



Israel's Domain Namespaces in 2025:

Data, Trends, and
Developments

איגוד
האינטרנט
הישראלי



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The Israel Internet Association (ISOC-IL) manages Israel's national top-level domain name (ccTLD), .il and ישראל. ISOC-IL has managed the .il ccTLD for commercial use since the early 1990s and has managed the ישראל Hebrew-language ccTLD since 2022, and is responsible for the operation of the DNS infrastructure for both of Israel's national domain extensions.



Quick Link to
Glossary of Terms

The domain name registry is a database of all existing domain names under Israel's Top Level Domains. The information stored in the registry includes various data, such as: domain registrant names, their contact information, the identity of the DNS (Domain Name System) servers that distribute the domain names, etc. Domain name registration is currently carried out by registrars operating on behalf of ISOC-IL, who interface with anyone seeking to register or renew a domain name.

Drawing on the Registry's database, ISOC-IL globally distributes information about each domain's DNS server to the global DNS system, through which internet users can reach the internet resources operating under those domain names.

In addition, the registry sets the rules and policies for registration, manages additional registry services such as the WHOIS lookup service and the IL-DRP (Dispute Resolution Service), provides access to statistical and research data about the .il and ישראל domain namespaces, accredits new registrars, and oversees their activity.

.il

289,551 Registered Domains



+1.68% (4,793 Domains) compared to previous year

ישראל

8,281 Registered Domains



-29.4% (-3,452 Domains) compared to previous year

2025 Key Trends Summary

After two difficult years marked by war in Israel, **the long-established .il domain namespace returned to growth, recording an increase in size of 1.67% in comparison with last year.**

The newer Hebrew-language domain namespace, **ישראל**, **continued its downward trend**, marking its third consecutive year of decline.

With regard to **DNSSEC** adoption, the past few years had shown steady growth; however, in the past year this trend reversed, as a significant number of domains ceased to be signed with DNSSEC following a policy change by one of the registry's accredited registrars.

Annual Key Figures

	2025 Count	Change from Previous Year	
		Percentage	Number of Domains
Registered Domains	289,551	 +1.68%	+4,793
 New Domains	43,686	 +8.45%	+3,404
 Deleted Domains	38,872	 -9.89%	-4,266
 Renewed Domains	149,488	 +1.47%	+2,164
 DNSSEC-Signed Domains	789	 -88.1%	-5,861

Distribution of Domains by Second-Level Domains (SLD)

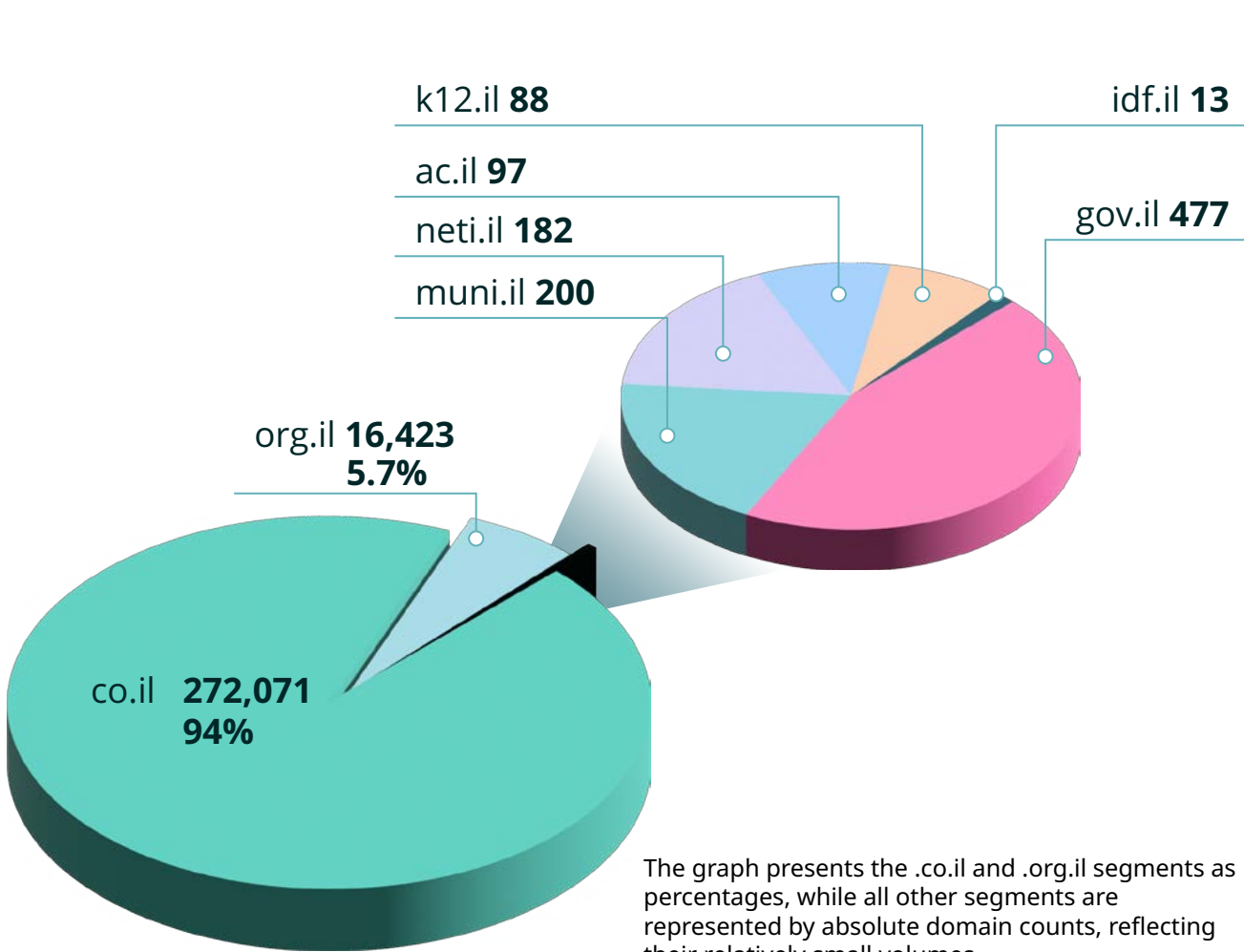
Domains under the .il extension can only be registered under one of several fixed second-level domains (SLDs). Some of these are designated for specific types of entities.

The most popular SLD is .co.il, followed by .org.il.

Any private individual or legal entity (such as a company, nonprofit organization, registered partnership, government office, etc.) from Israel or abroad are entitled to register domain names under these second-level domains.

- .co.il (.co - short for commercial)
- .org.il (.org - short for organization)
- .ac.il – for higher education academic institutions recognized by the Council for Higher Education (MALAG).
- .net.il for Internet Service Providers (ISPs) with a valid license from the Israeli Ministry of Communications, which regulates such services.
- .k12.il for kindergartens and schools, as classified by the Ministry of Education.
- .muni.il for municipal authorities and local government bodies.

The .gov.il and .idf.il are not open to the public and are reserved solely for government entities and the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), respectively.



The graph presents the .co.il and .org.il segments as percentages, while all other segments are represented by absolute domain counts, reflecting their relatively small volumes.

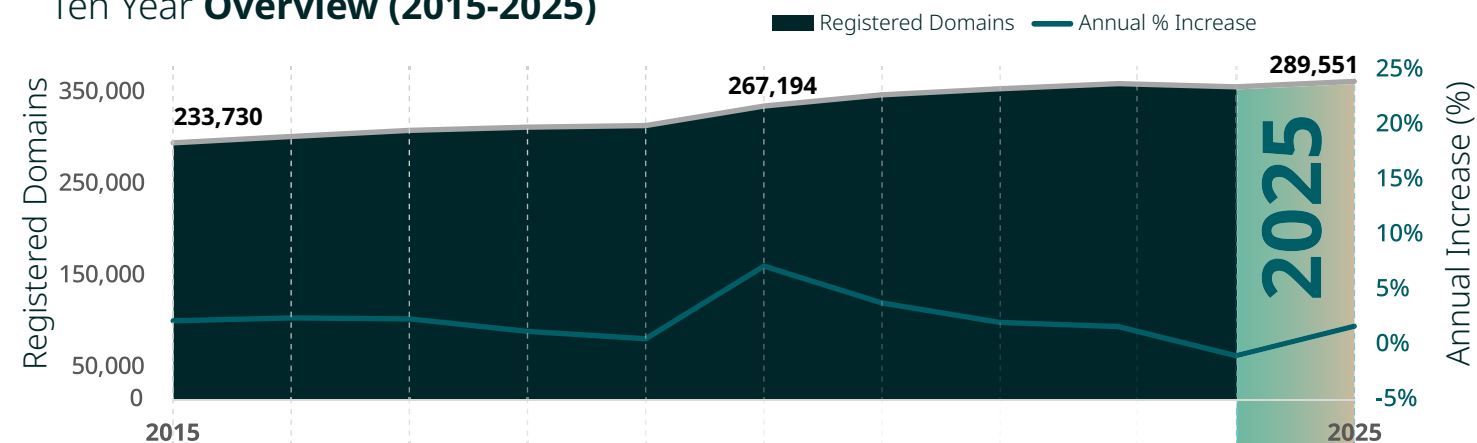
Total Registered Domains

In 2025, the .il namespace recorded a positive annual growth rate of 1.68%, marking a recovery following the contraction experienced in the previous year as a result of the prolonged war.

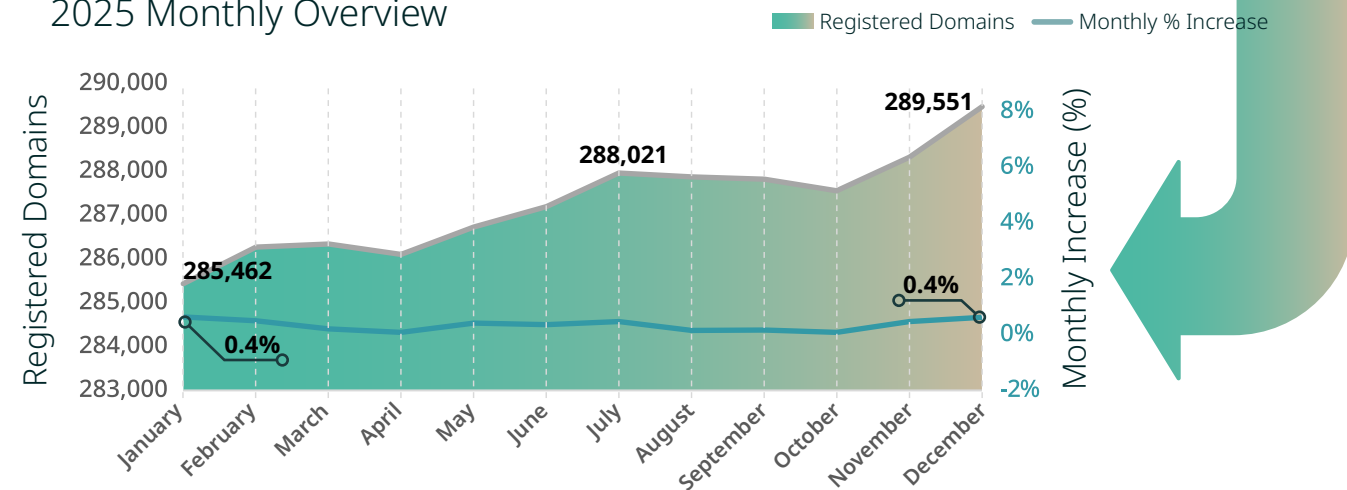
An analysis of monthly registration data indicates a consistent growth trend throughout the year. Temporary slowdowns in growth are observed during periods of reduced business activity, notably in April (Passover), August, and September-October (the High Holidays, Sukkot and Shemini Atzeret), when much of Israeli society is on holiday.



Ten Year **Overview (2015-2025)**



2025 Monthly Overview



New Domains Registered vs. Domains Deleted

In line with the overall growth of the namespace, the volume of new domain registrations in 2025 increased and was approximately 8% higher than in the previous year.

