

Non-official Translation

****Please note that the original and effective version is in Chinese. This English version is only for reference. To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation, please refer to the original texts and explanatory note made by MIIT.**

中华人民共和国工业和信息化部令
第 43 号

《互联网域名管理办法》已经 2017 年 8 月 16 日工业和信息化部第 32 次部务会议审议通过，现予公布，自 2017 年 11 月 1 日起施行。原信息产业部 2004 年 11 月 5 日公布的《中国互联网络域名管理办法》（原信息产业部令第 30 号）同时废止。

部长 苗圩
2017 年 8 月 24 日

Directive of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology

of the People 's Republic of China

No. 43

The Regulation on Internet Domain Names has been reviewed and approved at the 32nd ministerial session of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology(MIIT) on August 16, 2017 and are hereby promulgated and shall be effective on November 1, 2017. The Regulation on China's Internet Domain Names (Directive of the former Ministry of Information Industry No. 30) promulgated by the former Ministry of Information Industry on November 5, 2004 will at the same time be abolished.

Miao Wei
Minister
August 24, 2017

互联网域名管理办法

Regulation on Internet Domain Names

第一章 总则

Chapter I General Provisions

第一条 为了规范互联网域名服务，保护用户合法权益，保障互联网域名系统安全、可靠运行，推动中文域名和国家顶级域名发展和应用，促进中国互联网健康发展，根据《中华人民共和国行政许可法》《国务院对确需保留的行政审批项目设定行政许可的决定》等规定，参照国际上互联网域名管理准则，制定本办法。

Article 1 For the purpose of regulating Internet domain name services, protecting users' legal rights and interests, ensuring secure and stable operation of the Internet domain name system, promoting the development and application of domain names and top-level domain names in Chinese characters and the healthy development of the Internet in the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "PRC"), Regulation on Internet Domain Names (hereinafter referred to as the "Regulation") formulated in accordance with the "Law of the PRC on the Administrative Licensing", "Decisions of the State Council on Establishing Administrative Licensing for the Administrative Approval Items Necessary to Be Retained" and the relevant rules and regulations, taking into account other international norms for the regulation of Internet domain names.

第二条 在中华人民共和国境内从事互联网域名服务及其运行维护、监督管理等相关活动，应当遵守本办法。

本办法所称互联网域名服务（以下简称域名服务），是指从事域名根服务器运行和管理、顶级域名运行和管理、域名注册、域名解析等活动。

Article 2 The Regulation shall govern the undertaking, operation and maintenance and supervision and administration of domain name services and relevant activities within the territory of the PRC.

The Internet domain name services (hereinafter referred to as "domain name services") refer to the activities of operating and administering domain name root

servers, operating and managing top level domain names, domain name registration and domain name resolution, etc.

第三条 工业和信息化部对全国的域名服务实施监督管理，主要职责是：

- (一) 制定互联网域名管理规章及政策；
- (二) 制定中国互联网域名体系、域名资源发展规划；
- (三) 管理境内的域名根服务器运行机构和域名注册管理机构；
- (四) 负责域名体系的网络与信息安全管理；
- (五) 依法保护用户个人信息和合法权益；
- (六) 负责与域名有关的国际协调；
- (七) 管理境内的域名解析服务；
- (八) 管理其他与域名服务相关的活动。

Article 3 The MIIT is responsible for the nationwide supervision and administration of domain name services. Its key functions and responsibilities are as follows:

1. Formulating regulations and policies for Internet domain names;
2. Formulating the structure and composition of Internet domain names and development plans for the domain name resources in China;
3. Regulating the root server operators and domain name registries within the territory of the PRC;
4. Responsible for the administration of the network and information security of the domain name system;
5. Protecting personal information and legal rights and interests of users in accordance with relevant laws and regulations;
6. Responsible for the international coordination concerning domain names;
7. Regulating domain name resolution services within the territory of the PRC;
8. Regulating other activities in connection with domain name services.

第四条 各省、自治区、直辖市通信管理局对本行政区域内的域名服务实施监督管理，主要职责是：

- (一) 贯彻执行域名管理法律、行政法规、规章和政策；
- (二) 管理本行政区域内的域名注册服务机构；

- (三) 协助工业和信息化部对本行政区域内的域名根服务器运行机构和域名注册管理机构进行管理;
- (四) 负责本行政区域内域名系统的网络与信息安全管理;
- (五) 依法保护用户个人信息和合法权益;
- (六) 管理本行政区域内的域名解析服务;
- (七) 管理本行政区域内其他与域名服务相关的活动。

Article 4 The Communication Administration Bureaus of respective provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities (hereinafter referred to as the “CAB”) shall be responsible for regulation of domain name services within their respective administrative areas, mainly including:

1. Carrying out and implementing laws, administrative regulations, rules and policies concerning the regulation of domain names;
2. Regulating domain name registrars (hereinafter referred to as “registrars”) within their respective administrative areas;
3. Providing assistance to the MIIT in regulating the root server operators and domain name registries within their respective administrative areas;
4. Responsible for the administration of the network and information security of the domain name system within their respective administrative areas;
5. Protecting personal information and legitimate rights and interests of users in accordance with relevant laws and regulations;
6. Regulating domain name resolution services within their respective administrative areas;
7. Regulating other activities in connection with domain name services within their respective administrative areas.

