和全国人大常委会委员服务。

目前，中国的地方各级人大，包括 31 个省、自治区、直辖市人大，300 多个市、州人大，2800 多个县（区）级人大大部分都开通了网站。这些网站是各级人大及其常委会信息公开、联系公众、服务代表的重要平台，其建立和发展将

极大地促进中国民主法制的进步。

“.政务”中文顶级域主要面向中国的政务机构和其他承担行政职能的机构，对本社群成员至关重要。它是我们开展电子政务工作，向社会公众提供网上在线服务，方便广大中文用户获取权威、准确、有效的政务信息和享受在线服务的重要条件。我们作为“政务”社群在中国的重要代表，已与申请人在制定此提议方面进行了密切合作，愿意通过书面方式表达对 CONAC 申请“.政务”中文顶级域的全力支持。

中华人民共和国全国人大常委会办公厅支持该申请，知悉 CONAC 在申请成功后，必须与 ICANN 签订《注册管理机构协议》，按要求向 ICANN 缴纳各类费用，并遵守 ICANN 通过多方协调机制而形成的各项政策。

该申请作为基于社群的申请提交，因此我们理解其对应的《注册管理机构协议》将含有对于社群的限制性条款。如果发现 CONAC 没有遵守这些限制条款，我们可采用“注册限制争议解决程序”等方式予以追索。

中华人民共和国全国人大常委会办公厅全力支持 CONAC 申请“.政务”中文顶级域达到成功，因为我们相信他们能够：

凭借其先进的技术和成熟的管理经验，全面有效地行使“.政务”中文顶级域注册管理机构的各项职能；

通过推广和发展中文域名，帮助政务类机构在互联网空间内为占世界人口五分之一的汉语使用者提供有效、便捷、可及和安全的公共服务；

ICANN

Suite 330, 4676 Admiralty Way

Marina del Rey, CA 90292

Attention: New gTLD Evaluation Process

Subject: Letter for support for “.政务” TLD

7 December, 2011

This letter is to confirm that the General Office of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of the People's Republic of China fully supports the application of “.政务” submitted to ICANN by China Organization Name Administration Center (CONAC) in the New gTLD Program.

The National People's Congress is the supreme organ of state power in China. The NPC Standing Committee is the permanent body of the NPC. The NPC and its Standing Committee exercise the power to enact laws in China. The NPC's functions and powers are as follows: amending the Constitution and supervising its enforcement; enacting and amending basic laws governing criminal offences, civil affairs, state organs and other matters; electing the President and Vice President of the People's Republic of China; deciding on the choice of the Premier of the State Council upon the nomination of the President of the People's Republic of China; deciding on the choice of the Vice Premiers, State Councillors, Ministers in charge of ministries or commissions, the Auditor-General and the Secretary-General of the State Council upon the nomination of the Premier; electing the Chairman of the Central Military Commission and deciding on all other members of the Central Military Commission based on the nomination of the Chairman of the Central Military Commission; electing

the President of the Supreme People's Court and the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; examining and approving the report on the national economic and social development plan and on its implementation; examining and approving the report on the central and local budgets and their implementation; altering or annulling any inappropriate decisions made by its Standing Committee; approving the establishment of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government; deciding on where to establish special administrative regions and what system they should institute; deciding on questions of war and peace; other powers and functions that should be exercised by the state organ of supreme power. The NPC has the power to remove the following persons from office: the President and the Vice President of the People's Republic of China, the Premier and the Vice Premiers of the State Council, State Councillors, Ministers in charge of ministries or commissions, the Auditor-General, the Secretary-General of the State Council, the Chairman and other members of the Central Military Commission, the President of the Supreme People's Court and the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The NPC has no more than 3000 deputies.

The NPC Standing Committee exercises the following functions and powers. It interprets the Constitution, enacts and amends all laws except laws that should be enacted and amended by the NPC. When the NPC is not in session, its Standing Committee may partially supplement and amend laws it enacted provided that the changes do not contravene the basic principles of laws. The NPC Standing Committee interprets the laws. When the NPC is not in session, its Standing Committee examines and approves proposals for making partial adjustments to the plan for national economic and social development or to the central budget that become

necessary in the course of their implementation. The Standing Committee oversees the work of the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. It has the power to revoke the administrative regulations, decisions and decrees made by the State Council that contravene the Constitution and other laws. It can repeal the local statutes and resolutions made by organs of state power of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government that contravene the Constitution, other laws or administrative regulations. When the NPC is not in session, its Standing Committee appoints ministers in charge of ministries or commissions, the Auditor-General and the Secretary-General of the State Council upon the nomination of the Premier, appoints other members of the Central Military Commission upon the nomination of the Commission's Chairman, appoints or removes the Vice Presidents and judges of the Supreme People's Court, members of its Judicial Committee and the President of the Military Court based on the recommendations of the President of the Supreme People's Court, appoints or removes the Deputy Procurators-General and Procurators of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, members of the its Procuratorial Committee and the Chief Procurator of the Military Procuratorate based on recommendations of the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, appoints or removes the Chief Procurators of the people's procuratorates of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, appoints or recalls plenipotentiary representatives abroad. The Standing Committee decides on whether to ratify or abrogate treaties and important agreements reached with foreign states. It prescribes systems of titles and ranks for military and diplomatic personnel and other specialized systems of titles and ranks. The Standing Committee also names state medals and honorary titles and decides who should receive them. It makes decisions on the granting of

special pardons. When the NPC is not in session, the Standing Committee decides whether to proclaim a state of war in the event of an armed attack on China or in carrying out international treaty obligations concerning common defense against aggression. It declares general or partial mobilization or a state of emergency throughout China or in particular provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the Central Government. The Standing Committee also performs other functions and powers granted by the NPC.