Compared to the prior year, fewer domain names expired during the year. In addition, new registrations exceeded expirations, and as a result, the demand index* of the .il namespace remained positive in 2025, standing at 1.1. This value is consistent with recent years, with the exception of the COVID-19 period, which was characterized by an unusually high volume of new registrations.

Consistent with the monthly growth pattern, the lower chart also highlights the months in which expirations slightly exceeded new registrations—April, and August through October—corresponding to the Jewish holiday periods.

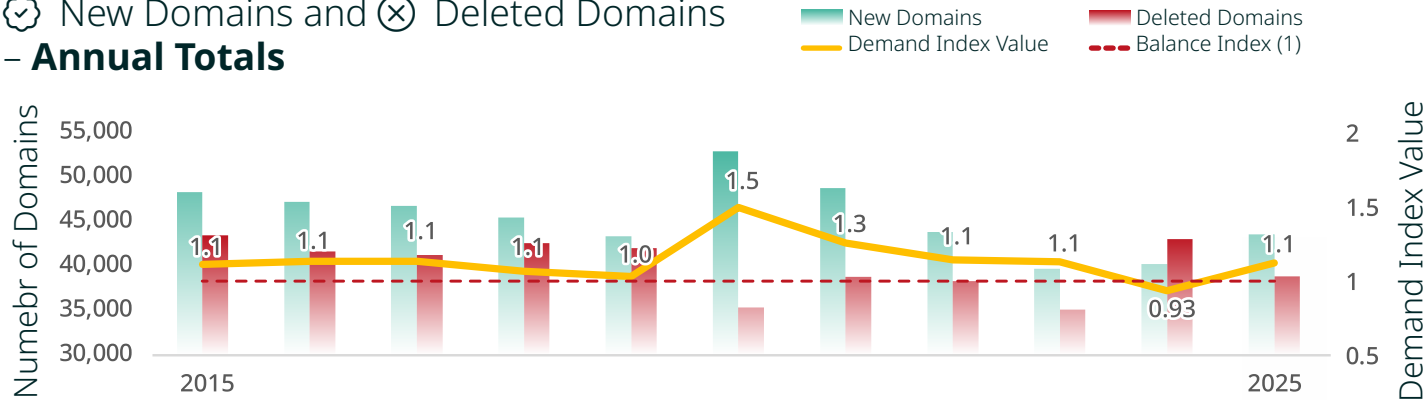


Demand Index for 2025

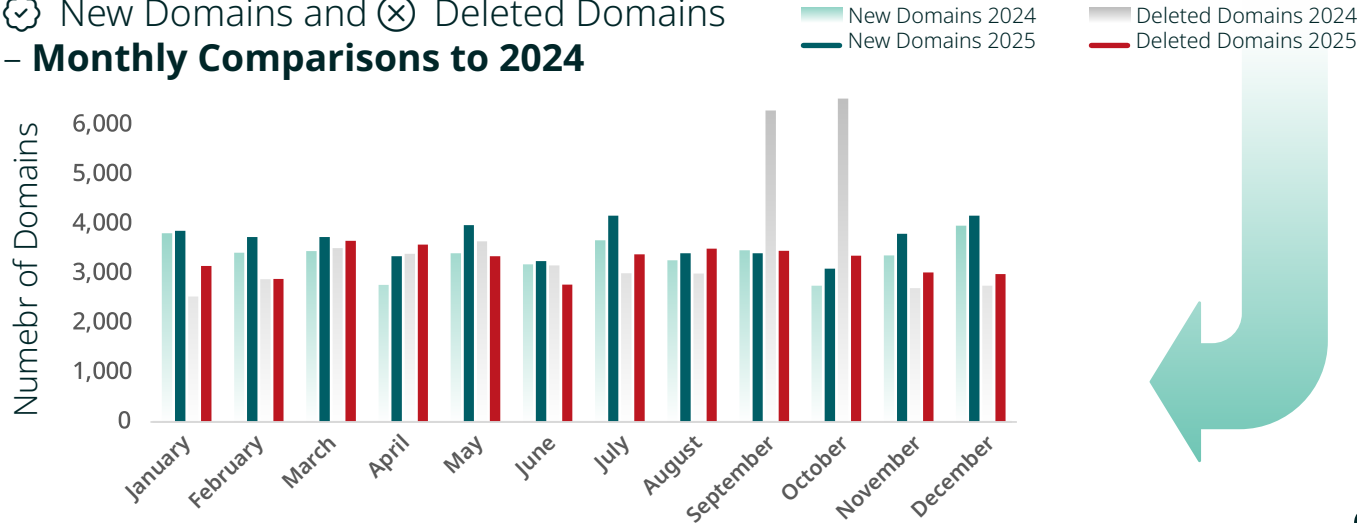
1.1

*"Demand Index" is the ratio between the number of new domains registered during the year and the number of domains that expired due to non-renewal. When the index is greater than 1, there are more new registrations than deletions/expirations. When the index is less than 1, there are fewer new registrations and more deletions/ expirations.

📌 New Domains and 🗑 Deleted Domains
– **Annual Totals**



📌 New Domains and 🗑 Deleted Domains
– **Monthly Comparisons to 2024**



New Domain Registration Requests and Renewal Requests – Long-Term

Domain names can be registered and renewed for a limited term, ranging from one year to five years.

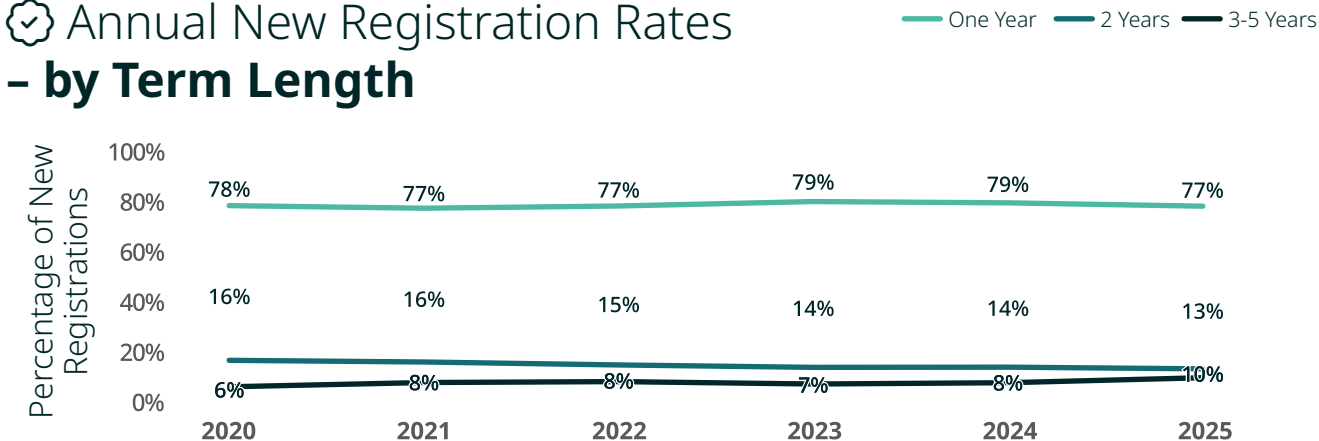
Until 2020, it was possible to register or renew a domain under the .il extension for a maximum of two years. Since 2020, it has been possible to choose a registration or renewal term of up to five years.

The data shows that over the years, the prevailing preference has been to register and renew domains for a one-year term.

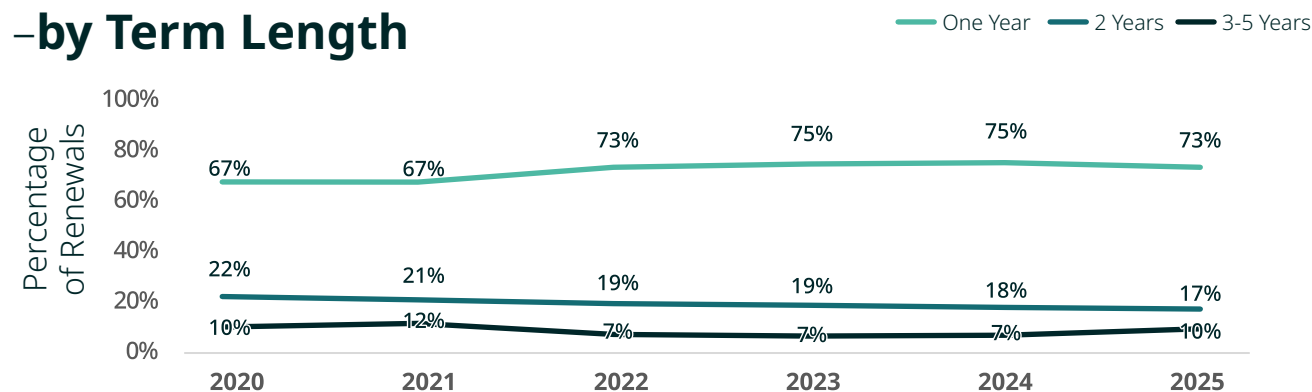
In 2025, the share of new domain registrations for longer terms (3-5 years) increased compared to previous years and accounted for 10% of all new registrations.

A similar pattern is reflected in renewals during 2025, with 10% of renewed domain names extended for longer terms (3-5 years), a higher proportion than in the preceding three years.

Annual New Registration Rates – by Term Length



Annual Renewal Rates – by Term Length



Domains in Hebrew under .il (IDN)

In 2010, ISOC-IL opened the option to register Hebrew domain names under the .il extension

These are hybrid domains combining both Hebrew and Latin (English) characters. For example: איגוד-האינטרנט.org.il

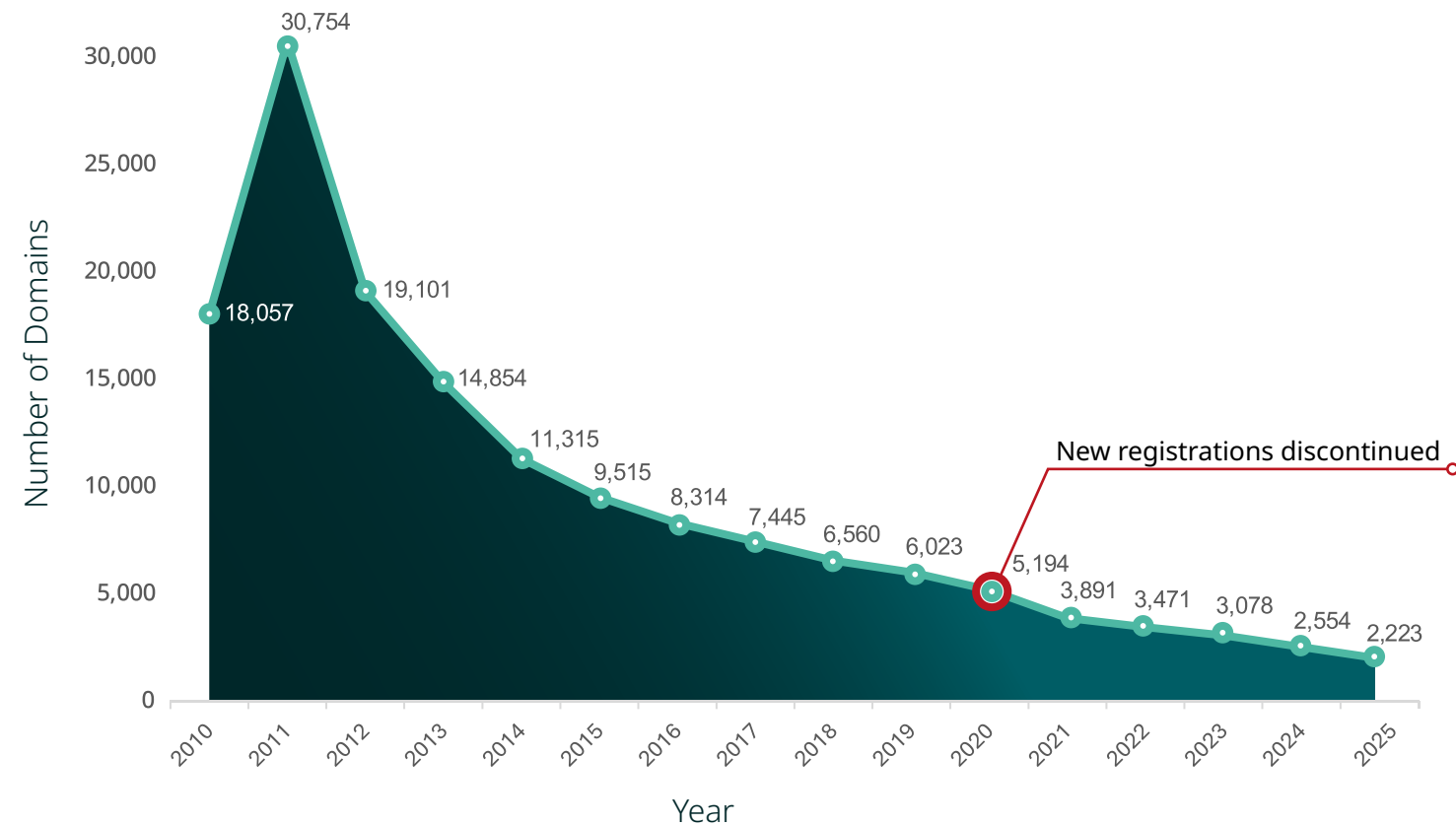
In 2020, the **ישראל** extension was allocated to ISOC-IL, allowing for the registration of domain names containing only Hebrew characters.