第五条 中国互联网域名体系由工业和信息化部予以公告。根据域名发展的实际情况，工业和信息化部可以对中国互联网域名体系进行调整。

Article 5 The structure and composition of Internet domain names of China shall be promulgated by the MIIT. The MIIT may adjust the Internet domain name structure and composition according to the reality of the development of domain names.

第六条 “.CN”和“.中国”是中国的国家顶级域名。

中文域名是中国互联网域名体系的重要组成部分。国家鼓励和支持中文域名系统的技术研究和推广应用。

Article 6 ".CN" and ".中国" (".China" in Chinese) are the country code top-level domains of China.

The Chinese internationalized domain names (Chinese IDNs) are an integral part of the Internet domain name structure and composition of China. The State encourages and supports technical research and promotion of application of the Chinese IDN system.

第七条 提供域名服务，应当遵守国家相关法律法规，符合相关技术规范 and 标准。

Article 7 Relevant laws, regulations, technical specifications and standards shall be complied with when providing domain name services.

第八条 任何组织和个人不得妨碍互联网域名系统的安全和稳定运行。

Article 8 No organization or individual may obstruct the secure and stable operation of the Internet domain name system.

第二章 域名管理

Chapter II Regulation on Domain Names

第九条 在境内设立域名根服务器及域名根服务器运行机构、域名注册管理机构 and 域名注册服务机构的，应当依据本办法取得工业和信息化部或者省、自治区、直辖市通信管理局（以下统称电信管理机构）的相应许可。

Article 9 Relevant licenses shall be obtained from the MIIT or the CAB (hereinafter referred to as the Telecommunications Administration Authority or "TAA") for establishment of any root server, root server operator, domain name registry or registrar within the territory of the PRC.

第十条 申请设立域名根服务器及域名根服务器运行机构的，应当具备以下条件：

（一）域名根服务器设置在境内，并且符合互联网发展相关规划及域名系统安全稳定运行要求；

（二）是依法设立的法人，该法人及其主要出资者、主要经营管理人员具有良好的信用记录；

(三) 具有保障域名根服务器安全可靠运行的场地、资金、环境、专业人员和
技术能力以及符合电信管理机构要求的信息管理系统;

(四) 具有健全的网络与信息安全保障措施, 包括管理人员、网络与信息安
全管理制度、应急处置预案和相关技术、管理措施等;

(五) 具有用户个人信息保护能力、提供长期服务的能力及健全的服务退出
机制;

(六) 法律、行政法规规定的其他条件。

Article 10 The following conditions shall be met when applying for the
establishment of any root server and the root server operator:

1. The root server shall be located within the territory of the PRC and meet the
requirements of relevant Internet development plans and the requirements for secure
and stable operation of the domain name system;

2. The applicant shall be a lawfully established legal person, and the legal person,
main investors and main operation and management personnel shall have good credit
records;

3. The applicant shall have the place, funds, environment, professionals, and
technical capabilities required to ensure the secure and reliable operation of the root
server and the information management system conforming to the requirements of the
TAA;

4. The applicant shall have sound safeguard measures for network and
information security, including management personnel, network and information
security management mechanism, emergency plans and relevant technologies and
management measures required;

5. The applicant shall be able to protect the personal information of users and
provide long-term services and shall have a sound mechanism for withdrawal from
domain name services;

6. Other conditions required by laws and administrative regulations.

第十一条 申请设立域名注册管理机构的, 应当具备以下条件:

(一) 域名管理系统设置在境内, 并且持有的顶级域名符合相关法律法规及
域名系统安全稳定运行要求;

(二) 是依法设立的法人, 该法人及其主要出资者、主要经营管理人员具有
良好的信用记录;

(三) 具有完善的业务发展计划和技术方案以及与从事顶级域名运行管理相适应的场地、资金、专业人员以及符合电信管理机构要求的信息管理系统;

(四) 具有健全的网络与信息安全保障措施,包括管理人员、网络与信息安全管理制度、应急处置预案和相关技术、管理措施等;

(五) 具有进行真实身份信息核验和用户个人信息保护的能力、提供长期服务的能力及健全的服务退出机制;

(六) 具有健全的域名注册服务管理制度和对域名注册服务机构的监督机制;

(七) 法律、行政法规规定的其他条件。

Article 11 The following conditions shall be met when applying for establishing a registry:

1. The domain name management system shall be located within the territory of the PRC and the top-level domain held shall meet the requirements of relevant laws and regulations and the requirements for secure and stable operation of the domain name system;

2. The applicant shall be a lawfully established legal person, and the legal person and its main investors and key management personnel shall have good credit records;

3. The applicant shall have complete business development plans and technical schemes, and the place, funds and professionals required for operating and managing the top-level domain and the information management system conforming to the requirements of the TAA;

4. The applicant shall have sound safeguard measures for network and information security, including management personnel, network and information security management mechanism, emergency plans and relevant technologies and management measures required;

