INVITATION TO A PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS:

Israel's New Country Code Top Level Domain: in Hebrew - "ישראל."

Join us & help to Shape the Operational Model of Israel's new Hebrew Country Code Top Level Domain.

On January 14, 2021 ICANN delegated the manamegment and operation of the newly approved Hebrew Country Code Top Level Domain (ccTLD) "ישראל." to the Israel Internet Association (ISOC-IL), a non-profit, regsitered Israeli association. The approval is an addition to the current management of ISOC-IL of the .il ccTLD.

The State of Israel joins several other countries whose official national language is written in non-Latin letters and offer use of domain names in their national script throughout the World Wide Web.

In recent years, the global internet community and ICANN, an international body responsible for assigning names and numbers on the internet, have been developing International Domain Names (IDN), a process of assigning national domain names in non-latin languages.

Launching the "ישראל." ccTLD raises several policy questions. When shaping its policy regarding the preferred operation of this namespace, ISOC-IL's Board of Directors is calling various stakeholders and the general public to participate in the process and express their views and opinions on these questions.

We encourage the public to get involved and help shape a consistent policy that meets its preferences and needs.

About ISOC-IL

Israel Internet Association (ISOC-IL) is a nonprofit registered Israeli association focused on promoting Internet deployment in Israel.

ISOC-IL manages and runs two essential infrastructure services in the operation of the internet in Israel:

A. The Latin script Country Code Top-Level Domain (ccTLD) of Israel (.il), as well as publishing the relevant information through the global Domain Name System (DNS).

B. The Intra-Israeli Internet Exchange (IIX), connecting Israeli internet service providers (ISPs) for intra-Israeli internet communiction since 1996. IIX is operating subject to a sole and exclusive license granted by the Israeli Ministry of Communications in 2000.

ISOC-IL mission is to steer shaping an excellent public policy for the development of the internet in Israel, revise and improve the current policy, and actively implement it. Other areas in which the organization is active include reducing the digital gap in Israel; representing the Israeli internet community in international internet policy fora; and ensuring online activities in Israel adhere to basic democratic values, guaranteeing internet freedom. Since its establishment, ISOC-IL has no commercial interests and has been the most prominent representative of Israel's internet community.

As the .il ccTLD manager, ISOC-IL is responsible for the domain name registry's operational aspects, including disseminating .il domain names information to the DNS, certifying domain names registrars, and and maintaining the infrastructure. ISOC-IL also defines the policies and guidelines for domain name registration and lifecycle. In 2018 ISOC-IL was declared as a national critical infrastructure by the state of Israel.

Hebrew Domain names

A domain name consists of several levels of strings. These are separated by dots, indicating a decreasing degree of generality. The highest level, known as a suffix, is the Top-Level Domain (TLD) - in Latin script, it is the rightmost string in the sequence.
National TLDs are referred to as Country Code Top Level Domain (ccTLD); Israel's ccTLD is .il in Latin and ".ישראל" in Hebrew.

Some TLDs denote sectors, topics, and lately also corporations. Examples include the most common suffix .com (commercial), representing business; .bank, assigned to banks only; or .microsoft, a suffix assigned to Microsoft Corporation.

Below the TLD are the Second-Level Domains (SLD), Third-Level Domains, and so forth. The TLD managing body determines the level at which domain names are assigned for public use.

TLDs are managed in several methods worldwide. They differ from each other, among other things, by the level (2nd level, 3rd level) of allocating domain names to domain name registrants.

Registration of domain names in Hebrew is possible now thanks to a series of IDN standards developed by the global internet community within the ICANN framework. When typing a Hebrew domain name in a browser (or any other application) that supports IDN, it automatically translates to a "traditional" domain composed of Latin letters, numbers, and hyphens (a-z, 0-9) that is then decoded by the global domain name system (DNS). [More information on the subject is available on our website](#).