Local people's congresses at all levels are local organs of state power. The people's congresses above the county level set up their standing committees. Local people's congresses at all levels must ensure that the Constitution, laws and administrative regulations are followed and enforced within their respective administrative jurisdictions. Local people's congresses at all levels approve and release resolutions, review and decide on the plans for local economic, cultural and public undertakings development. Local people's congresses above the county level examine and approve the reports on the plans for the national economic and social development, budgets and their implementation in their administrative jurisdictions. Local people's congresses above the county level have the power to alter or annul any inappropriate decisions made by their corresponding standing committees. The people's congresses of provinces and municipalities directly under the Central Government as well as their standing committees can formulate local statutes and report to the NPC Standing Committee for record as long as the local statutes do not contravene the Constitution, laws and administrative regulations. Local people's congresses at all levels respectively elect and have the power to remove the governors, vice governors, mayors, vice mayors, county mayors, deputy county mayors, district mayors, deputy district mayors, township

mayors, deputy township mayors, town mayors and deputy town mayors of the people's governments at their corresponding levels. Local people's congresses above the county level elect and have the power to remove the presidents of people's courts and the procurators-general of the people's procuratorates at their own levels. The appointment or removal of a procurators-general must be reported to the procurator-general of a higher level people's procuratorate, who shall submit the proposal to the standing committees of the people's congress at corresponding level for approval. The standing committees of local people's congresses above the county level discuss and decide on major issues in their jurisdictions. Local people's congresses at all levels supervise the work of the people's governments, people's courts, people's procuratorates at their corresponding levels, annul any inappropriate decisions and decrees made by the people's governments at the corresponding levels, annul any inappropriate resolutions made by the people's congresses at the next lower level. The Standing committees of local people's congresses at all levels decide on the appointment and removal of the staffs of state organs in accordance with the power prescribed by laws and regulations. When a local people's congress is not in session, its standing committee can recall individual deputies to the people's congress at the next higher level and elects individual deputies to fill vacancies in that people's congress. The autonomous organs of autonomous regions, prefectures, counties exercise state power in their jurisdictions according to law, exercise autonomy according to the Constitution, the regional ethnic autonomous law and other laws, and implement state laws and policies in line with the local circumstances. There are more than 2.7 million deputies to the people's congresses at all levels in China.

The General Office of NPC Standing Committee launched www.npc.gov.cn in February 2004. As the portal website of NPC Standing Committee, it plays an extremely important role in increasing the transparency of the work of NPC, informing the public on the system of the people's congress, widening the communication channels between NPC Standing Committee and local people's congresses at different levels as well as between deputies and the general public, assisting deputies to NPC in their work, and improving the work of the people's congresses. The influence of the website has been growing steadily. The website mainly establishes columns like legislation, supervision, deputies and foreign exchanges etc, and sets up main pages for Chairman, Vice Chairpersons, Special Committees and Working Commissions. The functions of the website are as follows:

1. Increase the transparency of the work of NPC and its Standing Committee by releasing information. Publicize the work and activities of NPC and its Standing Committee; immediately release the laws, resolutions, decisions, list of appointments and removals passed by NPC and its Standing Committee; serve as an important window for the general public to understand the work of people's congresses by systematically introducing the composition of deputies as well as their performance of duties and activities.
2. Help the public to understand the system of people's congress and newly-promulgated laws by information service. Comprehensively and

systematically introduce the system of people's congress including legislation, supervision and election systems, explain new laws, provide historical documents and materials related to NPC and establish the most complete Chinese database of laws and regulations.

3. Serve the deputies and members of NPC Standing Committee by setting up exclusive zone for the deputies in www.npc.gov.cn.

Thus far, the majority of the local people's congresses at various levels, including people's congresses of 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the leadership of central government, people's congresses of over 300 municipalities and autonomous prefectures, and people's congresses of more than 2800 counties and districts, have launched their websites. These websites are important platforms for people's congresses and their standing committees at various levels to publicize information, connect with public and serve the deputies. The establishment and development of these websites will greatly promote the progress of democracy and legal system in China.

“政务”TLD mainly serves government entities and other organizations that perform administrative functions in China, and it is vital for the community to execute E-government, to provide online public services, and to make official, accurate and valid administrative information available

online. As one of the key representatives in the “government affairs” community in China, we have worked closely with the applicant in the development on this proposal and is willing to express our full support to CONAC for its application in the written form.

The General office of NPC Standing Committee supports its application, and in doing so, understands that in the event that the application is successful, CONAC will be required to enter into a Registry Agreement with ICANN. In doing so, they will be required to pay fees to ICANN and comply with consensus policies developed through the ICANN multi-stakeholder policy processes.

This application is being submitted as a community-based application, and as such it is understood that the Registry Agreement will reflect the community restrictions proposed in the application. In the event that we believe the registry is not complying with these restrictions, possible avenues of recourse include the Registry Restrictions Dispute Resolution Procedure.

The General office of NPC Standing Committee fully supports CONAC to achieve its success in delegating the TLD, for we believe they are capable of

1. operating a secure “政务” TLD registry with advanced technology and management expertise to effectively serve the government affair community;
2. promoting Chinese domain names that will viably assist the government organs to offer accessible, secure and customized online public services to Chinese language users which dominate one fifth of the world population;
3. penetrating “政务” TLD so as to narrow the digital divide and speeding up the development of E-government around the world and in China in particular;
4. managing the “政务” name space effectively, minimizing domain name abuse and protecting the fundamental rights and interests of the community.

In addition, CONAC has very extensive and close connection with Chinese government entities community. It is the non-profit organization which has been authorized by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of PRC to take charge of registration and management of “政务.cn”.