5. The applicant shall be able to verify identity information, protect the personal information of users and provide long-term services and shall have a sound mechanism for withdrawal from registry services;

6. The applicant shall have sound mechanisms for domain name registration service management and for registrars supervision;

7. Other conditions required by laws and administrative regulations.

第十二条 申请设立域名注册服务机构的，应当具备以下条件：

- （一）在境内设置域名注册服务系统、注册数据库和相应的域名解析系统；
- （二）是依法设立的法人，该法人及其主要出资者、主要经营管理人员具有良好的信用记录；
- （三）具有与从事域名注册服务相适应的场地、资金和专业人员以及符合电信管理机构要求的信息管理系统；
- （四）具有进行真实身份信息核验和用户个人信息保护的能力、提供长期服务的能力及健全的服务退出机制；
- （五）具有健全的域名注册服务管理制度和对域名注册代理机构的监督机制；
- （六）具有健全的网络与信息安全保障措施，包括管理人员、网络与信息安全管理、应急处置预案和相关技术、管理措施等；
- （七）法律、行政法规规定的其他条件。

Article 12 The following conditions shall be met when applying for establishing a registrar:

1. The applicant shall set up the domain name registration service system, registration database and corresponding domain name resolution system within the territory of the PRC;

2. The applicant shall be a lawfully established legal person, and the legal person and its main investors, main operation and key management personnel shall have good credit records;

3. The applicant shall have the place, funds and professionals required to carry out domain name registration services and the information management system conforming to the requirements of the TAA;

4. The applicant shall be able to verify identity information, protect the personal information of users and provide long-term services and shall have a sound mechanism for withdrawal from registrar services;

5. The applicant shall have sound mechanisms for domain name registration service management and resellers supervision;

6. The applicant shall have sound safeguard measures for network and information security, including management personnel, network and information

security management mechanism, emergency plans and relevant technologies and management measures required;

7. Other conditions required by laws and administrative regulations.

第十三条 申请设立域名根服务器及域名根服务器运行机构、域名注册管理机构的，应当向工业和信息化部提交申请材料。申请设立域名注册服务机构的，应当向住所地省、自治区、直辖市通信管理局提交申请材料。

申请材料应当包括：

- (一) 申请单位的基本情况及其法定代表人签署的依法诚信经营承诺书；
- (二) 对域名服务实施有效管理的证明材料，包括相关系统及场所、服务能力的证明材料、管理制度、与其他机构签订的协议等；
- (三) 网络与信息安全保障制度及措施；
- (四) 证明申请单位信誉的材料。

Article 13 Application materials shall be submitted to the MIIT when applying for the establishment of any root server, root server operator, or registry. Application materials shall be submitted to the CAB directly under the Central Government where the applicant's domicile is located when applying for establishing any registrar.

The application materials shall include:

1. Basic information about the applicant and the Letter of Commitment for Honest Operation signed by the legal representative of the applicant;
2. Materials certifying the effective management of domain name services, including materials certifying the systems, places and service capabilities, management mechanism, and agreements signed with other organizations;
3. Mechanisms and measures for safeguarding network and information security;
4. Materials proving the credit standing of the applicant.

第十四条 申请材料齐全、符合法定形式的，电信管理机构应当向申请单位出具受理申请通知书；申请材料不齐全或者不符合法定形式的，电信管理机构应当当场或者在 5 个工作日内一次性书面告知申请单位需要补正的全部内容；不予受理的，应当出具不予受理通知书并说明理由。

Article 14 In case any application materials are complete and comply with the legal forms, the TAA shall issue a notice of accepting the application to the applicant. If the application materials are incomplete or do not comply with the legal forms, the

applicant shall be notified in written form for once on the spot or within five working days of all the contents that shall be made up and adjusted. If the application is not accepted, the applicant shall be issued the notice of not acceptance and the reasons shall be explained.

第十五条 电信管理机构应当自受理之日起 20 个工作日内完成审查，作出予以许可或者不予许可的决定。20 个工作日内不能作出决定的，经电信管理机构负责人批准，可以延长 10 个工作日，并将延长期限的理由告知申请单位。需要组织专家论证的，论证时间不计入审查期限。

予以许可的，应当颁发相应的许可文件；不予许可的，应当书面通知申请单位并说明理由。

Article 15 The TAA shall complete the review within 20 working days from the date of acceptance and make the decision to grant the license or otherwise. If the decision cannot be made within 20 working days, the time limit may be extended for extra ten working days upon the approval of the person-in-charge of the TAA, and the applicant shall be notified of the reasons for extension. In case the expert evaluation is required, the period of evaluation shall not be included in the period of review.

If it is decided to grant the license, relevant license shall be issued; if it is decided not to grant the license, the applicant shall be informed in written form of the decision and the reasons.

第十六条 域名根服务器运行机构、域名注册管理机构和域名注册服务机构的许可有效期为 5 年。

Article 16 The validity period of the license for a root server operator, a registry and a registrar shall be 5 years.

第十七条 域名根服务器运行机构、域名注册管理机构和域名注册服务机构的名称、住所、法定代表人等信息发生变更的，应当自变更之日起 20 日内向原发证机关办理变更手续。

Article 17 In case of any alteration to information such as the name, domicile, legal representative of a root server operator, a registry or a registrar, such alteration shall be reported to the original licensing authority for handling the change within 20 days from the day of change.