Since 2010, ISOC-IL has worked to establish a national Hebrew ccTLD. In December 2010, it introduced the option to register Hebrew domain names in the .il ccTLD, under co.il, org.il, ac.il, etc., allowing domains such as איגוד-האינטרנט.org.il. In this version of mix IDN-Latin domain names, the third-level is written in Hebrew letters, and the second and first level (suffix) - in Latin letters. There are currently about 5,000 Hebrew domain names in the .il registry. When the option was introduced, ISOC-IL stated that when the process of assigning the national Hebrew suffix concludes, holders of these domains will receive the corresponding Hebrew domain (for example, איגוד-האינטרנט.מלכר.ישראל). This document refers to these as "Hebrew domain names registered in the .il ccTLD."

ISOC-IL has spent the past decade working with ICANN to approve an Israeli Hebrew ccTLD. ISOC-IL polled members of the Israel internet community to recommend on the preferred suffix, and "יל." ranked first. ICANN required that the the Academy of the Hebrew Language will be consulted on the matter, and the Academy disqualified the suffix as an incorrect Hebrew abbreviation of the country's name. ISOC-IL's Infrastructure Oversight Committee picked the second most popular alternative, "ישראל.", which was approved by the Academy of the Hebrew Language.

The process of approving "ישראל." as the country's ccTLD IDN in Hebrew was finalized on May 19, 2020. It was supported by the Ministry of Communications and the Academy of the Hebrew Language.

At the day of the approval, ISOC-IL suspended Hebrew domain names registestration in the .il ccTLD , until finalizing the procedures necessary to implement the "ישראל." ccTLD.

On January 14, 2021, IANA, ICANN's operating body, approved ISOC-IL's application to delegate the management and operatorations of the new "ישראל." to the Israel Internet Association ISOC-IL.

The current public participation process focuses on adusting the ccTLD operations to the proper operational model according to the views of the Israeli internet community.

Your opinion matters - an invitation to a public participation process

Launching the "ישראל." ccTLD raises several questions. When shaping the its policies upon which the ccTLD will operate, ISOC-IL's Board of Directors is calling stakeholders and the general public to participate in the process and express their views and opinions on these questions.

The data we collect will be compiled, analyzed, and presented to ISOC-IL's Board of Directors, the decision-making body in this matter.

The public is welcome to participate in the discussion via a dedicated website, set up for this purpose at yoursay.isoc.org.il.

The public participation process:

A. **Collecting Views**: publishing information and important inquiries, requesting public responses. As stated, this will take place online, on a dedicated website. Further details are available on ISOC-IL's website (www.isoc.org.il). We are interested in learning about your preferred alternatives and understanding the reasons for your choices.
B. **Examining and Analyzing**: our professional staff will discuss all public responses and insights.
C. **Discussion**: We will organize an online discussion, inviting any interested party to participate.
D. **Decision-making and announcement**: ISOC-IL's Board of Directors and infrastructure oversight committee (consisting of public representatives, board members, and professional experts) will examine all issues raised during the public participation process and announce their operative decisions.

E. **Implementation**: once the outline is finalized, ISOC-IL will implement the accepted model across its systems, setting an official launch date for the ".ישראל" ccTLD.

Please note that ISOC-IL is not required to accept any proposal and may use any position and opinion submitted to it, in whole or in part, to develop its final decision.

Topics for public discussion

To promote a practical, comprehensive discussion, we detail each of the topics below, along with a specific breakdown of the questions we wish to present to the public.
Following are the key issues we wish to discuss:

The structure of the "ישראל." ccTLD

A TLD (e.g., the highest level) can be managed in several methods, each raising related issues.

Outline 1: Sector-divided ccTLD

A namespace allowing only third-level domain registration, where sectoral sub-domains can operate under "ישראל.". This outline is similar to the current structure of the .il ccTLD (e.g., -איגוד האינטרנט.מלכר.ישראל).

Description

"ישראל." domain names can only be registered at the third-level, and will be devided into several sectoral Hebrew SLDs, similar to the current .il situation. (where co.il is allocated for commercial activities, org.il for nonprofit activities, gov.il for government activities, etc.)
Specific rules may exist for assigning domain names in each of the sub-levels.
For example, any individual or corporation may register co.il SLD and org.il (commercial and organization, respectively) domain names in the .il namespace, while only Israeli state bodies are allowed to register gov.il (government) SLDs (the e-Government Unit inthe Prime Minister's Office currently manages registration); Only IDF (Israel Defense Forces) units may register under the idf.il SLD (Mamram unit of the IDF's Computer and IT Directorate manages registration); net.il SLD is reserved for licensed internet service providers (subject to presenting a valid ISP license from the Ministry of Communications); ac.il SLD is reserved for Israeli academic institutions (presenting a certificate from the Council for Higher Education); muni.il SLDs is allocated only for Israeli municipalities (the domain name adheres to the formal naming used by the Central Bureau of Statistics); k12.il (kindergartens up to 12) is only open for kindergartens and elementary schools authorized by the Ministry of Education.