We believe that CONAC is the most proper entity in the community to apply for “政务” TLD, and will play a key role in promoting the development of the community in cyber space.

The General office of NPC Standing Committee understands that the Evaluation Panels engaged by ICANN will, among other things, conduct due diligence on the authenticity of this documentation. For additional information, please contact us.

Contact Person: Mr. Yang Shengwan

Tel: +86-10-63096101

Fax: +86-10-83084325

Email: yangshengwan@npc.gov.cn

Address: #1 Qianmen West Street, Xicheng District, Beijing 100805

Thank you for the opportunity to support this application.

Yours sincerely,

General Office, Standing Committee of the National People's Congress,
P.R. China



中华人民共和国最高人民法院

ICANN

Suite 330, 4676 Admiralty Way

Marina del Rey, CA 90292

Attention: New gTLD Evaluation Process

Subject: Letter for support for “.政务”TLD

中华人民共和国最高人民法院办公厅完全支持政务和公益机构域名注册管理中心（CONAC）向互联网名称与数字地址分配机构（ICANN）申请 “.政务” 中文顶级域。中华人民共和国最高人民法院的主要职能是：最高人民法院是中华人民共和国最高审判机关，负责审理依法由其审理的各类案件，制定司法解释，监督地方各级人民法院和专门人民法院的审判工作，并依照法律确定的职责范围，管理全国法院的司法行政工作。

“.政务”中文顶级域主要面向中国的政务机构和其他承担行政职能的机构，对本社群成员至关重要。它是我们开展电子政务工作，向广大网民和社会公众提供在线服务，方便广大中文用户获取权威、准确、有效的政务信息和享受在线服务的重要条件。我们作为“政务”社群在中国的重要代表，已与申请人在制定此提议方面进行了密切合作，愿意通过书面方式表达对 CONAC 申请 “.政务”中文顶级域的全力支持。

中华人民共和国最高人民法院办公厅支持该申请，知悉 CONAC 在申请成功后，必须与 ICANN 签订《注册管理机构协议》，按要求向 ICANN 缴纳各类费用，并遵守 ICANN 通过多方协调机制而形成的各项政策。

该申请作为基于社群的申请提交，因此我们理解其对应

的《注册管理机构协议》将含有对于社群的限制性条款。如果发现 CONAC 没有遵守这些限制条款，我们可采用“注册限制争议解决程序”等方式予以追索。

中华人民共和国最高人民法院办公厅全力支持 CONAC 申请“.政务”中文顶级域达到成功，因为我们相信他们能够：

凭借其先进的技术和成熟的管理经验，全面有效地行使“.政务”中文顶级域注册管理机构的各项职能；

通过推广和发展中文域名，帮助政务类机构在互联网空间内为占世界人口五分之一的汉语使用者提供有效、便捷、可及和安全的公共服务；

通过推广和发展中文域名，缩小数字鸿沟，加速电子政务在全球，特别是在中国的发展；

有效地管理“.政务”域名的名字空间，最大程度上防止域名的滥用，切实保障本社群的利益。

此外，CONAC 与中国政务机构社群有着十分广泛和密切的联系，它是获得中华人民共和国工业和信息化部授权，负责“.政务.cn”域名注册管理的非营利性机构。

我们认为，CONAC 是代表本社群申请“.政务”中文顶级域最合适的机构，也会为“政务”社群在互联网的发展发挥重要和积极的作用。

中华人民共和国最高人民法院办公厅知悉申请评估组的任务之一是对此文件的真实性进行尽职调查。如在此过程中需要其他信息，请与我们联系。

联系人：苏英

电话：+86-10-67557833

传真：+86-10-67557839

电子邮箱：zgfywlb@126.com

通信地址：北京市东城区东交民巷 27 号



中华人民共和国最高人民法院

ICANN
Suite 330, 4676 Admiralty Way
Marina del Rey, CA 90292

Attention: New gTLD Evaluation Process
Subject: Letter for support for “.政务” (government affairs)

This letter is to confirm that **the Supreme People's Court,P.R.C** fully supports the application for “.政务” submitted to ICANN by China Organizational Name Administration Center (CONAC) in the New gTLD Program. The main functions and responsibilities of **the Supreme People's Court,P.R.C.** are the Supreme People's Court is the highest adjudicative organ of the People's Republic of China. Its responsibilities include handling various types of cases according to law, formulating judicial interpretations, supervising the adjudications of local people's courts at various levels and special people's courts, and managing the judicial administration of courts across China in accordance with its scope of responsibilities provided by the law.

“.政务” TLD mainly serves government entities and other organizations that perform administrative functions in China, and it is vital for the community to execute E-Government, to provide online public services, and to make official, accurate and valid administrative information available online. As one of the key representatives in the “government affairs” community in China, we have worked closely with the applicant in the development of this proposal.

The Supreme People's Court,P.R.C. supports this application, and in doing so, understands that in the event that the application is successful, CONAC will be required to enter into a Registry Agreement with ICANN. In doing so, they will be required to pay fees to ICANN and comply with consensus policies developed through the ICANN multi-stakeholder policy processes.

This application is being submitted as a community-based application, and as such it is understood that the Registry Agreement will reflect the community restrictions proposed in the application. In the event that we believe the registry is not complying with these restrictions, possible avenues of recourse include the Registry Restrictions Dispute Resolution Procedure.

The Supreme People's Court,P.R.C. fully supports CONAC to achieve its success in delegating the TLD, for we believe they are capable of

1. operating a secure “.政务” TLD registry with advanced technology and management expertise to effectively serve the government affair community;
2. promoting Chinese domain names that will viably assist the government organs to offer accessible, secure and customized online public services to Chinese language users which dominate one fifth of the world population;
3. penetrating “.政务” TLD so as to narrow the digital divide and speeding up the development of the E-Government around the world and in China in particular;
4. managing the “.政务” name space effectively, minimizing domain name abuse and protecting the fundamental interest of the community.