第十八条在许可有效期内，域名根服务器运行机构、域名注册管理机构、域名注册服务机构拟终止相关服务的，应当提前 30 日书面通知用户，提出可行的善后处理方案，并向原发证机关提交书面申请。

原发证机关收到申请后，应当向社会公示 30 日。公示期结束 60 日内，原发证机关应当完成审查并做出决定。

Article 18 During the validity period of the license, if a root server operator, a registry or a registrar intends to terminate its services, the organization shall inform users in written form 30 days in advance and propose feasible solutions to handle the aftermath, and submit a written application to the original licensing authority.

The original licensing authority shall issue a notice to the public for 30 days after receiving the application. Within 60 days upon the expiration of the public notice period, the original licensing authority shall complete the review and make a determination.

第十九条 许可有效期届满需要继续从事域名服务的，应当提前 90 日向原发证机关申请延续；不再继续从事域名服务的，应当提前 90 日向原发证机关报告并做好善后工作。

Article 19 In case an entity would like to continue the domain name services after the expiration of the license, the entity shall submit an application to the original licensing authority 90 days in advance for renewal; if an entity decides not to continue its domain name services, the entity shall notify the original licensing authority 90 days in advance and properly handle the aftermath.

第二十条 域名注册服务机构委托域名注册代理机构开展市场销售等工作的，应当对域名注册代理机构的工作进行监督和管理。

域名注册代理机构受委托开展市场销售等工作的过程中，应当主动表明代理关系，并在域名注册服务合同中明示相关域名注册服务机构名称及代理关系。

Article 20 In case a registrar authorizes resellers to develop marketing and sales activities, the registrar shall supervise and manage the activities of such resellers.

A domain name reseller shall clarify its reseller relations when performing marketing and sales activities and specify the name of the registrar(s) and the reseller relationship(s) in domain name registration service contracts.

第二十一条 域名注册管理机构、域名注册服务机构应当在境内设立相应的应急备份系统并定期备份域名注册数据。

Article 21 Domain name registries and registrars shall set up corresponding emergency backup systems within the territory of the PRC and back up domain name registration data regularly.

第二十二条 域名根服务器运行机构、域名注册管理机构、域名注册服务机构应当在其网站首页和经营场所显著位置标明其许可相关信息。域名注册管理机构还应当标明与其合作的域名注册服务机构名单。

域名注册代理机构应当在其网站首页和经营场所显著位置标明其代理的域名注册服务机构名称。

Article 22 Root server operators, registries and registrars shall conspicuously display their license-related information on the homepage of their websites and at their principal places of business operation. A registry shall also publish a list of its cooperating registrars.

Domain name resellers shall conspicuously display the name of the registrar(s) with which they have reseller relationship(s) on the homepage of their websites and at their principal places of business operation.

第三章 域名服务

Chapter III Domain Name Services

第二十三条 域名根服务器运行机构、域名注册管理机构和域名注册服务机构应当向用户提供安全、方便、稳定的服务。

Article 23 Root server operators, domain name registries and registrars shall provide secure, convenient and stable services to users.

第二十四条 域名注册管理机构应当根据本办法制定域名注册实施细则并向社会公开。

Article 24 A registry shall, based on the Regulation, formulate detailed implementation rules for domain name registration and make such rules available to the public.

第二十五条 域名注册管理机构应当通过电信管理机构许可的域名注册服务机构开展域名注册服务。

域名注册服务机构应当按照电信管理机构许可的域名注册服务项目提供服务，不得为未经电信管理机构许可的域名注册管理机构提供域名注册服务。

Article 25 A registry shall provide domain name registration services through registrars licensed by the TAA.

A registrar shall provide domain name registration services as licensed by the TAA, and shall not provide domain name registration services for a registry not licensed by the TAA.

第二十六条 域名注册服务原则上实行“先申请先注册”，相应域名注册实施细则另有规定的，从其规定。

Article 26 The principle of "first come, first serve" shall be followed for the domain name registration service, unless otherwise specified in the corresponding rules specific for domain name registration.

第二十七条 为维护国家利益和社会公众利益，域名注册管理机构应当建立域名注册保留字制度。

Article 27 Registries shall establish a reserved words policy for the purpose of protecting national interests and public interests.