These criteria are detailed extensively in the .il Registration Rules.

The sectoral outline provides greater confidence for users relying on the domain names; when a person needs an online government service, they know the domain name should have a gov.il suffix.

The sectoral outline also offers search engine optimization (SEO) as the latter consider the domain's assigned SLD in their rankings. (for example, ac.il website will gain a higher ranking in search queries related to academic education.)

A domain name in a sectoral space will look like this: "דוגמה.מלכר.ישראל". In this example, מלכר is the SLD, and the domain name is דוגמה.

Status of Hebrew domain names registered in the .il namespace according to this outline

Per ISOC-IL earlier commitment, holders get priority when registering their all-Hebrew domain name under the corresponding suffix. The right will be valid for a limited time (determined after the registration opens), and it cannot be transferable.

Holders of such domain names will have a limited-time opportunity to register an all-Hebrew domain name for free, allowing those who wish to transfer their activity to the new domain to do so. Based on the decision made regarding the integration of languages in the domain name (see section 3 below), it will be decided whether to allow holders of Hebrew domain names with a Latin suffix to continue to hold their existing .il domain and renew or delete these domains after a specific period, in order to leave the .il namespace with Latin-only domain names.

Possible launching outlines

This section involves alternative outlines for opening registration of "ישראל." Domain to the public:

1. **Alternative A - First come, first served**
   A. Upon opening to the public, the registration process will be applied based on the basic principle of *First come, first served*, except for Hebrew domain names already registered in the .il namespace. (see *Status of Hebrew domain names registered in the .il namespace*)

B. Any person or corporation wishing to register a domain name will do so through authorized registrars once the registration opens.

2. **Alternative B – Step by Step registration**

A. As registration of Hebrew domains has been suspended since May 2020, it will re-open in stages, offering early registration (sunrise) for registered trademark holders and corporations. Existing Hebrew domain names in the .il namespace will be blocked for registration, and their holders will get priority. A trademark owner can claim a name already registered in Hebrew only through the IL-DRP dispute resolution procedure (see *Status of Hebrew domain names registered in the .il namespace* in the respective section) or by appealing to state court.

B. Once early registration concludes, registration through authorized registrars will open to the general public based on the *First come, first served* principle.

SLD names

Sectoral SLD Structure requires devising new sectoral SLD names. SLDs should represent the relevant sector as clearly and concisely as possible. For example, the SLD of academic institutions (corresponding to ac.il) should be related to higher education institutions.

Several alternatives were discussed internally (see *Proposals for SLDs*). ISOC-IL wishes to hear the public's views and ideas regarding SLD names. We would appreciate it if you could fill in the *Proposals for SLDs* section found in Appendix 2.

Outline 2: 2nd level registration only

A ccTLD that allows direct registration of second-level domain names under ".ישראל", for example, "איגוד-האינטרנט.ישראל".

Description

In this outline, domains in the ".ישראל" namespace will be registered directly below the top level (".ישראל"), without division into sectoral SLDs. (e.g. "איגוד-האינטרנט.ישראל".)

Many public institutions in Israel end with the word ".ישראל", and ISOC-IL see a risk of misleading the public when registering a domain impersonating a state body - such as "כנסת.ישראל", "בנק.ישראל", "ממשלת.ישראל", "משטרת.ישראל" - due to the designated suffix "ישראל.".

ISOC-IL opines that managing direct space requires creating a pre-defined list of Reserved Words that will exclude various domains from free registration. This is to ensure technical and public safety, or to permit that such domain names will be allocated to the suitable entity.