The Supreme People's Court,P.R.C. believes that CONAC is the most proper entity in the community to apply for “.政务” TLD, and will play a key role in promoting the development of the community in cyber space.

The Supreme People's Court,P.R.C. understands that the Evaluation Panels engaged by ICANN will, among other things, conduct due diligence on the authenticity of this documentation. For additional information, please contact us.

Contact Person: Ms. Su Ying

Tel: +86-10-67557833

Fax: +86-10-67557839

Email: zgfywlb@126.com

Address: No. 27, Dongjiaominxiang, Dongcheng District, Beijing 100745

Thank you for the opportunity to support this application.



中华人民共和国最高人民检察院

ICANN

Suite 330, 4676 Admiralty Way

Marina del Rey, CA 90292

Attention: New gTLD Evaluation Process

Subject: Letter for support for “.政务”TLD

中华人民共和国最高人民检察院办公厅完全支持政务和公益机构域名注册管理中心（CONAC）向互联网名称与数字地址分配机构（ICANN）申请 “.政务” 中文顶级域。中华人民共和国最高人民检察院的主要职能是：

公诉。具体包括对刑事案件审查起诉、提起公诉、决定不起诉、出庭支持公诉和抗诉等权能。

职务犯罪侦查。对于贪污贿赂犯罪，渎职犯罪，国家机关工作人员利用职权实施的非法拘禁、刑讯逼供、报复陷害、非法搜集的侵犯公民人身权利的犯罪以及侵犯公民民主权利的犯罪，进行立案侦查。

批准或决定逮捕。对于公安机关，国家安全机关立案侦查的案件，进行审查，决定是否逮捕犯罪嫌疑人；对于人民检察院直接受理立案侦查的案件，决定是否逮捕犯罪嫌疑人。

对于刑事诉讼进行法律监督。对于刑事立案、侦查、审判、刑罚执行和监管活动依法进行法律监督。

对于民事审判和行政诉讼进行法律监督。发现人民法院

作出的发生法律效力民事、行政判决、裁定违反法律规定的，有权依法提出抗诉。

受理控告、举报和投诉。接受公民对于违法的国家工作人员的控告、举报，接受公民的刑事、民事、行政申诉和刑事赔偿请求，并依法处理。

预防职务犯罪。对职务犯罪行为开展对策研究、警示教育、提出预防建议，开展预防职务犯罪的法制宣传工作。

司法解释。最高人民检察院对检察工作中具体适用法律的问题有权进行解释。

“政务”中文顶级域主要面向中国的政务机构和其他承担行政职能的机构，对本社群成员至关重要。它是我们开展电子政务工作，向广大网民和社会公众提供在线服务，方便广大中文用户获取权威、准确、有效的政务信息和享受在线服务的重要条件。我们作为“政务”社群在中国的重要代表，已与申请人在制定此提议方面进行了密切合作，愿意通过书面方式表达对 CONAC 申请“政务”中文顶级域的全力支持。

中华人民共和国最高人民检察院办公厅支持该申请，知悉 CONAC 在申请成功后，必须与 ICANN 签订《注册管理机构协议》，按要求向 ICANN 缴纳各类费用，并遵守 ICANN 通过多方协调机制而形成的各项政策。

该申请作为基于社群的申请提交，因此我们理解其对应的《注册管理机构协议》将含有对于社群的限制性条款。如果发现 CONAC 没有遵守这些限制条款，我们可采用“注册限制争议解决程序”等方式予以追索。

中华人民共和国最高人民检察院办公厅全力支持 CONAC 申请“政务”中文顶级域达到成功，因为我们相信他们能够：

凭借其先进的技术和成熟的管理经验，全面有效地行使“政务”中文顶级域注册管理机构的各项职能；

通过推广和发展中文域名，帮助政务类机构在互联网空间内为占世界人口五分之一的汉语使用者提供有效、便捷、

可及和安全的公共服务；

通过推广和发展中文域名，缩小数字鸿沟，加速电子政务在全球，特别是在中国的发展；

有效地管理“.政务”域名的名字空间，最大程度上防止域名的滥用，切实保障本社群的利益。

此外，CONAC 与中国政务机构社群有着十分广泛和密切的联系，它是获得中华人民共和国工业和信息化部授权，负责“.政务.cn”域名注册管理的非营利性机构。

我们认为，CONAC 是代表本社群申请“.政务”中文顶级域最合适的机构，也会为“政务”社群在互联网的发展发挥重要和积极的作用。

中华人民共和国最高人民检察院办公厅知悉申请评估组的任务之一是对此文件的真实性进行尽职调查。如在此过程中需要其他信息，请与我们联系。

联系人：江一山先生

电话：+86-10-65209178

传真：+86-10-65209100

电子邮箱：jiangys@spp.gov.cn

通信地址：北京市东城区北河沿大街 147 号，邮政编码：100726

中华人民共和国最高人民检察院办公厅

2011 年 12 月 12 日



中华人民共和国最高人民检察院

ICANN
Suite 330, 4676 Admiralty Way
Marina del Rey, CA 90292

Attention: New gTLD Evaluation Process
Subject: Letter for support for ".政务" (government affairs)

This letter is to confirm that **the Supreme People's Procuratorate,P.R.C** fully supports the application for ".政务" submitted to ICANN by China Organizational Name Administration Center (CONAC) in the New gTLD Program. The main functions and responsibilities of **the Supreme People's Procuratorate,P.R.C. are**

Public prosecutions. To examine criminal cases, initiate public prosecutions, make decisions not to initiate public prosecutions, present in court for public prosecution and protest

Duty-related crimes investigation. To conduct investigations of crimes of embezzlement and bribery, dereliction of duty, infringement upon citizen's personal rights, such as unlawful detention, extortion of confession through torture, retaliation and circumvention committed by civil servants by taking advantage of their posts and infringement upon citizen's democratic right.