第二十八条 任何组织或者个人注册、使用的域名中，不得含有下列内容：

- (一) 反对宪法所确定的基本原则的；
- (二) 危害国家安全，泄露国家秘密，颠覆国家政权，破坏国家统一的；
- (三) 损害国家荣誉和利益的；
- (四) 煽动民族仇恨、民族歧视，破坏民族团结的；
- (五) 破坏国家宗教政策，宣扬邪教和封建迷信的；
- (六) 散布谣言，扰乱社会秩序，破坏社会稳定的；
- (七) 散布淫秽、色情、赌博、暴力、凶杀、恐怖或者教唆犯罪的；
- (八) 侮辱或者诽谤他人，侵害他人合法权益的；
- (九) 含有法律、行政法规禁止的其他内容的。

域名注册管理机构、域名注册服务机构不得为含有前款所列内容的域名提供服务。

Article 28 A domain name that contains any of the following shall not be registered or used by any organization or individual:

1. Those that are against the basic principles as determined in the Constitution;
2. Those that jeopardize national security, leak state secrets, intend to subvert the regime, or disrupt state integrity;
3. Those that harm national honor and national interests;

4. Those that instigate hostility or discrimination among different nationalities, or disrupt the national solidarity;

5. Those that violate the State religion policies or propagate cult and feudal superstition;

6. Those that spread rumors, disturb public order or disrupt social stability;

7. Those that spread obscenity, pornography, gambling, violence, homicide, terror or instigate crimes;

8. Those that insult or libel others and infringe other people's legal rights and interests; or

9. Other contents prohibited by laws and administrative regulations.

A registry or registrar shall not provide services for a domain name containing the contents listed in the above-mentioned clause.

第二十九条 域名注册服务机构不得采用欺诈、胁迫等不正当手段要求他人注册域名。

Article 29 No registrar may require others to register any domain name by improper means such as fraud or duress.

第三十条 域名注册服务机构提供域名注册服务，应当要求域名注册申请者提供域名持有者真实、准确、完整的身份信息等信息。

域名注册管理机构和域名注册服务机构应当对域名注册信息的真实性、完整性进行核验。

域名注册申请者提供的域名注册信息不准确、不完整的，域名注册服务机构应当要求其予以补正。申请者不补正或者提供不真实的域名注册信息的，域名注册服务机构不得为其提供域名注册服务。

Article 30 A registrar shall require the domain name applicant to provide authentic, accurate and complete identity information of the domain name holder when providing registration service.

A registry and registrar shall verify the authenticity and completeness of the domain name registration information.

If the information on the registration of the domain name submitted by the domain name applicant is inaccurate or incomplete, a registrar shall ask the applicant to correct and complete the information. If the applicant refuses to correct or complete or submits unauthentic information on the domain name registration, a registrar shall not provide domain name registration services for the applicant.

第三十一条 域名注册服务机构应当公布域名注册服务的内容、时限、费用，保证服务质量，提供域名注册信息的公共查询服务。

Article 31 A registrar shall publicize the contents, time limit and fees for domain name registration service, ensure the quality of domain name registration service and provide public inquiry services for domain name registration information.

第三十二条 域名注册管理机构、域名注册服务机构应当依法存储、保护用户个人信息。未经用户同意不得将用户个人信息提供给他人，但法律、行政法规另有规定的除外。

Article 32 Any registry or registrar shall store and protect the personal information of users in according with relevant laws and regulations. Unless otherwise specified by laws and administration regulations, any registry or registrar shall not disclose personal information of users to others without the users' consent.

第三十三条 域名持有者的联系方式等信息发生变更的，应当在变更后 30 日内向域名注册服务机构办理域名注册信息变更手续。

域名持有者将域名转让给他人的，受让人应当遵守域名注册的相关要求。

Article 33 If there is any alteration of the registration information of a domain name such as contact information, the holder of the domain name shall file an application to the registrar for the alteration of the registration information within 30 days after such alteration.

If the holder of a domain name transfers the domain name to others, the transferee shall comply with the relevant requirements on the domain name registration.

第三十四条 域名持有者有权选择、变更域名注册服务机构。变更域名注册服务机构的，原域名注册服务机构应当配合域名持有者转移其域名注册相关信息。

无正当理由的，域名注册服务机构不得阻止域名持有者变更域名注册服务机构。

电信管理机构依法要求停止解析的域名，不得变更域名注册服务机构。

Article 34 The holder of a domain name has right to choose and change registrar. If the holder of a domain name changes the registrar, the original registrar shall cooperate with the domain name holder to transfer the relevant registration information.

A registrar shall not obstruct any domain name holder from changing the registrar without justifiable reasons.

The registrar of a domain name shall not be changed in case of the domain name is, required by the TAA in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, not to be resolved.

第三十五条 域名注册管理机构和域名注册服务机构应当设立投诉受理机制，并在其网站首页和经营场所显著位置公布投诉受理方式。域名注册管理机构和域名注册服务机构应当及时处理投诉；不能及时处理的，应当说明理由和处理时限。

Article 35 Registry and registrar shall set up mechanisms for complaint acceptance, and publicize acceptance methods on the homepage of their websites and at notable place of their operation sites.

Registry and registrar shall handle complaints in a timely manner. In case complaints fail to be timely handled, reasons and handling time limit shall be explained.

第三十六条 提供域名解析服务，应当遵守有关法律、法规、标准，具备相应的技术、服务和网络与信息安全保障能力，落实网络与信息安全保障措施，依法记录并留存域名解析日志、维护日志和变更记录，保障解析服务质量和解析系统安全。涉及经营电信业务的，应当依法取得电信业务经营许可。

Article 36 Domain name resolution service providers shall comply with the requirements of laws, regulations and standards, have the required technical and service abilities and capability to safeguard the network and information security, implement measures for safeguarding the network and information security, record and store domain name resolution logs, maintenance logs and change records in accordance with laws and regulations and safeguard the quality of resolution services and the security of the resolution system. Telecommunications Services licenses are

required if the domain name resolution service is related to Telecommunications Services.