Status of Hebrew domain names registered in the .il namespace according to this outline

This outline requires setting a complex mechanism of assigning all domain names registered under the .il third-level SLD to the second-level, under "ישראל.". At the time of writing, there are about 150 contradicting domain names registered under two or more SLDs (e.g., there are "שם-מתחם.co.il" and "שם-מתחם.org.il") registered to different holders. (e.g., it involves about 300 holders.)
It should also be noted that converting existing .il domain names to domains registered directly under "ישראל." might result in some case that domains will fall under the definition of Reserved Words. (as descibed above; for example, converting the current "כנסת.org.il" domain to "כנסת.ישראל", which should be a Reserved Word.)

Therefore, this outline would require a methodical mechanism for resolving any conflicts of interest among various holders, be it two people who hold the same domain name with different sub-suffixes or one holding a domain name that when directly converting it to "ישראל." might constitute a Reserved Word.

There are several conflict resolution mechanisms available; if step-by-step registration is selected, all mechanisms will be subject to the sunrise process regarding trademarks and corporations:

1. Conducting a draw (subject to needed formal approval) between two (or more) holders. The winner will receive the original domain name, and the loser(s) will have the right to register another domain name of their choice (prior to opening the registration).
2. Reaching an agreement - encouraging holders to reach an agreement within a specified period and granting those who give up the right to register another domain name of their choice (prior to opening the registration).
   If the specified period has elapsed without discussion or the parties fail to reach an agreement, each will receive a third-level domain name corresponding to the one they currently hold. (e.g., if the domain name is מחלוקת, with one party holding "מחלוקת.co.il" and

the other "מחלוקת.org.il", both will receive their corresponding domain – "מחלוקת.עסק.ישראל" and "מחלוקת.מלכר.ישראל". the domain "מחלוקת.ישראל" will remain a Disputed Domain Name until the parties reach an agreement or there is only a single applicant for the name.) Excluded third-level registration will only be possible when a dispute arose over the paralel domain name under different SLDs, or when a domain is a Reserved Word.

3. Priorizing domain names registered under co.il over other SLDs, while allowing holders of a domain name in other SLDs to register another domain name of their choice (prior to opening the registration).

4. Prioritizing domain names based on the date of registration, as recorded in ISOC-IL systems, allowing holders of a domain name registered later to list another domain name of their choice (prior to opening the registration).

Holder of a domain name that if converted to "ישראל." domain will constitute Reserved Word domain name, may choose one of two alternatives:

1. Receiving a sectoral level domain name corresponding to that registered in the .il namespace. (for example, the holder of "בנק.co.il" will receive "בנק.עסק.ישראל", assuming that "בנק.ישראל" is a Reserved Word.)

2. Having the right to choose other free "ישראל." domain name before registration is open to the public, pending the sunrise process for trademarks and corporations, and assuming there is no conflict with the Registration Rules. (for example, in the case where the registered label is of SLD.)

Possible launching outlines

After solving the problems described above (potential conflicts among holders and registering Reserved Words), and assuming the preferred registration route is the step-by-step one, registration will open following these steps:

1. Sunrise phase for trademark holders and corporations.

2. Once early registration concludes, registration through authorized registrars will open to the general public based on the *First come, first served* principle.

Outline 3: Combined namespace

A space that allows both 3rd level sectoral domain names and 2nd level domain name registration.

Description

The combined outline will allow second-level domain registration, either directly under ".ישראל" (e.g. "משקפיים.ישראל"), or as part of the sectoral space, according to the approved suffixes (e.g. "משקפיים.עסק.ישראל", "עמותת-יחד.מלכר.ישראל" etc.)

There are three options for implementing the integrated outline. The alternatives described below are based on a step-by-step registration process, where opening the "ישראל." namespace is done in phases. As is often done when a new space opens around the world, it will begin with early registration followed by opening the registration to the general public:

Alternative A

The default is second-level registration. Several third-level SLDs designated for use by specific sectors (government, ISPs, academia, etc.) will be defined. Domain names available to the public will be assigned at the second-level ("שם-מתחם.ישראל"), meaning there will be no equivalent to the co.il suffix. Several sectors will also have access to third-level domains, similar to those that exist in the .il namespace, such as state bodies ("שם-מתחם.ממשל.ישראל"), academia ("שם-מתחם.אקדמיה.ישראל"), nonprofits and NGOs ("איגוד-האינטרנט-הישראלי.מלכר.ישראל".)