Approval or determination of arrest. To review cases investigated by public security organs or state security organs and determine whether to approve arrest of criminal suspect; to determine whether to arrest the criminal suspects investigated by people's procuratorate.

Legal supervision over the criminal proceedings. To exercise legal supervision over filing of criminal cases, investigation, criminal trials, execution of Criminal punishment, and activities of prisons and reformatories.

Legal supervision over the civil trials and administrative litigations. To present a protest when finding the legally effective judgments or rulings, of civil and administrative cases concluded by people's courts not in accordance with law.

Acceptance of complaints, crime reports and appeals. To accept citizen's complaints and report of civil servants' violation of laws, to

accept citizen's criminal, civil and administrative appeals and claims for criminal compensation, and handle them in accordance with law.

Duty related crime prevention. To research the countermeasures, carry out public awareness s education, and provide prevention-t recommendations of of duty-related crimes; to give publicity to the duty-related crimes prevention.

Judicial interpretation. The Supreme People's Procuratorate has the power to make interpretations for issues of law application in procuratorial work.

".政务" TLD mainly serves government entities and other organizations that perform administrative functions in China, and it is vital for the community to execute E-Government, to provide online public services, and to make official, accurate and valid administrative information available online. As one of the key representatives in the "government affairs" community in China, we have worked closely with the applicant in the development of this proposal.

The Supreme People's Procuratorate,P.R.C. supports this application, and in doing so, understands that in the event that the application is successful, CONAC will be required to enter into a Registry Agreement with ICANN. In doing so, they will be required to pay fees to ICANN and comply with consensus policies developed through the ICANN multi-stakeholder policy processes.

This application is being submitted as a community-based application, and as such it is understood that the Registry Agreement will reflect the community restrictions proposed in the application. In the event that we believe the registry is not complying with these restrictions, possible avenues of recourse include the Registry Restrictions Dispute Resolution Procedure.

The Supreme People's Procuratorate,P.R.C. fully supports CONAC to achieve its success in delegating the TLD, for we believe they are capable of

1. operating a secure ".政务" TLD registry with advanced technology and management expertise to effectively serve the government affair community;
2. promoting Chinese domain names that will viably assist the government organs to offer accessible, secure and customized online public services to Chinese language users which dominate one fifth of the world population;
3. penetrating ".政务" TLD so as to narrow the digital divide and

speeding up the development of the E-Government around the world and in China in particular;

4. managing the ".政务" name space effectively, minimizing domain name abuse and protecting the fundamental interest of the community.

The Supreme People's Procuratorate, P.R.C. believes that CONAC is the most proper entity in the community to apply for ".政务" TLD, and will play a key role in promoting the development of the community in cyber space.

The Supreme People's Procuratorate, P.R.C. understands that the Evaluation Panels engaged by ICANN will, among other things, conduct due diligence on the authenticity of this documentation. For additional information, please contact us.

Contact Person: Mr.jiangyishan
Tel: +86-10-65209178
Fax: +86-10-65209100
Email: jiangys@spp.gov.cn
Address: 147 Beiheyuan Street Beijing China

Thank you for the opportunity to support this application.

Yours sincerely

Signature

The Supreme People's Procuratorate, P.R.C.

12.12.2011



中华人民共和国外交部

ICANN

Suite 330, 4676 Admiralty Way

Marina del Rey, CA 90292

Attention: New gTLD Evaluation Process

Subject: Letter for support for “.政务”TLD

中华人民共和国外交部完全支持政务和公益机构域名注册管理中心（CONAC）向互联网名称与数字地址分配机构（ICANN）申请 “.政务” 中文顶级域。中华人民共和国外交部的主要职责是：

（一）贯彻执行国家外交方针政策和有关法律法规，代表国家维护国家主权、安全和利益，代表国家和政府办理外交事务，承办国家领导人与外国领导人的外交往来事务。

（二）调查研究国际形势和国际关系中全局性、战略性问题，研究分析政治、经济、文化、安全等领域外交工作的重大问题，为国务院制定外交战略和方针政策提出建议。

（三）按照外交总体布局，就对外贸易、经济合作、经援、文化、军援、军贸、侨务、教育、科技、外宣等重大问题，负责与有关单位协调，向国务院报告情况、提出建议。

（四）起草外交工作领域相关法律法规草案和政策规划。

（五）负责处理联合国等多边领域中有关全球和地区安全以及政治、经济、人权、社会、难民等外交事务。

（六）负责国际军控、裁军、防扩散等领域工作，研究

有关国际安全问题，组织军控方面有关条约、协定的谈判。

（七）负责办理国家对外缔结双边、多边条约事务，负责国际司法合作有关事项，负责或参与处理涉及国家和政府的重大涉外法律案件，协助审核涉外法律法规草案，组织协调有关我国履行国际公约、协定工作。

（八）牵头或参与拟订陆地、海洋边界相关政策，指导协调海洋对外工作，组织有关边界划界、勘界和联合检查等管理工作并处理有关涉外案件，承担海洋划界、共同开发等相关外交谈判工作。