At the same time, it was decided to stop allowing new registrations in the hybrid format under .il, although the option to renew already registered domains remains available.



IDN – Internationalized Domain Name
This term refers to domain names written in non-Latin scripts, or in Latin-based scripts that include various diacritical marks.

Hebrew Domains Under .il Extension (IDN) - **Annual Totals**



Distribution of Domain Usage

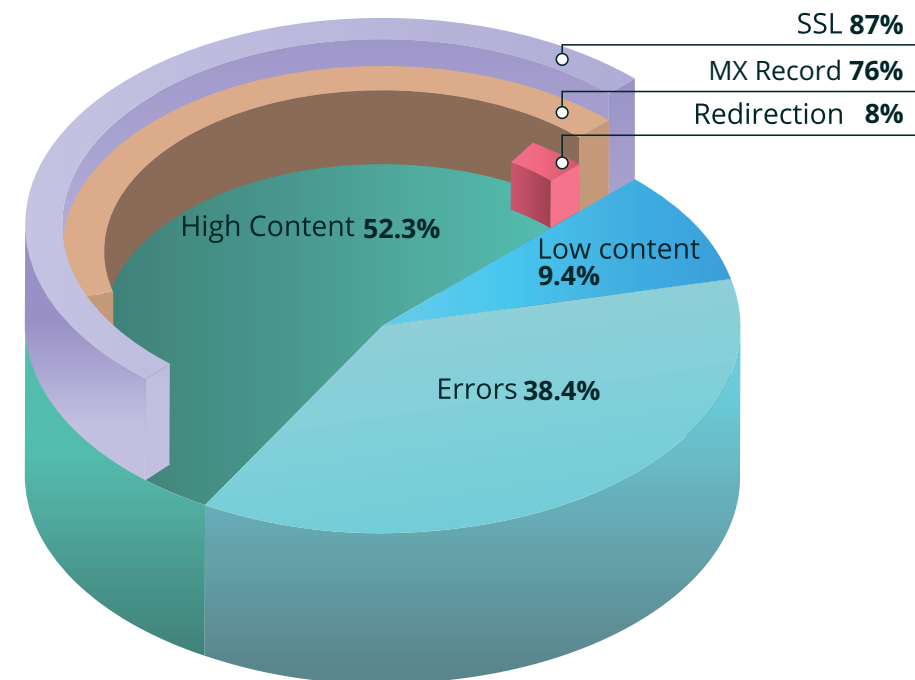
We monitor how domains are used, examining whether they point to active, developed websites with meaningful content (High Content), to websites under construction or basic landing pages (Low Content), or whether they do not lead to any content at all (Errors).

Approximately half (52%)* of .il* domains are actively used with developed websites. Among those:

Security – The majority (87%) of domains with developed content have an SSL certificate and operate secure websites using the HTTPS protocol.

Email Use – Most domains with developed content (76%) have an MX record indicating an e-mail server responsible for receiving emails for the domain.

Redirects – Only 8% of domains redirect to other domains or URLs.



*The data in the graph reflects monitoring of a sample of 50,000 domains as of November 2025.

Distribution of Domain Ages

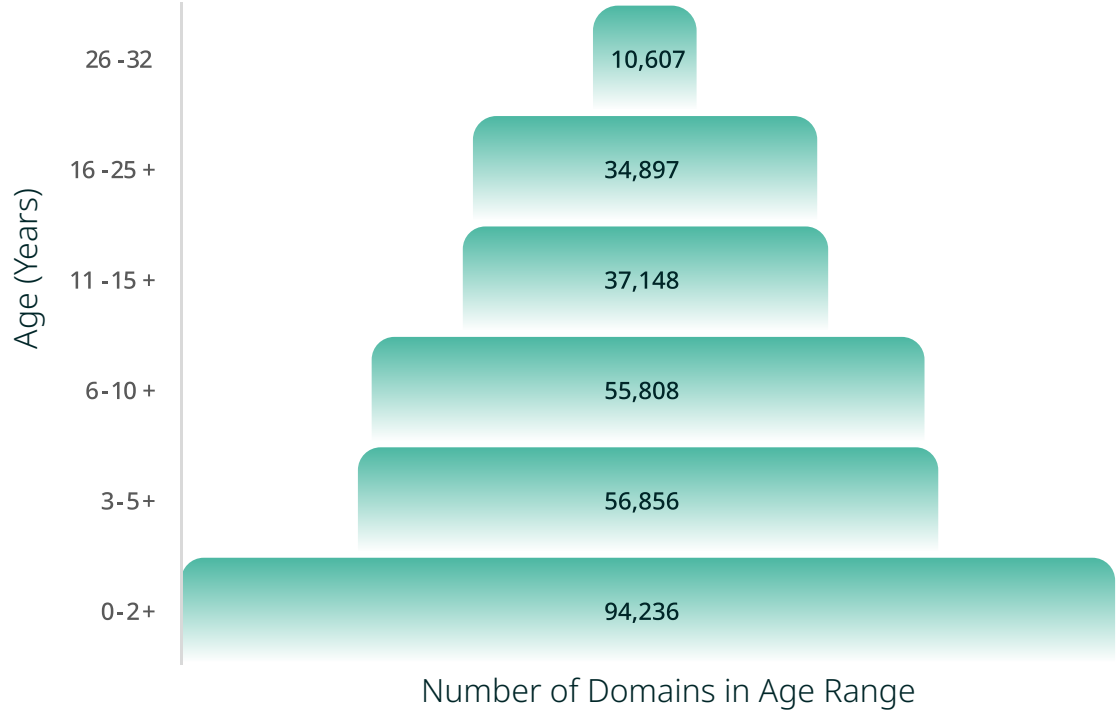
About one-third of .il domains are relatively new, registered within the last two years. Approximately one-fifth of the domains are three to five years old. Another fifth are six to ten years old.

Two more “mature” groups are the domains aged 11–15 years, which make up 13% of domains, and the domains aged 16–25 years, which account for 12%.

The oldest domains, aged 26–32 years, represent 4% of .il domains.



Distribution of Domain Ages



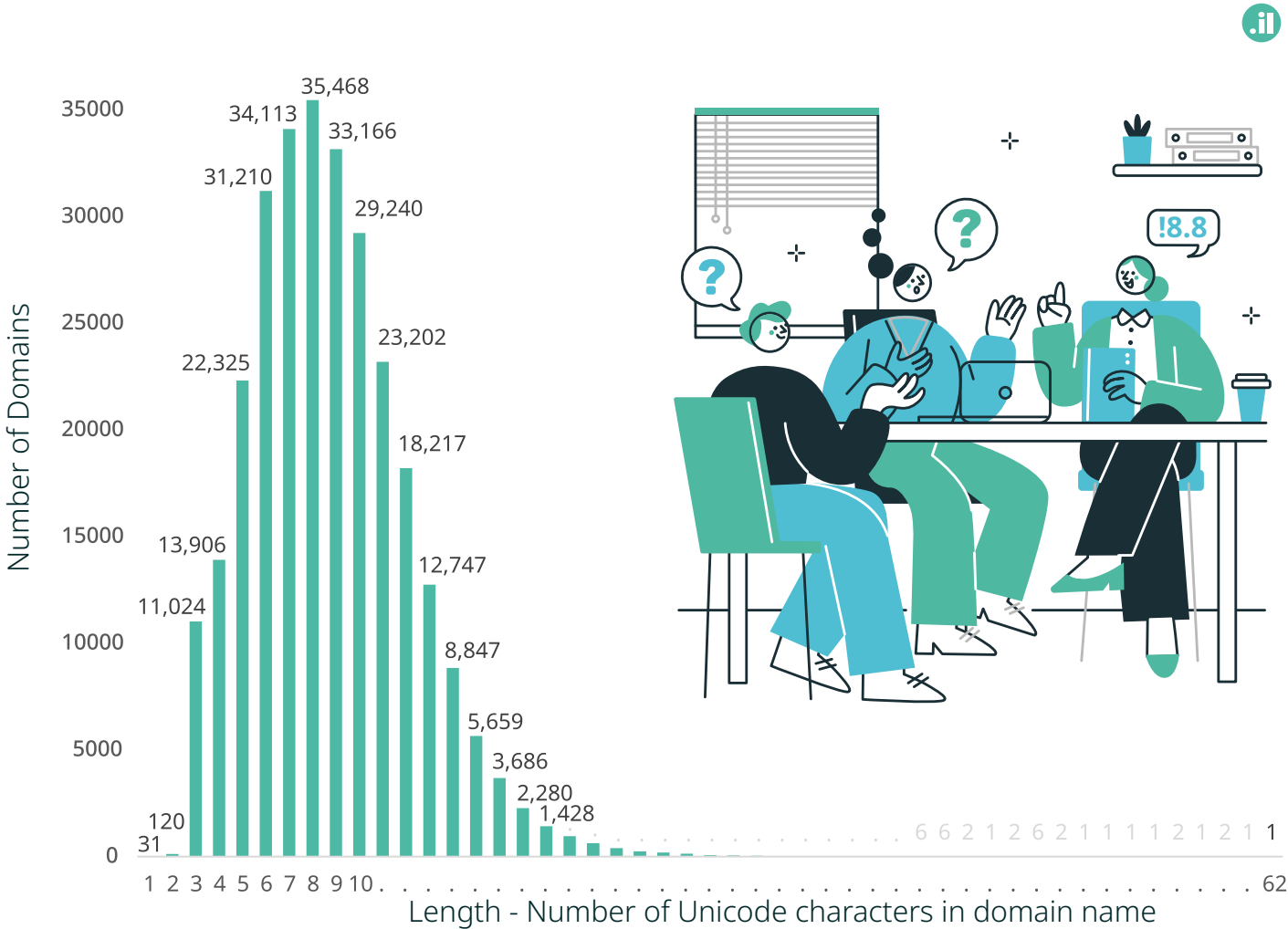
Domain Name Length

According to the registration rules, the length of a domain name with the .il extension must not exceed 63 characters and must not be shorter than three characters.

Nevertheless, there are domain names consisting of only one or two characters. The reason is that these were registered prior to the current registration rules, which were established in December 1998 and have since been updated several times in accordance with policy decisions made by ISOC-IL.



The average length of a .il domain is 8.8 characters.



Common Character Combinations in New Domains

This year, we introduced a new data tool that presents the most frequently occurring meaningful character combinations found in new domain registrations each month.

To identify these combinations, a statistical analysis is performed on newly registered domain names. The analysis includes character strings of three or more characters, as well as selected two-character strings that were explicitly included due to their common usage, such as "il" and "dr", and similar abbreviations. Conversely, so-called "stop words" (e.g., conjunctions, prepositions, and definite articles such as "the" and "and"), as well as personal names, are excluded from the analysis.

The published data enables the identification and examination of trends emerging from frequently occurring character combinations, which may reflect broader economic, social, technological, or cultural developments.