Alternative B

Sectoral-divided namespace aside second-level registration directly under "ישראל.". The ccTLD will be divided into sectpral SLDs corresponding to the .il namespace (including SLDs corresponding to co.il and org.il, where registration is not limited). Registration directly under "ישראל." will be possible both at the second and third-level.

Alternative C

The default will be a second-level domain name registration, but there will also be some sectoral SLDs for Hebrew domain names in the .il namespace, especially those difficult to convert to the second level. (for example, in case several holders with the same Hebrew label under different SLDs fail to reach an agreement.) There will be no free registration under the newly-established SLDs, which will be reserved only for names that cannot be resolved.

Status of Hebrew domain names registered in the .il namespace according to this outline

Alternative A

Holders will be entitled to the complete Hebrew domain with the corresponding SLD. Holders of co.il domain will have the right to register a second-level "ישראל." domain (subject to restrictions regarding reserved words and trademarks). Holders of other domains will be entitled to register a third-level domain with the corresponding sectoral SLD, but if the label they registered is not co.il, the holder may get the label directly under "ישראל.".

Holders of a co.il domain name that if converted to "ישראל." constitutes a Reserved Word may choose one of two alternatives:

1. Receiving a third-level domain corresponding to the one registered in the .il namespace. (for example, the holder of "בנק.co.il" will receive "בנק.עסק.ישראל", assuming "בנק.ישראל" is a Reserved Word.)

2. The right to choose "ישראל." domain name before registration opens to the public, pending the sunrise process for trademarks and corporations, and assuming there is no conflict with the Registration Rules. (for example, where the registered label is of a SLD.)

Alternative B

Holders will be entitled to the complete Hebrew domain with the corresponding suffix: holder of "שם-מתחם.co.il" will receive
"שם-מתחם.עסק.ישראל", holder of "שם-מתחם.org.il" will receive
"שם-מתחם.מלכר.ישראל", etc.

Alternative C

In all cases where there is no discrepancy between identical labels in different SLDs, domain name holders will be entitled to the complete Hebrew "ישראל." domain in the registered label. (e.g., if "שם-מתחם.net.il" has only been registered under net.il, the holder may only receive "שם-מתחם.ישראל".)
In case of a dispute where the holders failed to reach an agreement, they will receive the domain

name under the corresponding SLD. If an agreement has been reached, the party who is not entitled to register ".ישראל" domain name will have the right to register another ".ישראל" domain (provided it does not infringe on trademark rights or constitutes a Reserved Word.)

Holder of a domain name that if converted directly to ".ישראל" domain will constitute Reserved Word may choose one of two alternatives:

1. Receiving a third-level domain corresponding to the .il name. (for example, the holder of "בנק.co.il" will receive "בנק.עסק.ישראל", assuming "בנק.ישראל" is a Reserved Word.)
2. The right to choose ".ישראל" domain name before registration opens to the public, pending the sunrise process for trademarks and corporations, and assuming there is no conflict with the Registration Rules. (for example, where the registered label is of SLD.)

Possible launching outlines

The early registration process will take place in two steps:

1. Early registration for trademarks and corporations per the sunrise process for Trademarks and Legal Entities.
2. Early registration for holders of existing domain names - sunrise process for the registered domain names will be developed.

Public registration will open once the early registration process concludes.

Additional questions - references to aspects of establishing

and operating the new namespace

Language integration

We would like to explore the possibility of mixing Hebrew and Latin characters in domain and sub-domain names. Here are the alternatives:

A. Registration in Latin letters will be possible under "ישראל.", and registration in Hebrew letters will be possible under .il. In other words, both "ישראל.isoc" and "איגוד-האינטרנט.org.il" domain names will be valid.

B. Registration in Hebrew letters will be possible in both suffixes (.il and "ישראל.") while Latin letters will not be allowed under "ישראל.". Hence, "איגוד-האינטרנט.org.il" will be valid while "ישראל.isoc" will not.