（九）发布重要外交活动信息，阐述对外政策，负责国家重要外事活动新闻工作，组织公共外交活动，主管在华外国记者和外国常驻新闻机构事务。

（十）负责国家对外礼仪和典礼事务，负责国家重要外事活动礼宾事宜，负责驻华外交机构在华礼遇、外交特权和豁免事宜。

（十一）负责领事工作。管理外国驻华外交、领事机构；负责海外侨务工作；办理和参与境内涉外案件的对外交涉工作；负责领事保护和协助工作，协调有关部门、地方政府并指导驻外外交机构处理领事保护和协助案件，发布领事保护和协助的预警信息。

（十二）负责协调处置境外涉我突发事件，保护境外中国公民和机构的合法权益，参与处置境内涉外突发事件。

（十三）依法管理香港、澳门特别行政区外交事务，处理涉台外交事务。

（十四）指导、协调地方和国务院各部门外事工作，审核地方和国务院各单位的重要外事规定和上报国务院的外事请示，会同有关部门研究提出对重大外事违规违纪事件的处理意见。

（十五）处理和协调关系国家安全问题的有关涉外事宜。

(十六) 负责国家重要外事活动、外交文件和文书翻译工作。

(十七) 领导驻外外交机构及驻香港、澳门特派员公署工作，负责驻外外交机构干部队伍建设，指导、监督驻外外交机构及驻香港、澳门特派员公署信息化、财务和馆舍建设工作，负责驻华外交机构房地产使用管理工作。

“政务”中文顶级域主要面向中国境内外的政务机构和其他承担行政职能的机构，对本社群成员至关重要。它是我们开展电子政务工作，向广大网民和社会公众提供在线服务，方便广大中文用户获取权威、准确、有效的政务信息和享受在线服务的重要条件。我们作为“政务”社群在中国境内的重要代表，已与申请人在制定此提议方面进行了密切合作，愿意通过书面方式表达对 CONAC 申请“政务”中文顶级域的全力支持。

中华人民共和国外交部支持该申请，知悉 CONAC 在申请成功后，必须与 ICANN 签订《注册管理机构协议》，按要求的 ICANN 缴纳各类费用，并遵守 ICANN 通过多方协调机制而形成的各项政策。

该申请作为基于社群的申请提交，因此我们理解其对应的《注册管理机构协议》将含有对于社群的限制性条款。如果发现 CONAC 没有遵守这些限制条款，我们可采用“注册限制争议解决程序”等方式予以追索。

中华人民共和国外交部全力支持 CONAC 申请“政务”中文顶级域取得成功，因为我们相信他们能够：

凭借其先进的技术和成熟的管理经验，全面有效地行使“政务”中文顶级域注册管理机构的各项职能；

通过推广和发展中文域名，帮助政务类机构在互联网空间内为占世界人口五分之一的汉语使用者提供有效、便捷、可及和安全的公共服务；

通过推广和发展中文域名，缩小数字鸿沟，加速电子政务在全球，特别是在中国的发展；

有效地管理“.政务”域名的名字空间，最大程度上防止域名的滥用，切实保障本社群的利益。

此外，CONAC 与中国政务类机构有着十分广泛和密切的联系，并已获得中华人民共和国工业和信息化部的授权，负责“.政务.cn”域名注册管理的非营利性机构。

我们认为，CONAC 是代表本社群申请“.政务”中文顶级域最合适的机构，也会为“政务”社群在互联网的发展发挥重要和积极的作用。

中华人民共和国外交部知悉申请评估组的任务之一是对此文件的真实性进行尽职调查。如在此过程中需要其他信息，请与我们联系。

联系人：杨力扬

电话：+86-10-65963156

传真：+86-10-65964134

电子邮箱：yang_liyang@mfa.gov.cn

通信地址：北京市朝阳区朝阳门南大街 2 号



二〇一〇年十二月二十二日

(Translation)

ICANN

Suite 330, 4676 Admiralty Way
Marina del Rey, CA 90292

Attention: New gTLD Evaluation Process

Subject: Letter for support for “政务” (government affairs)

This letter is to confirm that **the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China** fully supports the application for “政务” submitted to ICANN by China Organizational Name Administration Center (CONAC) in the New gTLD Program. The main functions and responsibilities of **the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China** are:

1. To implement the state's diplomatic principles and policies and related laws and regulations; safeguard national sovereignty, security and interests on behalf of the state; run diplomatic affairs on behalf of the state and the government; and handle diplomatic activities between leaders of the state with foreign leaders.
2. To study overarching and strategic issues in international situation and international relations; analyze major issues concerning diplomatic work in such areas as politics, economy, culture and security; and advise the State Council on adopting diplomatic strategies, principles and policies.
3. To coordinate with relevant government departments according to the overall diplomatic planning, and report and give suggestions to the State Council on major issues including foreign trade, economic cooperation and assistance, culture, military aid, arms trade, Chinese nationals abroad, education, science and technology, and public diplomacy.
4. To draft laws, regulations and policy plans concerning diplomatic work.
5. To handle global and regional security, political, economic, human

rights, social, refugee and other diplomatic affairs in the United Nations and other multilateral fora.

6. To deal with matters in international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation; research international security issues; and organize negotiations on treaties and agreements related to arms control.

7. To conclude bilateral and multilateral treaties, handle international judicial cooperation, oversee or participate in dealing with major foreign-related legal cases that involve the state or the government, assist in examining foreign-related draft laws and regulations, and organize and coordinate the work of fulfilling international conventions and agreements.

8. To lead or participate in efforts to formulate policies related to land and maritime boundaries; guide and coordinate foreign-related maritime work; organize the work of border delimitation, boundary demarcation and joint inspections, and handle relevant foreign-related cases; and conduct diplomatic negotiations on maritime delimitation and joint development.

9. To release information about important diplomatic activities, elaborate on foreign policies, conduct information-related work about important diplomatic activities, organize public diplomacy activities, and take charge of the affairs related to foreign journalists in China and resident foreign news agencies.