הכלי זמין בעמוד הנתונים של המרשם ומתעדכן מדי חודש.

Most common character combinations

art pro
studio law group
israel ai design
tech my

Annual Key Figures

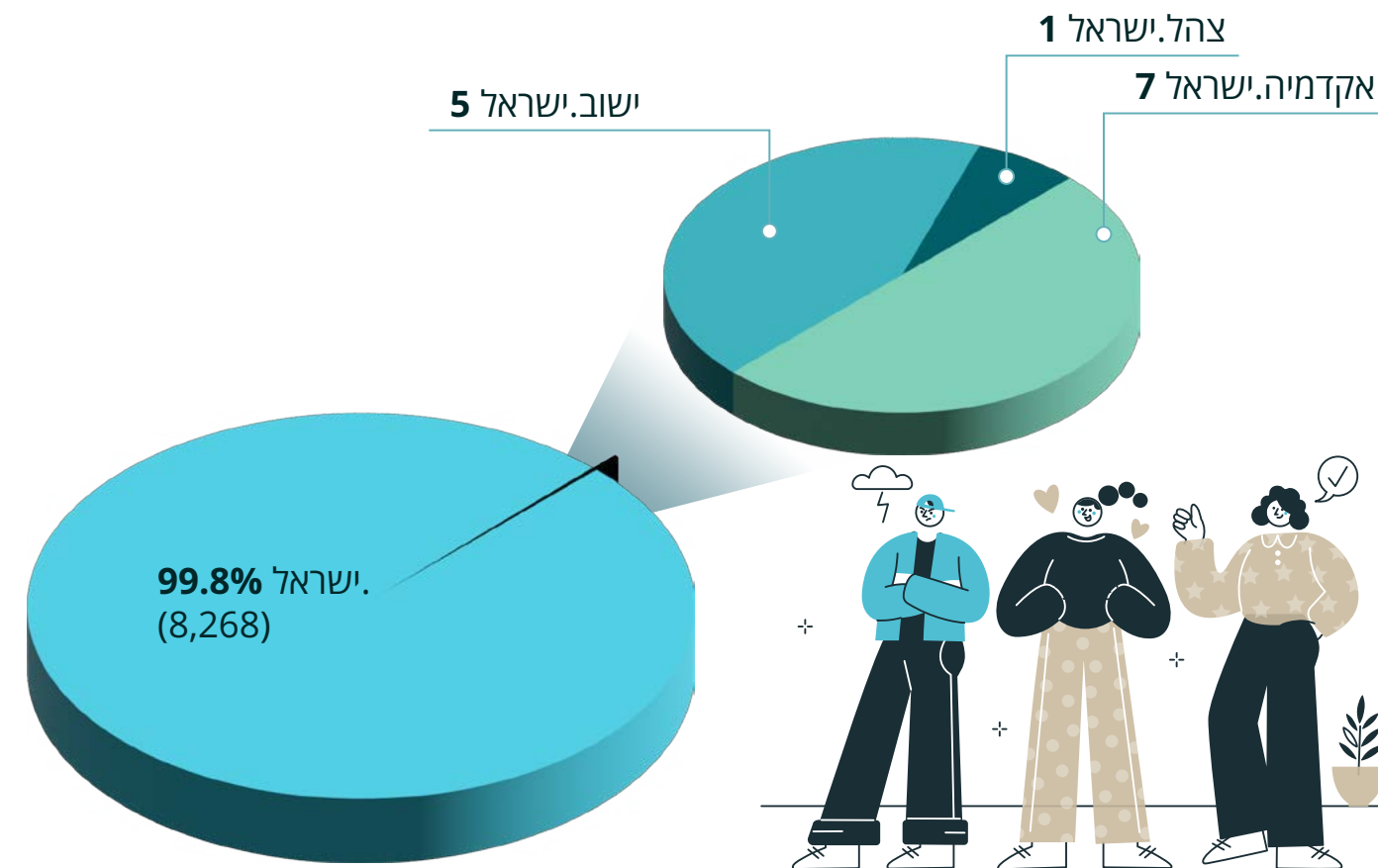
	2025 Count	Change from Previous Year	
		Percentage	Quantity of Domains
Registered Domains	8,281	 -29%	-3,452
 New Domains	525	 -53%	-583
 Deleted Domains	3,978	 -67%	-7,987
 Renewed Domains	3,708	 -21%	-966
 DNSSEC-Signed Domains	39	 -98%	-1,698

Distribution of Domains by Second-Level Domains (SLD)

Under the **ישראל** extension, domain names can be registered directly under the top level. In addition, there are second-level domains designated for specific uses.

ישראל.	Open for registration to the general public.
ישוב.ישראל.	Designated for municipal authorities and local government bodies.
אקדמיה.ישראל.	Designated for academic institutions recognized by the Council for Higher Education (MALAG).
צהל.ישראל.	Designated for use by the Israel Defense Forces (IDF).

99.88% of **ישראל.** domains were registered directly under the first-level domain, **ישראל**. Of the remaining 13 domains, 7 were registered under the second-level domain **אקדמיה.ישראל** (institutions of higher education), 5 under **ישוב.ישראל** (municipal authorities), and 1 under **צהל.ישראל** (IDF).



Total Registered Domains

The **ישראל**. extension was launched in November 2022. As is typical following the launch of a new TLD, registration volumes were initially high, with approximately 20,000 domain names registered within the first two months.

As of the end of 2025, three years after launch and following a decline in registrations once the initial enthusiasm subsided, the number of registered Hebrew **ישראל**. domains now stands at 8,281.

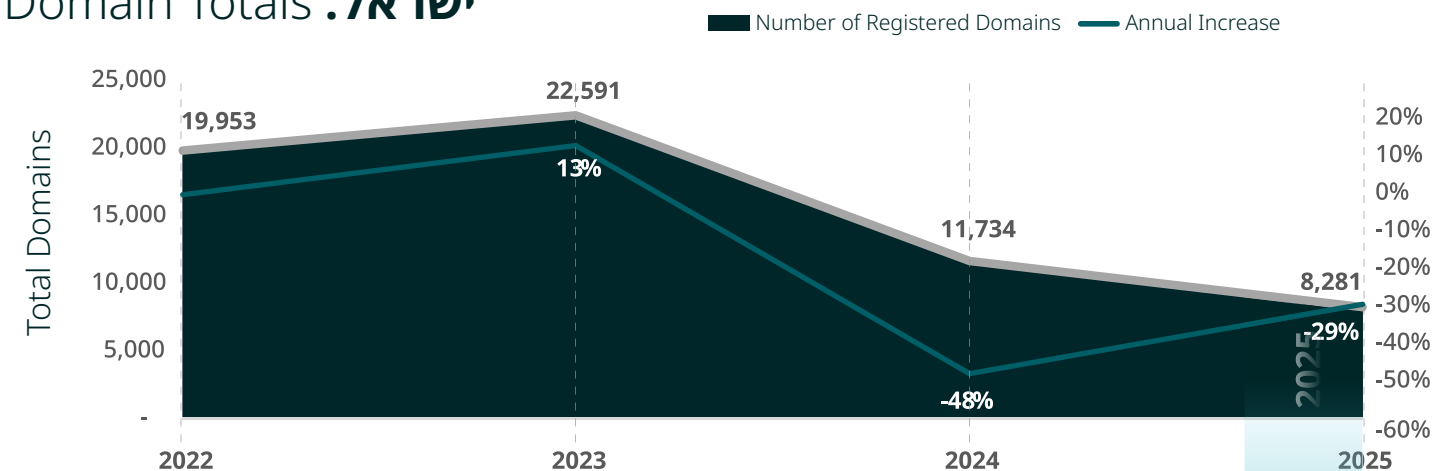
New TLDs of any kind, including those in non-Latin scripts (IDNs), face technological adoption challenges related to compatibility with various services and infrastructures across the web (such as internet infrastructure, software, social media networks, and more).

ISOC-IL continually monitors developments regarding their full integration in different online environments and updates the public accordingly.

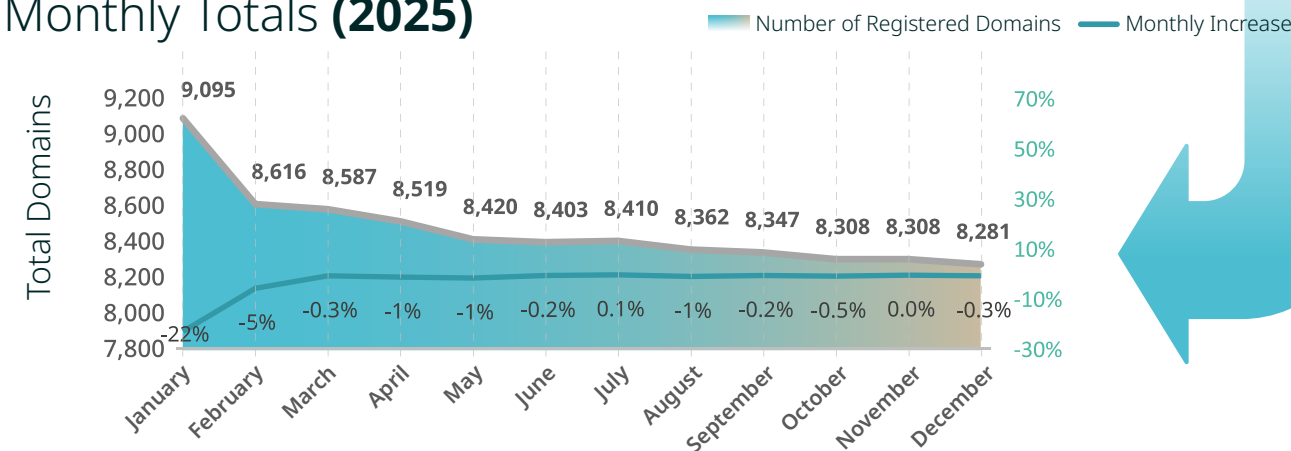
For more information on Hebrew domain names, visit the website:

[כולנו.ישראל/en/](https://en.כולנו.ישראל)

Domain Totals **ישראל**.



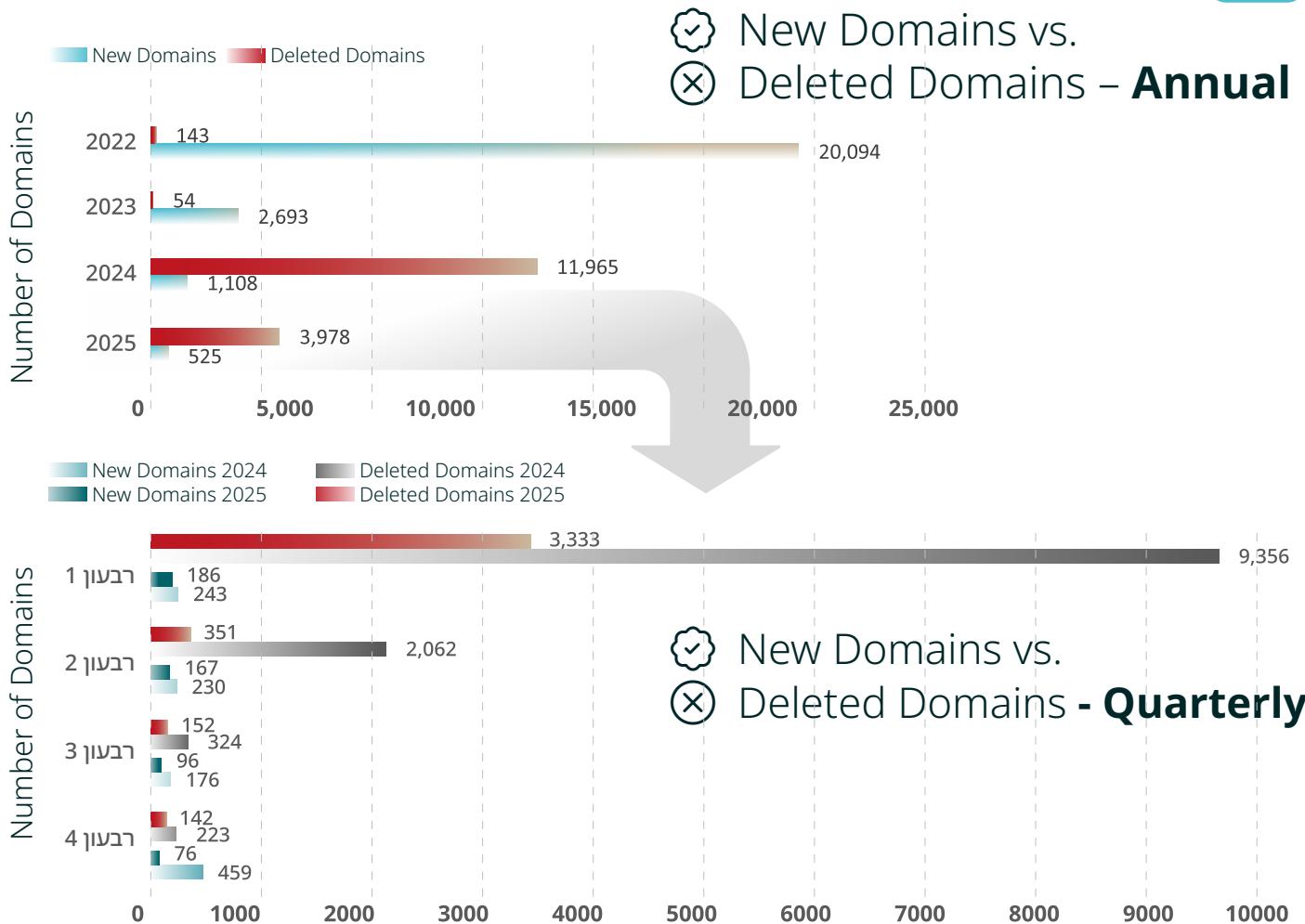
Monthly Totals (2025)