C. Registration in Hebrew letters will only be allowed under "ישראל.", and Latin letters will only be allowed under .il. That is, only domains such as "איגוד-האינטרנט.ישראל" or isoc.org.il will be valid.

Explanation

As mentioned, a domain name consists of strings at several levels, separated by dots. Each level stands on its own and can be registered in several scripts: Latin or Hebrew characters.[1]

Since Semitic languages (including Hebrew and Arabic) are written from right to left, it is challenging to mix Latin and Hebrew letters, and such a combination can even mislead the public (for example, if Hebrew registration is allowed under the .il ccTLD, would it be correct to write "-שם מתחם.co.il" or "שם-מתחם.il.co"?)

However, ISOC-IL understands that it may be in the public interest to continue to register domain names in Hebrew under the Latin SLDs of the .il ccTLD (co.il, org.il, etc.) There may also be a demand for registration of Latin letters with the ישראל. suffix, such as "google.ישראל".

On the other hand, a situation may arise where holders of .il domain names find it necessary to protect an identical domain name at the second or third-level of the "ישראל." namespace and vice versa; e.g., the holder of isoc.org.il wishes to register "isoc.ישראל " for reasons of brand protection, and the holder of "האינטרנט.ישראל-איגוד" will feel obligated to register "האינטרנט-איגוד.co.il".
It might also create the misguided notion that ISOC-IL is forcing holders to manage several domain names in parallel and pay for them, while this is clearly not the Association's intent; our mission is for the public to have a suitable variety of options and allow each party to choose an alternative that suits their needs.

Possible alternatives:

1. Registration that fully integrates languages in both spaces (*Fully integrated*):
   A. Registration of "ישראל." domains will support Hebrew and Latin letters. For example, "שם-מתחם.מלכר.ישראל" ,"שם-מתחם.ישראל" as well as "domain.ישראל " and "domainישראל.מלכר.". It will not be possible to register Latin SLDs, such as "-שם מתחם.ישראלorgישראל.".

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[1] Please note, the language combination in question is between the levels (domain.ישראל), and not mixed scripts within the same level, for example: יין.ישראלmדו.

B. Registration in the .il namespace will allow Latin and Hebrew letters. For example, "שם-מתחם.co.il" or "domain.co.il".

5. Registration that allows both languages only in the .il namespace, and Hebrew only in the "ישראל." namespace (*Partially integrated*):

   A. Registering Hebrew letters in the .il namespace using co.il, org.il, etc., as currently possible; there are about 5,000 Hebrew domain names registered in that format today. (שם-מתחם.co.il.)

   B. Registrering only Hebrew letters under "ישראל.". As in, "מתחם.ישראל-שם" or "-שם מתחם.מלכר.ישראל".

2. Registration in Hebrew letters only under "ישראל." and registration in Latin letters only under .il (*Non-integrated*)

   A. Registration of "ישראל." domain names will support Hebrew letters only, and registration of .il domain names will only be valid in Latin letters.

Status of Hebrew domain names registered in the .il namespace when choosing Non-integrated

1) **Alternative A** - Hebrew domain names registered in the .il namespace will gain special status and remain valid. Holders may renew their domains indefinitely. It will be impossible to re-register or reassign domains that have not been renewed or were deleted.

2) **Alternative B** - Hebrew .il domain names will undergo a fade out process, and the integrated namespace will cease to exist after five years (when all such domains will be deleted).

Appendix 1

A general outline of implementing the Hebrew domain name transfer scheme in the .il namespace

1. The Association will inform the holders of the currently registered Hebrew .il domain names about their right to convert or add their domain name to .ישראל namespace.

2. The Association will set an "overlap period" or "transition period" in which registration and holding of the domain name are free.

3. Although the registration details of a currently registered Hebrew .il domain will be copied to the corresponding ".ישראל" domain to protect the public from potential abuse of the process, such domain holders will be eligible to use it only pending an identification process that will allow ISOC-IL to "activate" it. (from DNS HOLD status to DNS EXIST.)

4. Although the registration details of a currently registered Hebrew .il domain will be copied to the corresponding ".ישראל" domain to protect the public from potential abuse of the process, such domain holders will be eligible to use it only pending an identification process that will allow ISOC-IL to "activate" it. (from DNS HOLD status to DNS EXIST.)