10. To oversee the state's foreign-related protocol and ceremonial affairs; oversee the protocol arrangements of important diplomatic activities of the state; and oversee the courteous reception, diplomatic privileges and immunities accorded to foreign diplomatic missions in China.

11. To oversee consular work. To regulate the activities of foreign diplomatic and consular missions in China; oversee work related to consular affairs of Chinese nationals abroad; conduct or participate in handling representations regarding foreign-related cases in China; oversee consular protection and assistance, coordinate relevant government departments, local authorities and guide Chinese diplomatic missions abroad in handling cases requiring consular protection and

“government affairs” community in China, we have worked closely with the applicant in the development of this proposal.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China supports this application, and in doing so, understands that in the event that the application is successful, CONAC will be required to enter into a Registry Agreement with ICANN. In doing so, they will be required to pay fees to ICANN and comply with consensus policies developed through the ICANN multi-stakeholder policy processes.

This application is being submitted as a community-based application, and as such it is understood that the Registry Agreement will reflect the community restrictions proposed in the application. In the event that we believe the registry is not complying with these restrictions, possible avenues of recourse include the Registry Restrictions Dispute Resolution Procedure.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China fully supports CONAC to achieve its success in delegating the TLD, for we believe they are capable of

1. operating a secure “.政务” TLD registry with advanced technology and management expertise to effectively serve the government affair community;
2. promoting Chinese domain names that will viably assist the government organs to offer accessible, secure and customized online public services to Chinese language users which dominate one fifth of the world population;
3. penetrating “.政务” TLD so as to narrow the digital divide and speeding up the development of the E-Government around the world and in China in particular;
4. managing the “.政务” name space effectively, minimizing domain name abuse and protecting the fundamental interest of the community.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China believes that CONAC is the most proper entity in the community to apply for “.政务” TLD, and will play a key role in promoting the development of the community in cyber space.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China understands that the Evaluation Panels engaged by ICANN will, among other things, conduct due diligence on the authenticity of this documentation. For additional information, please contact us.

Contact Person: Ms. YANG Liyang

Tel: +86-10-65963156

Fax: +86-10-65964134

Email: yang_liyang@mfa.gov.cn

Address: No.2, Chaoyangmen Nandajie, Chaoyang District, Beijing

Thank you for the opportunity to support this application.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China
22 December 2010

中华人民共和国司法部

ICANN

Suite 330, 4676 Admiralty Way

Marina del Rey, CA 90292

Attention: New gTLD Evaluation Process

Subject: Letter for support for “.政务” TLD

中华人民共和国司法部办公厅完全支持政务和公益机构域名注册管理中心（CONAC）向互联网名称与数字地址分配机构（ICANN）申请 “.政务” 中文顶级域。中华人民共和国司法部的主要职能是：拟订司法行政工作方针、政策，起草有关法律法规草案，制定部门规章，制定司法行政工作的发展规划并组织实施；负责全国监狱管理工作并承担相应责任，监督管理刑罚执行、改造罪犯的工作；负责全国劳动教养管理工作并承担相应责任，指导、监督劳动教养的执行工作，指导、监督司法行政系统戒毒场所的管理工作；拟订全民普及法律常识规划并组织实施，指导各地方、各行业法制宣传、依法治理工作和对外法制宣传；负责指导监督律师工作、公证工作并承担相应责任，负责港澳的律师担任委托公证人的委托和管理工作；监督管理全国的法律援助工作；指导、监督基层司法所建设和人民调解、社区矫正、基层法律服务和帮教安置工作；组织实施国家司法考试工作；主管全国司法鉴定人和司法鉴定机构的登记管理工作；参与有关国

际司法协助条约的草拟、谈判，履行司法协助条约中指定的中央机关有关职责；指导司法行政系统的对外交流与合作，组织参与联合国预防犯罪组织和刑事司法领域的交流活动，承办涉港澳台的司法行政事务；负责司法行政系统枪支、弹药、服装和警车管理工作，指导、监督司法行政系统计划财务工作；指导、监督司法行政队伍建设和思想作风、工作作风建设，负责司法行政系统的警务管理和警务督察工作；协助省、自治区、直辖市管理司法厅（局）领导干部；承办国务院交办的其他事项。

“政务”中文顶级域主要面向中国的政务机构和其他承担行政职能的机构，对本社群成员至关重要。它是我们开展电子政务工作，向广大网民和社会公众提供在线服务，方便广大中文用户获取权威、准确、有效的政务信息和享受在线服务的重要条件。我们作为“政务”社群在中国的重要代表，已与申请人在制定此提议方面进行了密切合作，愿意通过书面方式表达对 CONAC 申请“政务”中文顶级域的全力支持。

中华人民共和国司法部办公厅支持该申请，知悉 CONAC 在申请成功后，必须与 ICANN 签定《注册管理机构协议》，按要求向 ICANN 缴纳各类费用，并遵守 ICANN 通过多方协调机制而形成的各项政策。