New Domains Registered vs. Domains Deleted

The ongoing decline of the Hebrew-language namespace, now continuing for a second consecutive year, is also reflected in the annual volume of new domain registrations, which shows a consistent year-on-year decline. This trend is further compounded by the high number of domain expirations compared to new registrations.

As noted, there are universal challenges associated with the adoption of new TLDs and domain names in non-Latin scripts. It is our hope that increased global awareness among all stakeholders in the relevant industries, together with growing usage and demand by end users, will render these technological challenges a matter of the past.



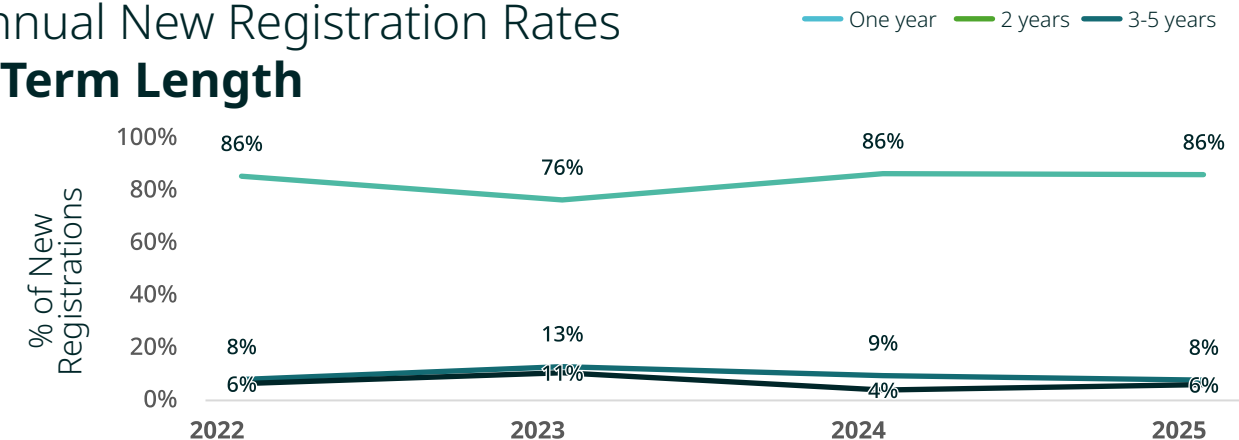
New Domain Registration Requests and Renewal Requests – Long-Term

Since the launch of the Hebrew TLD under the **ישראל** extension, the prevailing preference has been to register and renew domains for a period of one year.

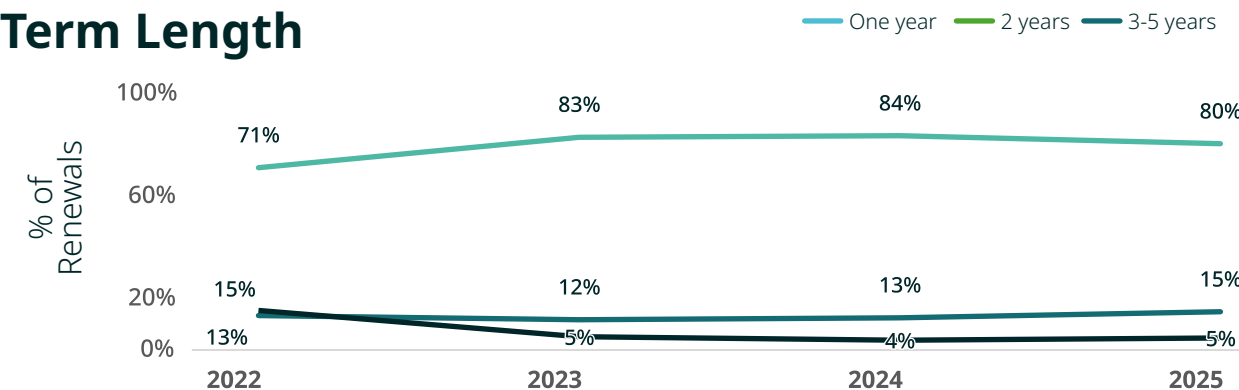
In 2025, 86% of all new domain registrations were for one year, 8% were registered for two years, 6% chose to register domains for longer periods of three to five years.

80% of all renewal requests were for one year. 15% were for two years, and 5% were for periods of three to five years.

Annual New Registration Rates – by Term Length



Annual Renewal Rates – by Term Length



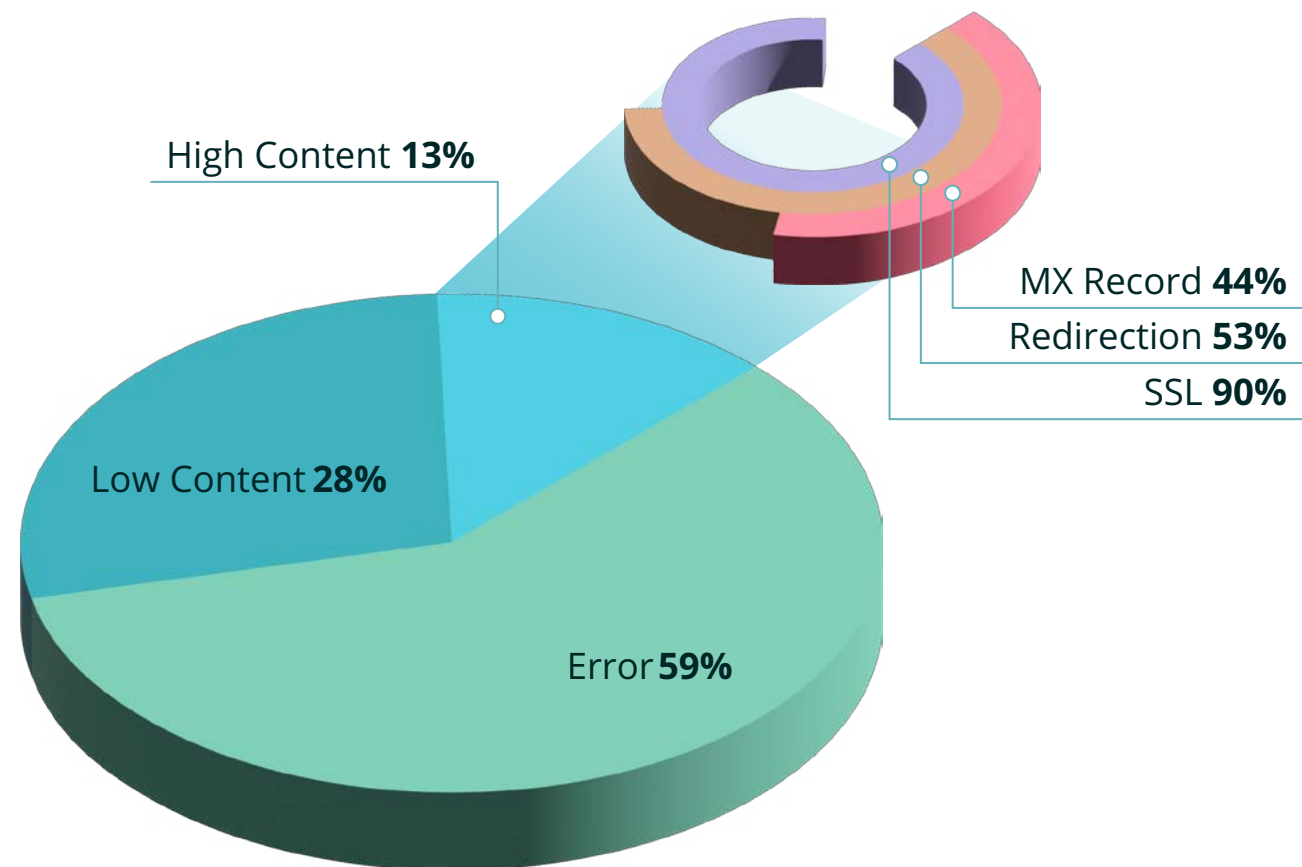
Distribution of Domain Usage

We monitor how domains are used: whether they direct to active websites with meaningful content (High Content), to websites under construction or basic landing pages (Low Content), or whether they do not lead to any content at all (Errors).

About 1000 domains (13%) in the **ישראל**. domain namespace direct to High Content websites.

Approximately half of Hebrew-language domain holders use their **ישראל**. domain to leverage the advantages of Hebrew-language branding and redirect to another domain written in Latin characters. This practice is more common with Hebrew domains than the Latin-charactered **.il** domains, where only 9% redirect to other websites.

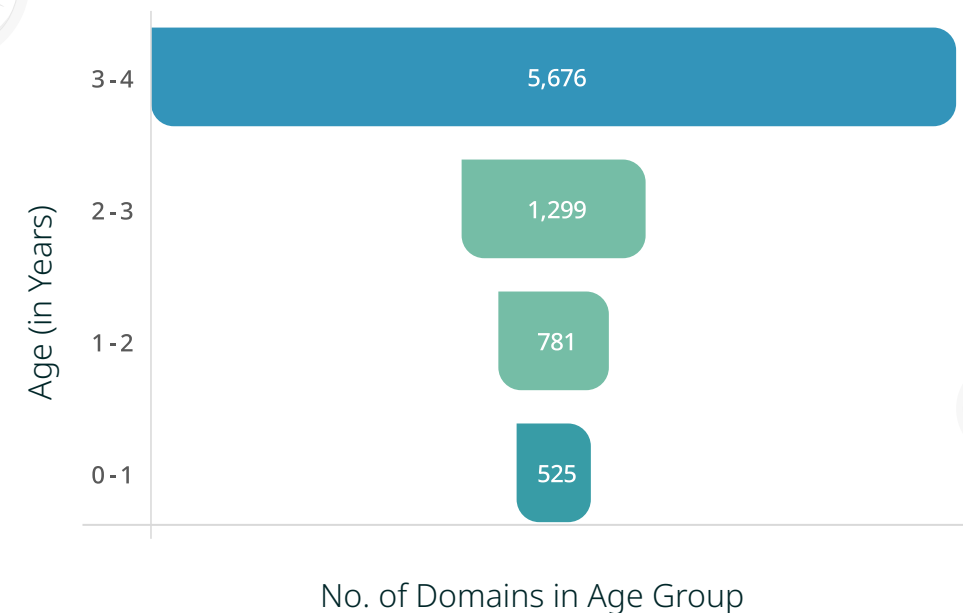
*The data presented in the chart is based on monitoring of the entire **ישראל**. TLD (8,281 domains) as of January 2026.