5. Eligible holders will have limited time to apply to ISOC-IL and exercise their right to register ".ישראל" domain name. ISOC-IL will therefore prevent registration until the right is either exercised or expired. A party claiming legal rights to the name will be referred to an IL-DRP dispute resolution or a legal proceeding before a certified court.

6. If Hebrew domain names in the .il namespace are revoked, they will be deleted after five years from the date of opening the registration. During these five years, holders who wish to continue to hold their Hebrew .il domain must renew their registration. Holders who choose to give up their Hebrew .il domain will only maintain their ".ישראל" domain. At the end of the transition period, holders who wish to continue holding the domain name will have to renew it for a fee.

7. A holder of a Hebrew domain name who wishes to delete their .il or ".ישראל" domain will be able to do so. The ".ישראל" domain name will be available for public registration. The deleted .il domain name will not be available again.

8. The Association will actively notify currently registered Hebrew .il domain about their eligibility for "ישראל." domain name.

9. The period of overlap during which holders may hold both .il and ".ישראל" Domains will provide sufficient time to transfer any online activity related to the .il domain name into the ".ישראל" domain name.

10. If the holder continues to hold both names by the end of the transition period and assuming the chosen outline permits, they will be required to renew both domains for a fee.

13. The Association will call on holders to transfer their domain name to a certified registrar throughout the transition period. The holder may transfer the management of the domain name to a certified registrar using a transfer request, which does not incur a payment.

14. If the holder transfers their rights to the ".ישראל" domain to a third party during the transition period, the remaining overlap time will be terminated (as it happens today in the process of transferring rights).

Appendix 2 –

Public questionnaire

Alternative	Choice Selection	Explanation
Topic 1 **"ישראל." Namespace Outline**		
Which outline do you prefer?		
Sectoral outline	☐	
Direct outline	☐	
Integrated outline	☐	
If you selected the Sectoral outline, which SLDs should be introduced?		
Corresponding to org.il	☐	
Corresponding to gov.il	☐	
Corresponding to ac.il	☐	
Corresponding to net.il	☐	
Corresponding to muni.il	☐	

Alternative	Choice Selection	Explanation
Corresponding to k12.il	☐	
Corresponding to idf.il	☐	
If you selected the Sectoral outline, which registration outline do you prefer?		
First come, first served	☐	
Gradual registration	☐	
If you selected the Direct outline, which conflict resolution mechanism do you prefer?		
Draw	☐	
Reach compromises	☐	
Prioritizing co.il	☐	
Priority by date	☐	
If you selected the Integrated outline, which implementation do you prefer?		
Alternative A (second level as default, specific SLDs)	☐	
Alternative B (second and third-level)	☐	

Alternative	Choice Selection	Explanation
Alternative C (second level as default, SLD only for domains transferred from .il)	☐	
Proposals for SLDs		
SLD in "ישראל." namespace	**ISOC-il proposal**	**Respondent proposal**
Corresponding to co	עסק ☐	
Corresponding to org	מלכר ☐	
Corresponding to gov	ממשל ☐	
Corresponding to ac	השכלה ☐	
Corresponding to net	רשת ☐	
Corresponding to muni	ישוב ☐	
Corresponding to k12	חינוך ☐	
Corresponding to idf	צהל ☐	
Topic 2		
Implementing Latin and Hebrew characters at various levels - preferred model		
Fully integrated	☐	

Alternative	Choice Selection	Explanation
Partly integrated	☐	
Non-integrated	☐	
If you selected non-integrated, what will be the status of Hebrew domain names already registered in the .il space?		
Alternative A – remain valid indefinitely	☐	
Alternative B – deleted after a fade out phase	☐	
Additional points for your consideration		
Do you fear the integration of Hebrew and Latin will mislead the public (e.g., co.il and il.co)	☐	
Do you believe the combination of two languages will require individuals or organizations to protect their trademarks, leading to unnecessary expenditures?	☐	
If integrated languages are not applied, should the 5,000 domain names already registered in the namespace be allowed to operate, or should they all be transferred under "ישראל."?	Transfer ☐ Leave as is ☐	
Additional Comments		

Alternative	Choice Selection	Explanation