该申请作为基于社群的申请提交，因此我们理解其对应的《注册管理机构协议》将含有对于社群的限制性条款。如果发现 CONAC 没有遵守这些限制条款，我们可采用“注册限

制争议解决程序”等方式予以追索。

中华人民共和国司法部办公厅全力支持 CONAC 申请 “.政务” 中文顶级域达到成功，因为我们相信他们能够：

凭借其先进的技术和成熟的管理经验，全面有效地行使
“.政务” 中文顶级域注册管理机构的各项职能；

通过推广和发展中文域名，帮助政务类机构在互联网空间内为占世界人口五分之一的汉语使用者提供有效、便捷、可及和安全的公共服务；

通过推广和发展中文域名，缩小数字鸿沟，加速电子政务在全球，特别是在中国的发展；

有效地管理 “.政务” 域名的名字空间，最大程度上防止域名的滥用，切实保障本社群的利益。

此外，CONAC 与中国政务机构社群有着十分广泛和密切的联系，它是获得中华人民共和国工业和信息化部授权，负责 “.政务.cn” 域名注册管理的非营利性机构。

我们认为，CONAC 是代表本社群申请 “.政务” 中文顶级域最合适的机构，也会为 “政务” 社群在互联网的发展发挥重要和积极的作用。

中华人民共和国司法部办公厅知悉申请评估组的任务之一是对此文件的真实性进行尽职调查。如在此过程中需要其他信息，请与我们联系。

联系人：吴键

电话：+86-10-65152517

传真：+86-10-65153535

电子邮箱: edeumon@163.com

通信地址: 北京市朝阳区朝阳门南大街 6 号

中华人民共和国司法部办公厅 (盖章)

2011 年 12 月 19 日



中华人民共和国司法部

ICANN

Suite 330,4676 Admiralty Way
Marina del Rey,CA 90292

Attention:New gTLD Evaluation Process

Subject:Letter for support for “政务”(government affairs)

This letter is to confirm that **Ministry of Justice,P.R.C** fully supports the application for “政务” submitted to ICANN by China Organizational Name Administration Center(CONAC)in the New gTLD Program.The main functions and responsibilities of **Ministry of Justice,P.R.C** are

- 1.Elaborating and making guidelines, policies, laws and regulations concerning the justice administration in China; working out medium and long-term plans and annual priorities in justice administration and supervising their implementations;
- 2.Directing and supervising the execution of criminal punishment and the reform of offenders; directing prison management;
- 3.Directing and supervising the work of re-education-through-labour;
- 4.Making plans for legal publicity and dissemination of common legal knowledge and organizing their implementation; directing works of governance based on law in all local areas and various industries and foreign legal publicity.
- 5.Directing and supervising the practice of lawyers and legal advisers, and the work of legal aid, institutions of public notarization and their relevant operations; entrusting lawyers and notaries of the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macao; directing the judicial forensic services for the society.
- 6.Directing local authorities of justice administration to manage the work of people's mediation, justice administration assistants, grass-root justice administration offices and grass-root legal services.
- 7.Organizing the unified national judicial examination for those wishing to get qualifications of assistant judges, prosecutors and lawyers in accordance with the Judges' Law, the Prosecutors' Law and Lawyers' Law of the People's Republic of China.
- 8.Participating in the drafting of relevant national laws with the entrustment of the National People's Congress and the State Council;

participating in the formulation of regulations relating to the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macao and the Region of Taiwan; dealing with legal affairs concerning the above mentioned areas; organizing studies of issues of human rights in the judicial field; directing legal education and researches of legal theories.

9.Participating in negotiations and drafting of treaties on international judicial assistance, and implementing the treaties as the central authority; conducting exchanges with corresponding UN bodies engaged in crime prevention and criminal justice; organizing and participating in international seminars and exchanges relating to human rights issues; conducting inter-governmental legal exchanges and cooperation; directing the work concerning foreign affairs of the justice administration.

10.Directing and administering the planning of financial affairs as well as guns, ammunitions, uniforms, vehicles and other materials and equipment of the justice administration system of the country.

11.Directing the personnel training and development of the justice administration system; managing the personnel affairs in the Ministry itself and its directly affiliated institutions; directing and regulating policing affairs and evaluation and conferment of police ranks within the justice administration system; assisting provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government to manage senior officials of local departments (bureaus) of justice.

12.Dealing with other affairs entrusted by the State Council.

“政务”TLD mainly serves government entities and other organizations that perform administrative functions in China, and it is vital for the community to execute E-Government, to provide online public services, and to make official, accurate and valid administrative information available online. As one of the key representatives in the “government affairs” community in China, we have worked closely with the applicant in the development of this proposal.

Ministry of Justice, P.R.C supports this application, and in doing so, understands that in the event that the application is successful, CONAC will be required to enter into a Registry Agreement with ICANN. In doing so, they will be required to pay fees to ICANN and comply with consensus policies developed through the ICANN multi-stakeholder policy processes.

This application is being submitted as a community-based application, and as such it is understood that the Registry Agreement will reflect the community restrictions proposed in the application. In the event that we believe the registry is not complying with these restrictions, possible avenues of recourse include

the Registry Restrictions Dispute Resolution Procedure.

Ministry of Justice,P.R.C fully supports CONAC to achieve its success in delegating the TLD,for we believe they are capable of

1. operating a secure “.政务”TLD registry with advanced technology and management expertise to effectively serve the government affair community;
2. promoting Chinese domain names that will viably assist the government organs to offer accessible,secure and customized online public services to Chinese language users which dominate one fifth of the world population;
3. penetrating “.政务”TLD so as to narrow the digital divide and speeding up the development of the E-Government around the world and in China in particular;
4. managing the “.政务”name space effectively, minimizing domain name abuse and protecting the fundamental interest of the community.

Ministry of Justice,P.R.C believes that CONAC is the most proper entity in the community to apply for “.政务”TLD,and will play a key role in promoting the development of the community in cyber space.

Ministry of Justice,P.R.C understands that the Evaluation Panels engaged by ICANN will,among other things,conduct due diligence on the authenticity of this documentation.For additional information,please contact us.

Contact Person:Mr. Wujian

Tel:+86-10-65152517

FAX: +86-10-65153535

Email:edeumon@163.com

Address:No.6 Nandajie,Chaoyangmen,Chaoyang District,Beijing ,China

Thank you for the opportunity to support this application.

Yours sincerely

Signature

Ministry of Justice,P.R.C(Chop)

19th, December, 2011