第三十七条 提供域名解析服务，不得擅自篡改解析信息。
任何组织或者个人不得恶意将域名解析指向他人的 IP 地址。

Article 37 When providing domain name resolution services, providers shall not change resolution information without authorization.

Any organizations or individuals shall not maliciously resolve the domain name to others' IP addresses.

第三十八条 提供域名解析服务，不得为含有本办法第二十八条第一款所列内容的域名提供域名跳转。

Article 38 Domain name resolution service providers shall not provide redirection for domain names containing the contents listed in Article 28.

第三十九条 从事互联网信息服务的，其使用域名应当符合法律法规和电信管理机构的有关规定，不得将域名用于实施违法行为。

Article 39 The domain name used by the internet information service providers shall comply with laws, regulations and related provisions set forth by telecommunication authorities, and shall not use the domain names to commit illegal activities.

第四十条 域名注册管理机构、域名注册服务机构应当配合国家有关部门依法开展的检查工作，并按照电信管理机构的要求对存在违法行为的域名采取停止解析等处置措施。

域名注册管理机构、域名注册服务机构发现其提供服务的域名发布、传输法律和行政法规禁止发布或者传输的信息的，应当立即采取消除、停止解析等处置措施，防止信息扩散，保存有关记录，并向有关部门报告。

Article 40 Domain name registries and registrars shall cooperate with the relevant authorities to carry out relevant inspection and examination work, and disposing measures such as stop resolving of the domain names having illegal acts in accordance with the requirements of TAA.

When domain name registries or registrars finds that their serviced domain names are publishing and exchanging the information prohibited in accordance with laws and regulations, they shall take prompt disposing measures such as deleting and stopping resolution to prevent such information from distribution and keep related records and report to related authorities.

第四十一条 域名根服务器运行机构、域名注册管理机构和域名注册服务机构应当遵守国家相关法律、法规和标准，落实网络与信息安全保障措施，配置必要的网络通信应急设备，建立健全网络与信息安全管理技术手段和应急制度。域名系统出现网络与信息安全事故时，应当在 24 小时内向电信管理机构报告。

因国家安全和处置紧急事件的需要，域名根服务器运行机构、域名注册管理机构和域名注册服务机构应当服从电信管理机构的统一指挥与协调，遵守电信管理机构的管理要求。

Article 41 Root server operators, domain name registries and registrars shall comply with laws, regulations, technical specifications and standards of China, implement the measures for safeguarding network and information security, configure necessary emergency network communication devices, and set up sound network and information security monitoring mechanisms and emergency response mechanisms. Whenever a network and information security incident occurs in the domain name system, such incident shall be reported to the TAA within 24 hours.

Root server operators, domain name registries and registrars shall submit themselves to the unified command and coordination of the TAA for the need of national security and handling of emergencies, and comply with and implement the administrative requirements of the TAA.

第四十二条 任何组织或者个人认为他人注册或者使用的域名侵害其合法权益的，可以向域名争议解决机构申请裁决或者依法向人民法院提起诉讼。

Article 42 Any organizations or individuals can request an arbitration with domain name dispute resolution institution or file a lawsuit with the People's Court when they holds that the domain name registered or used by others infringes their legal rights and interests.

第四十三条 已注册的域名有下列情形之一的，域名注册服务机构应当予以注销，并通知域名持有者：

- (一) 域名持有者申请注销域名的；
- (二) 域名持有者提交虚假域名注册信息的；
- (三) 依据人民法院的判决、域名争议解决机构的裁决，应当注销的；
- (四) 法律、行政法规规定予以注销的其他情形。

Article 43 If any of the following circumstances occurs unto a registered domain name, the original registrar shall deregister it and notify the holder of the domain name:

1. The domain name holder applies for canceling the registration of the domain name;
2. The information on the registration of the domain name submitted by the domain name holder is unauthentic;
3. The registration of the domain name shall be canceled in accordance with the judgment of the people's court, or the arbitrament of the domain name dispute resolution service provider; or
4. Other conditions specified by laws and administrative regulations for the cancellation of the registration of a domain name.

第四章 监督检查

Chapter IV Supervision and Inspection

第四十四条 电信管理机构应当加强对域名服务的监督检查。域名根服务器运行机构、域名注册管理机构、域名注册服务机构应当接受、配合电信管理机构的监督检查。

鼓励域名服务行业自律管理，鼓励公众监督域名服务。

Article 44 The TAA shall strengthen the supervision and inspection over domain name services. Root server operators, domain name registries and registrars shall accept and cooperate with the TAA for the supervision and examination.

The MIIT encourages the self-discipline management of the domain name service industry and encourages the public to scrutinize the domain name services.

第四十五条 域名根服务器运行机构、域名注册管理机构、域名注册服务机构应当按照电信管理机构的要求，定期报送业务开展情况、安全运行情况、网络与信息安全责任落实情况、投诉和争议处理情况等信息。

Article 45 Root server operators, domain name registries and registrars shall regularly report the information about service development, secure operation, implementation of network and information security responsibilities, and complaint and dispute handling as required by the TAA.