Distribution of Domain Ages

Most of the current **ישראל**. domains (69%) were registered in the launch year, 2022, and are now three years old.

16% of **ישראל**. domains are between two and three years old, 9% are one year old, and 6% were registered in the past year and are not yet one year old.



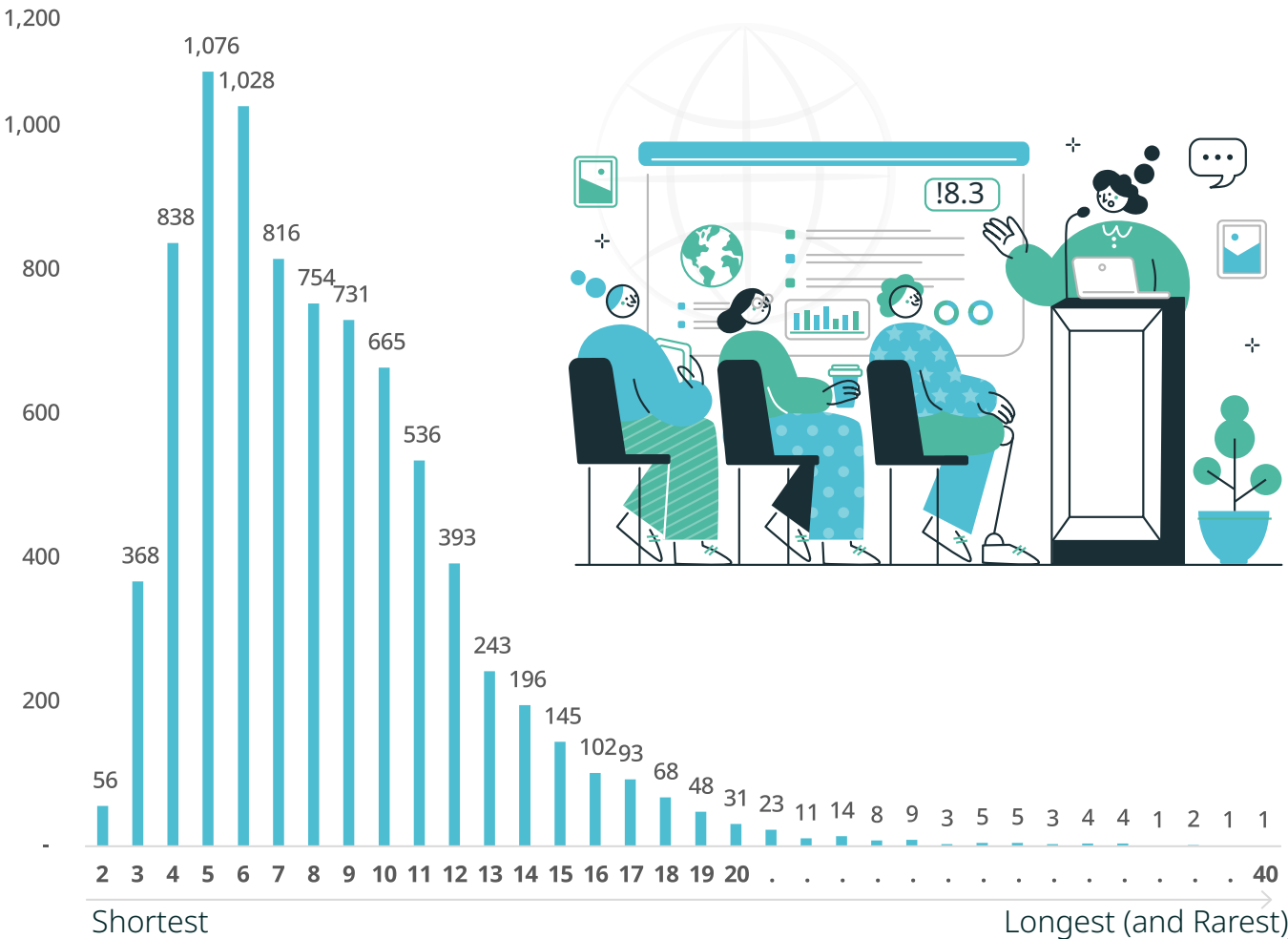
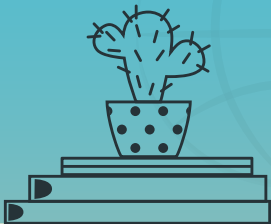
Domain Name Length

According to the registration rules, the length of a domain name in the **ישראל** space must not exceed 63 characters and must not be shorter than two characters.

The most common domain length is five characters.



The average length of a **ישראל** domain is 8.3 characters.



Common Character Combinations in New Domains

This year, using a new data tool we developed, we analyzed all currently registered domain names in the Hebrew **ישראל**. namespace. The ten words in the image here were found to be the most popular words used in **ישראל**. domain names.

These results indicate that institutions operating in core sectors of society registered domain names under the Hebrew namespace, including the fields of healthcare, electricity, telecommunications, banking and finance, as well as professions such as legal services and automotive-related professionals.

One noteworthy finding is that the Hebrew word for “Israel” (**לארשי**) is the most frequently occurring term

across all analyzed domain names, even though the TLD string (the same word, **לארשי**) itself is excluded from the analysis.

Another interesting finding: the words “לארשי” (“Israel”) and “ין” (“law”), are among the ten most frequent terms in the **לארשי**. namespace, and also appear in their English equivalents—“israel” and “law”—among the ten most frequent terms in the **.il** namespace.

Most common character combinations



Israeli Domain Market



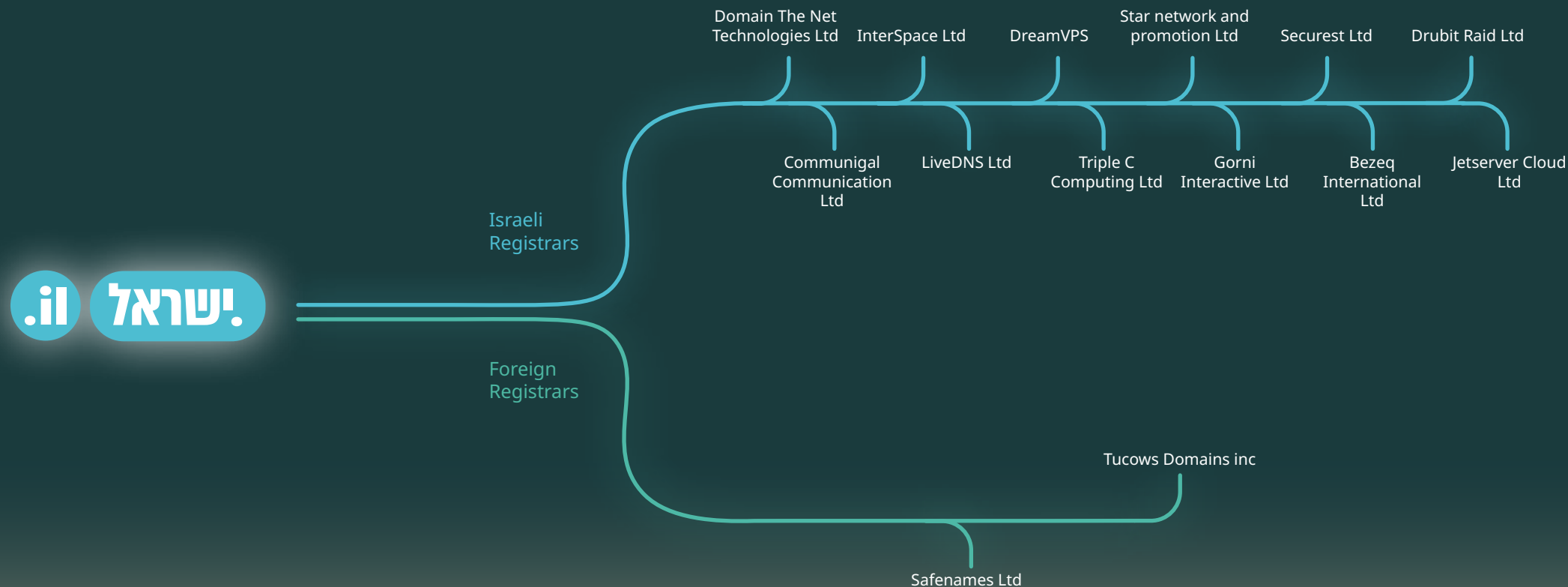
Accredited Registrars

The Israeli domain name registry manages domain names using the “[Registry-Registrar Model](#)”, widely used by registries around the world.

Domain name registration under the .il and ישראל extensions is carried out through accredited registrars. These registrars are private entities accredited by ISOC-IL to register domains after meeting technical and service-related criteria. There is free and open competition among the registrars. Some offer registration under both Israeli extensions, while others only offer registration under .il.

As of the end of 2025, there are a total of 14 accredited registrars offering domain registration services under Israel's national domain extensions, .il and ישראל. Of these, two are foreign companies, and the rest are Israeli.

During 2025, Peligon Ltd. ceased operating as an ISOC-IL accredited registrar, concluding 17 years of accreditation. During the same year, Dream VPS joined the list of accredited registrars.



Market Concentration and Competition Among Registrars

The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index

The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) is a commonly used measure of market concentration used across various industries. It can help assess how concentrated the domain market is in Israel.

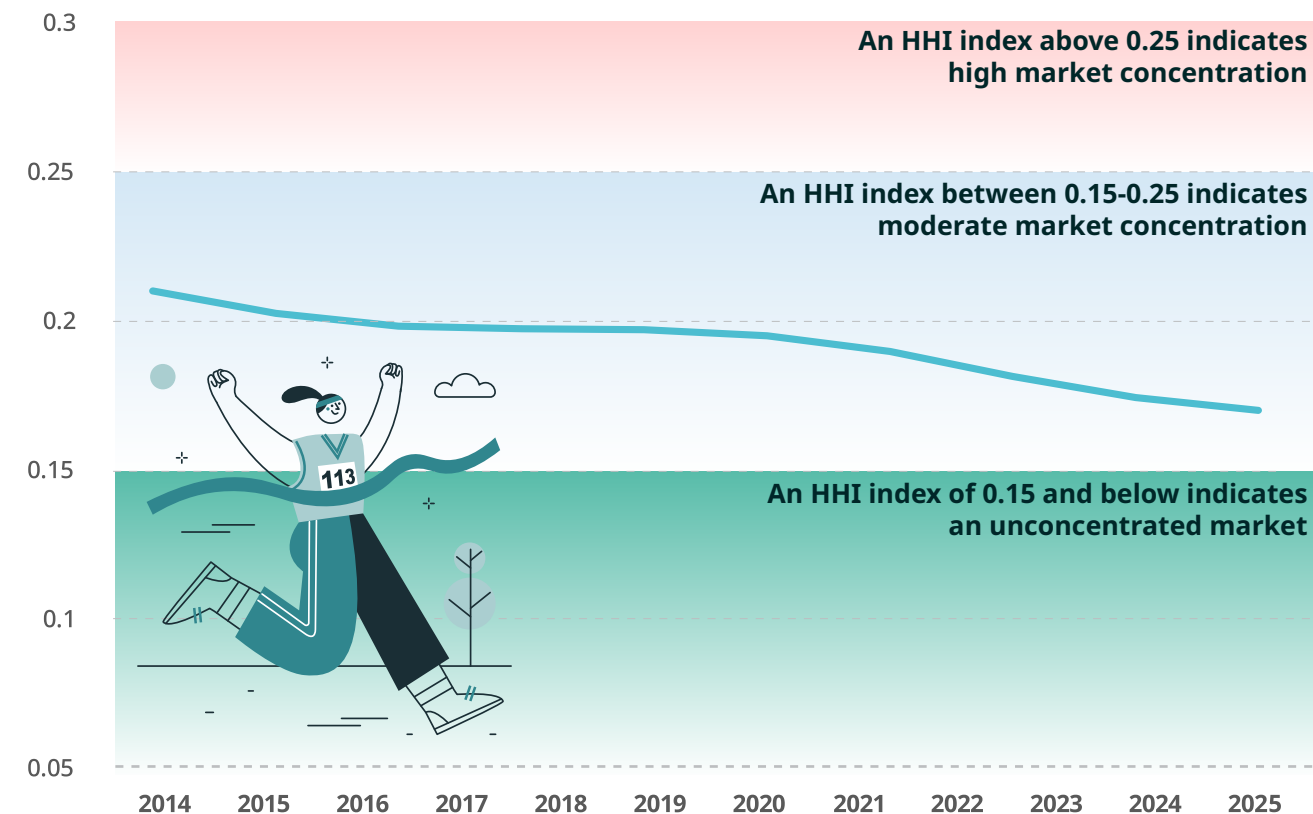
In 2016, ISOC-IL ceased operating as a registrar through which domains could be registered and managed, but even in the years preceding 2016 the HHI score already indicated only moderate market concentration.