第四十六条 电信管理机构实施监督检查时，应当对域名根服务器运行机构、域名注册管理机构和域名注册服务机构报送的材料进行审核，并对其执行法律法规和电信管理机构有关规定的情况进行检查。

电信管理机构可以委托第三方专业机构开展有关监督检查活动。

Article 46 When performing supervision and inspection, the TAA shall review the materials submitted by root server operators, domain name registries and registrars in an all-round way and perform examination on the operation body, operation activities and service quality, network and information security, and implementation of the requirements of the TAA.

The TAA may authorize a third party to perform the supervision and inspection activities.

第四十七条 电信管理机构应当建立域名根服务器运行机构、域名注册管理机构和域名注册服务机构的信用记录制度，将其违反本办法并受到行政处罚的行为记入信用档案。

Article 47 The TAA shall set up a credit record system for root server operators, domain name registries and registrars and record their behaviors that violate the Regulation and the penalties they receive into the credit records.

第四十八条 电信管理机构开展监督检查，不得妨碍域名根服务器运行机构、域名注册管理机构和域名注册服务机构正常的经营和服务活动，不得收取任何费用，不得泄露所知悉的域名注册信息。

Article 48 When performing supervision and inspection, the TAA shall not obstruct the normal operation and service activities of root server operators, domain name registries and registrars, perform any charges, or disclose any domain name registration information obtained without permission.

第五章 罚则

Chapter V Penalties

第四十九条 违反本办法第九条规定，未经许可擅自设立域名根服务器及域名根服务器运行机构、域名注册管理机构、域名注册服务机构的，电信管理机构应当根据《中华人民共和国行政许可法》第八十一条的规定，采取措施予以制止，并视情节轻重，予以警告或者处一万元以上三万元以下罚款。

Article 49 In case anyone violates the provisions of Article 9 of the Regulation and establishes any root server or the operator without administrative license or establishes any registry or registrar without permission, the TAA shall take measures to prevent it from carrying out such activities in accordance with the provisions of Article 81 of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Administrative Licensing, and give it warnings or impose a fine of more than 10,000 RMB and less than 30,000 RMB according to the actual situations.

第五十条 违反本办法规定，域名注册管理机构或者域名注册服务机构有下列行为之一的，由电信管理机构依据职权责令限期改正，并视情节轻重，处一万元以上三万元以下罚款，向社会公告：

- (一) 为未经许可的域名注册管理机构提供域名注册服务,或者通过未经许可的域名注册服务机构开展域名注册服务的；
- (二) 未按照许可的域名注册服务项目提供服务的；
- (三) 未对域名注册信息的真实性、完整性进行核验的；
- (四) 无正当理由阻止域名持有者变更域名注册服务机构的。

Article 50 If a registry or registrar violates the requirements of the Regulation and carries out any of the following, the TAA shall order it to correct within a prescribed time limit in accordance with its rights and responsibilities, impose a fine of more than 10,000 RMB and less than 30,000 RMB according to the actual situations, and publicize the violating activities and corresponding penalties to the public:

1. Providing domain name registration services to a registry that is not licensed, or providing domain name services through a registrar that is not licensed;
2. Providing services beyond the scope of domain name registration service items of the license;

3. Failing to verify the authenticity and completeness of the domain name registration information;

4. Obstructing any domain name holder from changing the registrar without justifiable reasons.

第五十一条 违反本办法规定，提供域名解析服务，有下列行为之一的，由电信管理机构责令限期改正，可以视情节轻重处一万元以上三万元以下罚款，向社会公告：

- (一) 擅自篡改域名解析信息或者恶意将域名解析指向他人 IP 地址的；
- (二) 为含有本办法第二十八条第一款所列内容的域名提供域名跳转的；
- (三) 未落实网络与信息安全保障措施的；
- (四) 未依法记录并留存域名解析日志、维护日志和变更记录的；
- (五) 未按照要求对存在违法行为的域名进行处置的。

Article 51 If anyone violates the requirements of the Regulation when providing domain name resolution services and carries out any of the following, the TAA shall order it to correct within a prescribed time limit, may impose a fine of more than 10,000 RMB and less than 30,000 RMB according to the actual situations, and publicize the violating activities and corresponding penalties to the public:

1. Tampering with the domain name resolution information or maliciously resolving a domain name into the IP address owned by others;

2. Providing domain name redirection for domain names containing the contents listed in Article 28;

3. Failing to implement the measures for safeguarding network and information security;

4. Failing to record and store domain name resolution logs, maintenance logs and change records in accordance with laws and regulations;

5. Failing to deal with domain names with violating behaviors as required.

第五十二条 违反本办法第十七条、第十八条第一款、第二十一条、第二十二条、第二十八条第二款、第二十九条、第三十一条、第三十二条、第三十五条第一款、第四十条第二款、第四十一条规定的，由电信管理机构依据职权责令限期改正，可以并处一万元以上三万元以下罚款，向社会公告。

Article 52 If anyone violates the provisions of Articles 17, 18(1), 21, 22, 28(2), 29, 31, 32, 35(1), 40(2) and 41 of the Regulation, the TAA shall order it to correct within a prescribed time limit in accordance with its rights and responsibilities, may impose a fine of more than 10,000 RMB and less than 30,000 RMB according to the actual situations, and publicize the violating activities and corresponding penalties to the public.

第五十三条 法律、行政法规对有关违法行为的处罚另有规定的，依照有关法律、行政法规的规定执行。

Article 53 In case any laws or administrative regulations have specified otherwise on the penalties to such violating activities, the provisions of such laws and administrative regulations shall be complied with.

第五十四条 任何组织或者个人违反本办法第二十八条第一款规定注册、使用域名，构成犯罪的，依法追究刑事责任；尚不构成犯罪的，由有关部门依法予以处罚。

Article 54 In case any organization or individual violates the provisions of Article 28 of the Regulation, which constitutes a crime, it shall be subject to criminal liabilities. If a crime has not been constituted, the relevant State authorities shall give it a punishment according to the provisions of laws and regulations.

第六章 附则

Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

第五十五条 本办法下列用语的含义是：

(一) 域名：指互联网上识别和定位计算机的层次结构式的字符标识，与该计算机的 IP 地址相对应。

(二) 中文域名：指含有中文文字的域名。

(三) 顶级域名：指域名体系中根节点下的第一级域的名称。

(四) 域名根服务器：指承担域名体系中根节点功能的服务器（含镜像服务器）。

(五) 域名根服务器运行机构：指依法获得许可并承担域名根服务器运行、维护和管理工作的机构。

(六) 域名注册管理机构：指依法获得许可并承担顶级域名运行和管理工作的机构。

(七) 域名注册服务机构：指依法获得许可、受理域名注册申请并完成域名在顶级域名数据库中注册的机构。

(八) 域名注册代理机构: 指受域名注册服务机构的委托, 受理域名注册申请, 间接完成域名在顶级域名数据库中注册的机构。

(九) 域名管理系统: 指域名注册管理机构在境内开展顶级域名运行和管理所需的主要信息系统, 包括注册管理系统、注册数据库、域名解析系统、域名信息查询系统、身份信息核验系统等。

(十) 域名跳转: 指对某一域名的访问跳转至该域名绑定或者指向的其他域名、IP 地址或者网络信息服务等。

Article 55 The definitions of the terms in the Regulation:

1. Domain name: shall refer to the identifier of hierarchical structure, which identifies and locates a computer on the Internet and corresponds to the Internet protocol (IP) address of that computer.

2. Chinese domain name: Chinese IDN, shall refer to the domain names containing Chinese characters.

3. Top-level domain name: shall refer to the name of the first level domain under the root node in the domain name system.

4. Root server: shall refer to the server (including the root server mirror) with the functions of root nodes in the domain name system.

5. Root server operator: shall refer to a licensed entity that operates, maintains and manages the Root server(s).

6. Registry: shall refer to a licensed entity that is responsible for operating and managing top-level domain(s).

7. Registrar: shall refer to a licensed entity that accepts the application for domain names registration, and directly completes the registration in the top-level domain name database.

8. Domain name reseller: shall refer to the entity that is entrusted by a registrar to accept the application for domain names registration, and indirectly completes the registration in the top-level domain name database.

9. Domain name management system: or registry system, referring to the major information systems needed by a registry to carry out operation and management of

top-level domain(s) within the territory of the PRC, including registration management system, registration database, domain name resolution system, domain name information inquiry system, and identity verification system, etc..

10. Domain name redirection: shall refer to redirecting the visit to a domain name to other domain names, IP addresses or network information services bound with or directed from the domain name.

第五十六条 本办法中规定的日期，除明确为工作日的以外，均为自然日。

Article 56 Unless otherwise explicitly indicated as working days, days and dates specified in the Regulation shall refer to calendar days.

第五十七条 在本办法施行前未取得相应许可开展域名服务的，应当自本办法施行之日起十二个月内，按照本办法规定办理许可手续。

在本办法施行前已取得许可的域名根服务器运行机构、域名注册管理机构和域名注册服务机构，其许可有效期适用本办法第十六条的规定，有效期自本办法施行之日起计算。

Article 57 Any entity engaged in domain name services, but has not obtained a license prior to the effective date of the Regulation (the “Effective Date”), shall apply for the required license in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation within twelve months from the Effective Date.

All root server operators, registries and registrars which have obtained a license prior to the Effective Date, the validity term of their licenses shall be governed by Article 16 of the Regulation, and shall be deemed to start from the Effective Date.

第五十八条 本办法自 2017 年 11 月 1 日起施行。2004 年 11 月 5 日公布的《中国互联网络域名管理办法》（原信息产业部令第 30 号）同时废止。本办法施行前公布的有关规定与本办法不一致的，按照本办法执行。

Article 58 The Regulation shall become effective from November 1, 2017 and supersede the Regulation on China’s Internet Domain Names (Directive of the former Ministry of Information Industry No. 30) as promulgated on November 5, 2004. If any relevant provisions promulgated before the issuance of this Regulation are inconsistent with the Regulation, this Regulation shall prevail.

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