The formula for the index is the sum of the squares of the market shares of the registrars operating within the TLD. The index values that appear in this graph represent the .il namespace only.

As the TLD has expanded over the years and more registrars have entered the market, the index has trended downward, moving the market closer to a non-concentrated structure.

Annual HHI index



Domain Transfers Between Accredited Registrars

A domain holder (registrant) may freely transfer the management of their domain to any other accredited registrar at no cost, at any time.

The top graph shows the number of domain transfers carried out in 2025 compared to previous years. In 2025 the number of transfers increased by 1,500 compared to the previous year, representing a 25% rise. This increase stemmed primarily from the cessation of the registrar Peligon's operation—all domains managed by Peligon were transferred to the registrar Star.

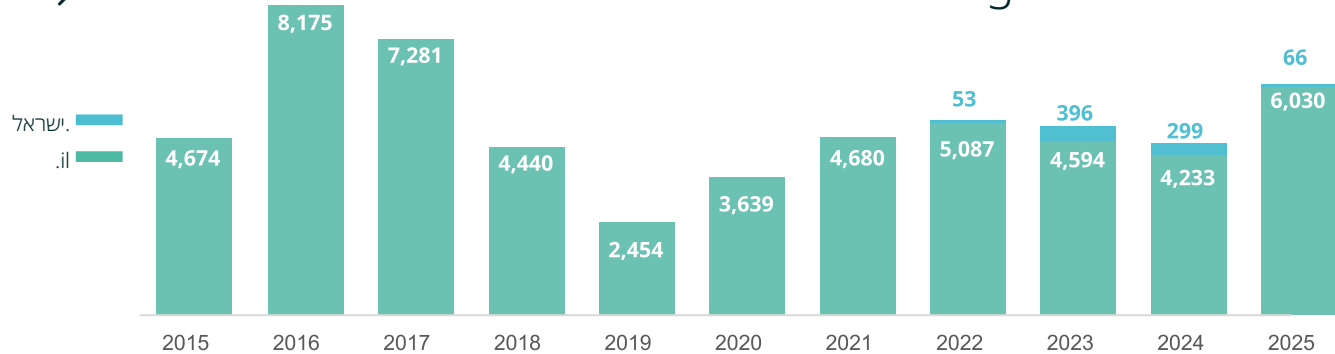
The bottom section shows the “transfer map” for 2025.

The graph on the left displays (anonymously) the accredited registrars to which the most domains were transferred in 2025 (Transfer In)*. The graph on the right displays the accredited registrars from which the most domains were transferred in 2025 (Transfer Out).

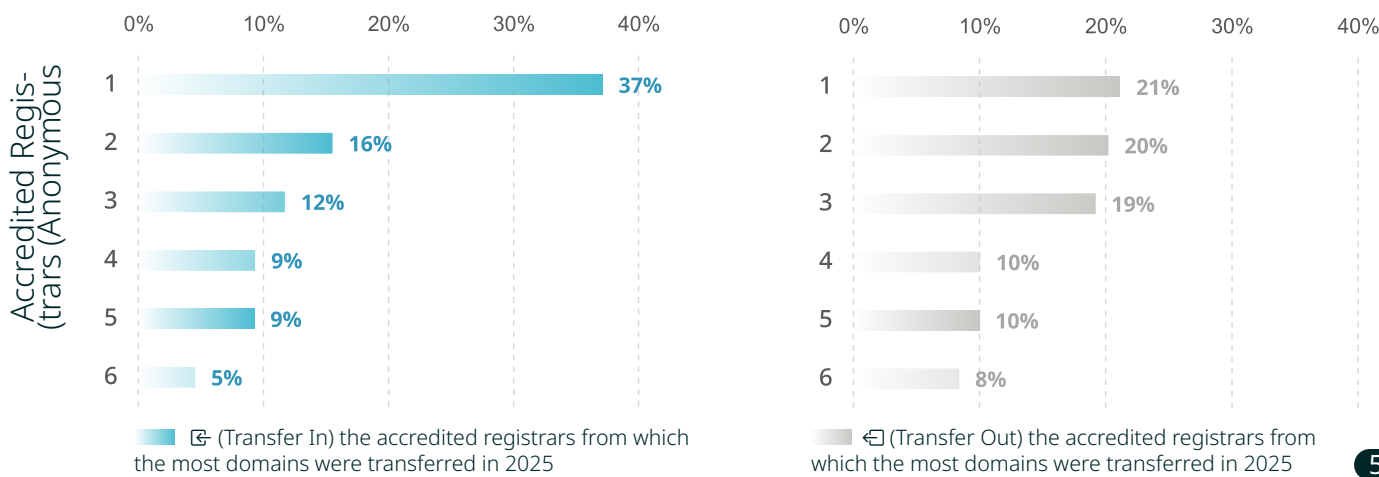
* The numbering in the right-hand graph (1–6) does not correspond to the left-hand graph. Therefore, Registrar 1 in one graph is not necessarily Registrar 1 in the other.

** The data includes domain transfers from both the .il and ישראל TLDs.

↔ Domain Transfers Between Accredited Registrars - Annual



↔ Domain Transfers Between Accredited Registrars
Registrars With the Most Incoming and Outgoing Transfers



Geographic Breakdown of Domain Holders - Global

Domain registration under the Israeli domain namespaces .il and ישראל is open and available to any entity worldwide.

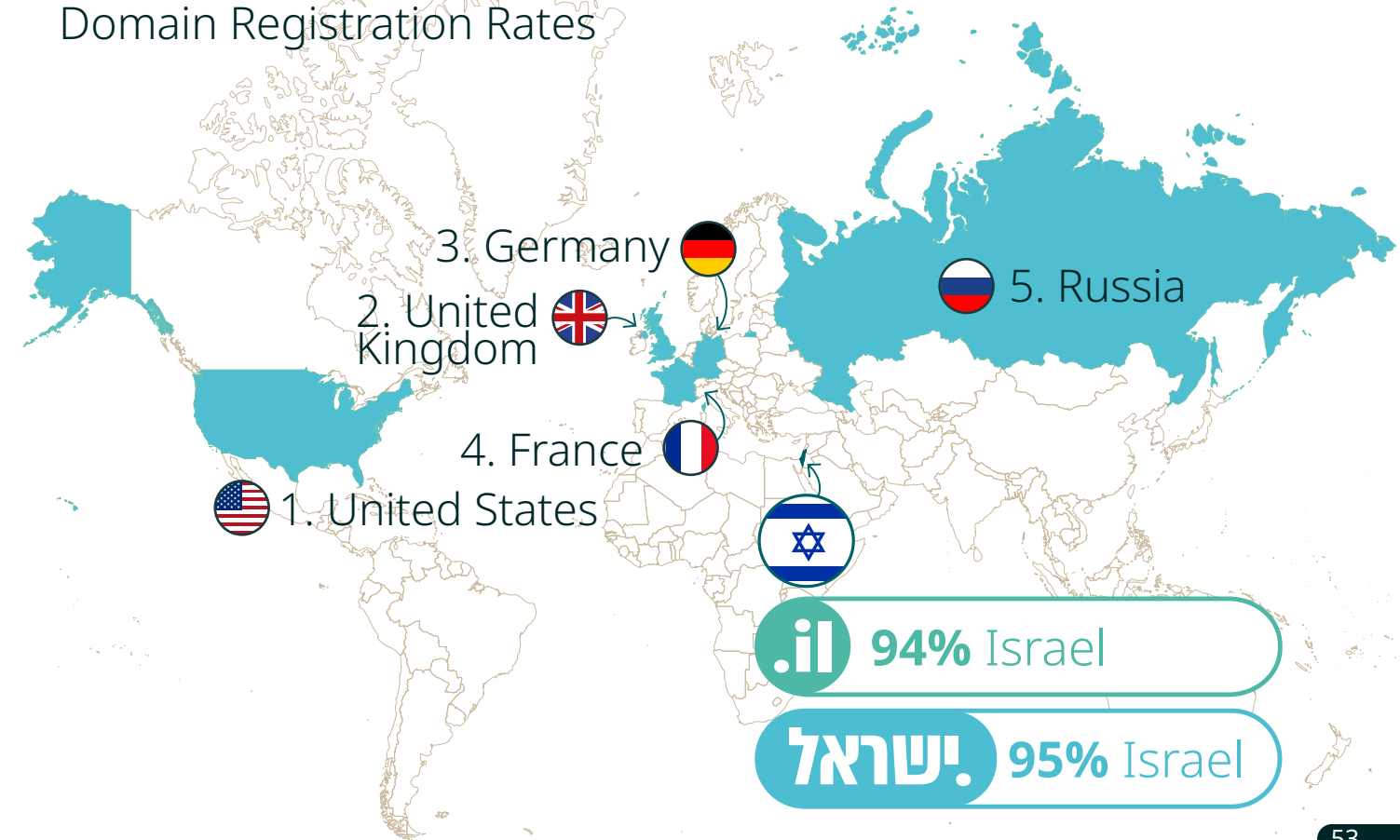
Israeli domains are primarily registered to entities based in Israel.

The foreign countries leading in registration rates under the Israeli extensions are the [United States](#), the [United Kingdom](#), [Germany](#), [France](#) and [Russia](#).



One way to gauge domain name penetration is by looking at the number of domains registered per 100 people in a given country. By this measure, Israel's national namespaces (.il and ישראל) have a penetration rate of 3 domains per 100 people—significantly below the European average of 8.9 domains per 100 people.

Foreign Countries Leading in Israeli Domain Registration Rates



Geographic Breakdown of Domain Holders - Israel

Holders of Israeli domain names come from all parts of the country. The map displays the distribution of domain holders (.il and ישראל. combined) by district nationwide*.

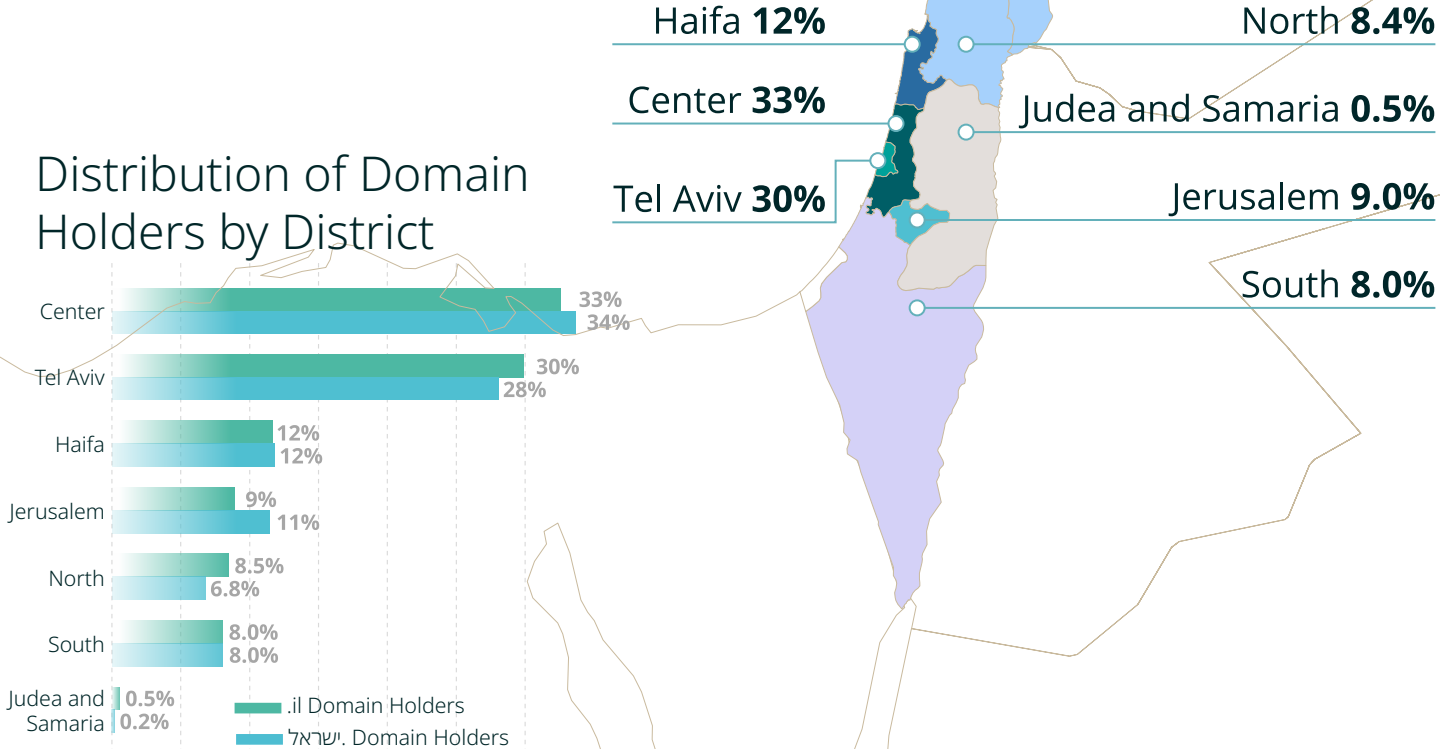
The largest share of domain holders reside in central Israel, accounting for 62% of all holders. The Center District leads with 33%, followed by the Tel Aviv District with 30%. The Haifa District ranks third, followed by the Jerusalem District in fourth place.

The chart alongside the map presents the distribution for each domain space separately. Compared to the distribution of holders in the .il domain space, the Hebrew domain space (ישראל.) shows greater representation in the Jerusalem District and lower representation in the Tel Aviv and North districts.

*The analysis uses district definitions as established by the Ministry of the Interior.

Geographic Breakdown of Domain Holders - Israel

Distribution of Domain Holders by District



Dispute Resolution Service (IL-DRP)

The IL-DRP is an alternative dispute resolution service designed to provide a fast response to disputes concerning the allocation of domain names under Israel's country-code extensions .il and ישראל, in accordance with the registration rules for each extension.

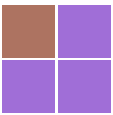
In 2025, decisions were issued in 4 petitions.

[The decisions are published and available on the ISOC-IL website.](#)



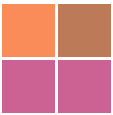
Distribution of 2025 Decisions

In all IL-DRP cases this year, the complaint was accepted and it was decided to transfer the domain name to the complainant. In one case the decision was issued after the Domain Holder relinquished its right to the domain.



Industry Sectors of 2025 Complainants

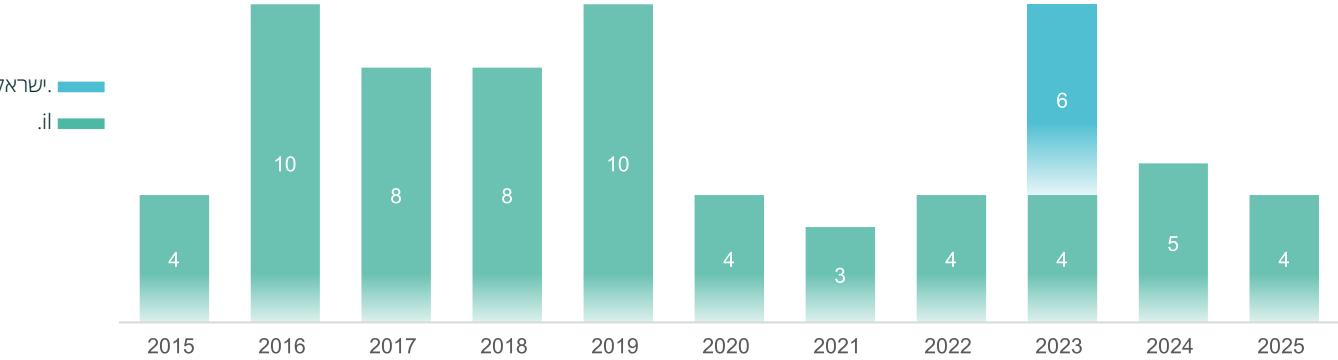
- 3 Fashion, Clothing & Footwear
- 1 Health, Pharm & Cosmetics



Geographic Locations of 2025 Complainants and Holders

- 2 Foreign complainant, Foreign holder
- 1 Foreign complainant, Israeli holder
- 1 Israeli complainant, Israeli holder

IL-DRP Decisions Issued - Annual Totals



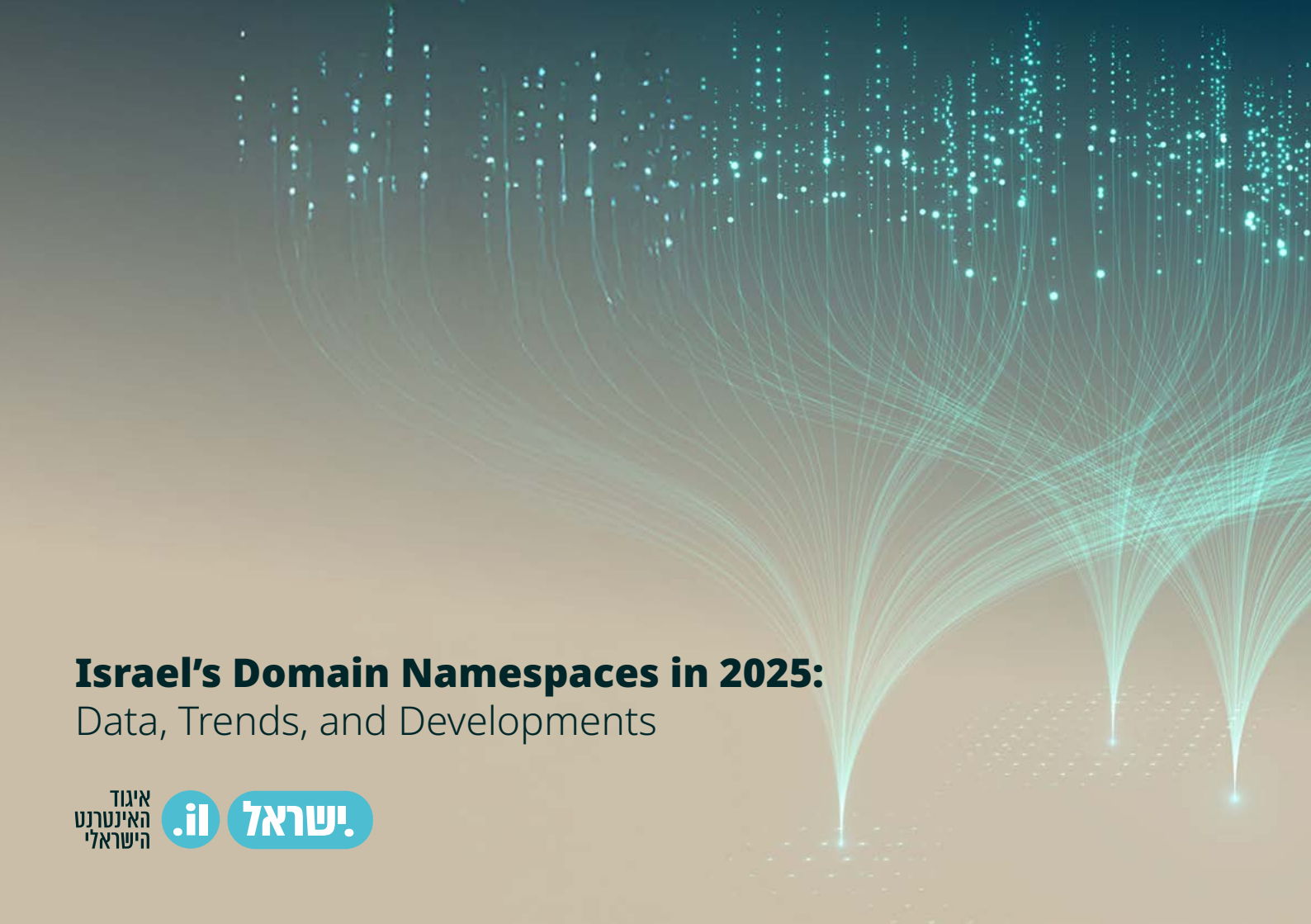
Glossary



Domain Name	A domain name is a name registered in the registry's database and in the global Domain Name System (DNS).
TLD (Top Level Domain)	The highest level in the DNS hierarchy. Also referred to as a "domain suffix" or "domain extension". For example: .com.
ccTLD (Country Code Top Level Domain)	The highest level in the DNS hierarchy assigned to a country or dependent territory (e.g., islands under the control of a specific country). For example: Israel's extensions: .il and ישראל.
SLD (Second Level Domain)	The level directly below the top level in the DNS hierarchy. Also referred to as a "secondary extension." For example: co.il.
Registry	A domain name registry that manages a country-code extension. ISOC-IL is the registry for the .il and ישראל extensions.
Accredited Registrar	A registrar that has been authorized by ISOC-IL to register domain names, after verifying its compliance with technical and service standards.
Holder	An individual or legal entity who holds a domain name according to the registration rules. A domain name is not subject to property rights and therefore, among other things, has no "owner."
New Domain Name Registration	Registration of a domain name grants the holder the right to use it for the duration of the registration term, as part of the name resolution service provided by the registry.

Domain Renewal	Extending the validity of a domain for an additional registration term. The domain's validity can be extended up to a total of five years.
Grace Period	After the renewal date, the holder is granted a grace period, after which the domain is deleted. During the grace period, the domain still exists but its details and DNS servers cannot be updated. The only available actions are: renewal, unlocking, updating transfer code, and registrar transfer.
Domain Deletion	At the end of the grace period, if the holder has not renewed the domain, the holder's right to the domain expires and it becomes available for public registration.
Domain Transfer	A domain holder may freely transfer the management of their domain to another accredited registrar, at no cost.
Demand Index	Represents the level of demand for domains. Defined as the ratio between new domain registrations and domain deletions.
Alternative Dispute Resolution Process (IL-DRP)	An alternative dispute resolution procedure for the .il and ישראל extensions, designed to provide a fast response to disputes regarding domain name allocation.
HHI Index	The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index is a measure of market concentration in economic sectors. The index is calculated as the sum of the squares of the market shares of all companies in a given market.

IDN (Internationalized Domain Names)	IDN is a standard that enables the implementation and use of domain names written in non-Latin scripts, or in Latin-based scripts that include diacritical marks. For example: domain names in Hebrew, German, Chinese.
DNSSEC	DNSSEC is a mechanism for authenticating information provided by the DNS. It allows users to verify that the information received in a DNS query is trustworthy and complete. The purpose of the mechanism is to protect internet users and the public. For more information on DNSSEC: "Securing DNS with DNSSEC"
SSL in TLS	Protocols that enable secure and encrypted browsing on websites via the HTTPS protocol.
SSL Certificate	A digital file that verifies the identity of a website and enables the creation of an encrypted and secured connection between the server and the user's browser.
Redirection	The process of directing a user from one domain or URL to another. This can be used to make a specific webpage accessible from multiple addresses (whether different domains or URLs).
MX Record (Mail Exchange)	A record in the Domain Name System (DNS) that specifies the mail server responsible for receiving email messages for a specific domain.



Israel's Domain Namespaces in 2025:

Data, Trends, and Developments

איגוד
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