2026 Q1

ISRAELI TECH REVIEW

VC DATA AND INSIGHTS & LEUMITECH

Index

Introduction

Israeli High-Tech 2026 – Strategic Consolidation and New Growth Horizons

The Israeli high-tech ecosystem entered 2026 with quarterly funding stabilizing at $3.4 billion, a figure that aligns with the industry's long-term growth trend after neutralizing the volatility of the 2021 bubble. This recovery, which represents a 50% increase compared to Q1-2025, reflects a market that has matured into a more disciplined version of itself. However, this financial rebound is accompanied by significant structural shifts, characterized by high sector concentration and a strategic pivot toward early-stage investments.

Ecosystem Overview: Structural Trends and Market Dynamics

From a macroeconomic perspective, the geopolitical environment remains profoundly fragile. While recent diplomatic developments have moderated the immediate volatility, the atmosphere is characterized by a high degree of uncertainty that continues to weigh on long-term risk assessments. Yet, even as these risks persist, the most striking development is the clear divergence between capital inflows and labor market growth.

High-tech employment has plateaued at approximately 385,000 positions, even as funding returns to healthy benchmarks. This stagnation is driven by rigid structural factors: high local labor costs, with average salaries exceeding 33,000 NIS, combined with the erosion of the dollar's purchasing power, have created a natural ceiling for headcount growth. Central to this shift is the evolution of Artificial Intelligence from a specialized niche into a cross-sector industrial standard, now permeating 35% of all active companies. By acting as a horizontal infrastructure rather than a standalone vertical, AI is driving a transition toward capital-intensive models where technological substitution increasingly replaces traditional labor-intensive scaling. In this "new normal," the ecosystem is prioritizing capital efficiency and technological substitution, accelerated by Generative AI, over traditional labor-intensive scaling.

Capital Allocation: The Pivot to Early Stages and Sectoral Dominance

The capital lifecycle is currently defined by a strategic migration toward early-stage ventures. These investments account for 36% of total funding since October 7th, as the market prioritizes investing in intellectual property where Israel maintains a distinct global advantage. This trend is particularly vital as we observe the first rise in the number of new startups following a long period of reserve duty for many entrepreneurs. The return of this talent pool is expected to refresh the innovation pipeline. Conversely, the mid-stage growth engine (Series B and C) has contracted to a 29% share of the capital, compared to 42.5% prior to October 7th. This contraction is paired with a sharp increase in median round sizes to $47 million, indicating that capital is being concentrated in a select group of high-performing companies with proven scalability.

Introduction (Continued)

Sectoral activity remains narrow. Cybersecurity and Enterprise Software command over 70% of private funding, while Life Sciences has retreated to a mere 2.7%. This imbalance serves as a strategic warning: while the appetite for Israeli innovation remains robust, it is channeled almost exclusively through software verticals, highlighting a critical need for industrial diversity to ensure the ecosystem's long-term resilience.

Investor Resilience and the Exit Milestone

Foreign investors collectively remain the backbone of liquidity, contributing 67% of total capital raised by Israeli high-tech companies from VCs. Within this group, a core of approximately 180 to 200 frequent foreign investors provides essential stability, maintaining their commitment to the Israeli market through various cycles. This professionalized investor base, balanced by a similarly active group of local VCs, ensures that market leaders have access to the strategic support and scale necessary for global competition.

The exit landscape in early 2026 achieved a historic milestone, with total value reaching $62 billion. While this figure is heavily influenced by the landmark acquisitions of Wiz and CyberArk, which account for 92% of the value, the underlying data remains strong. Even when neutralizing these two mega-deals, the quarter saw $5 billion in exits, a robust figure by historical standards. However, it is essential to note that the concentration remains high even within this baseline, as Enterprise Software accounts for 57% of these remaining transactions. This demonstrates that similar to VC investments, exists are currently channeled almost exclusively through the software and security verticals, underscoring the ongoing challenge of achieving broader sectoral liquidity across the ecosystem.

Summary: A Marketplace of Incentives

Ultimately, the Israeli high-tech ecosystem in 2026 is undergoing a structural recalibration. The return to sustainable funding trends and the gradual restoration of operational continuity provide a foundation for growth, yet the realization of this potential depends on a complex alignment of interests. For the current momentum to broaden beyond its narrow sectoral base, the ecosystem's incentives must evolve.

Future growth will require risk-appetite from investors to venture into under-capitalized themes, and strategic agility from founders to address emerging global challenges beyond the traditional software strongholds. While the financial infrastructure is robust, the long-term health of the ecosystem will be determined by whether this disparate network of stakeholders finds the commercial justification to diversify the Israeli innovation landscape.

Tech Review Q1 2026

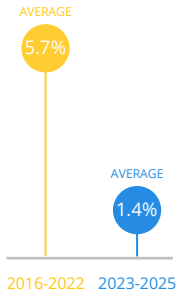
Key Highlights

Capital Rebounds

Israeli startups raised **$3.4 billion in Q1 2026**, above the **$2.7 billion** quarterly average in 2020.

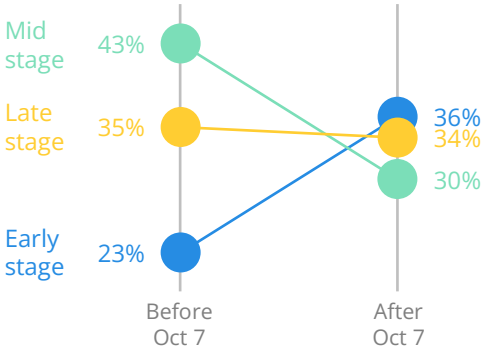
Hiring Remains Muted

Job growth averaged **1.4%** in 2023–2025, well below the **5.7%** historical average in 2016–2022.



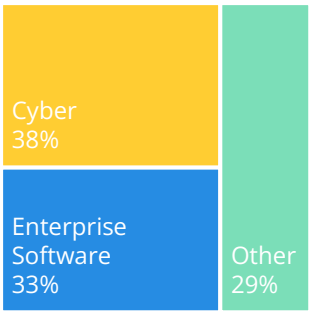
Earlier Capital Shifts

Since October 7, funding has moved toward earlier rounds, with early-stage share rising from **22.5%** to **36.1%**.



Capital Stays Concentrated

In Q1, **71%** of private capital went to cyber and enterprise software, leaving just **29%** for all other sectors.



Exits Hold Up Without Mega-Deals

Excluding mega deals, Q1 produced **$4.8 billion** in exits - already **33%** of the average full-year exit value.

Click each highlight to navigate to the relevant chapter

Israeli High-Tech Macro Overview

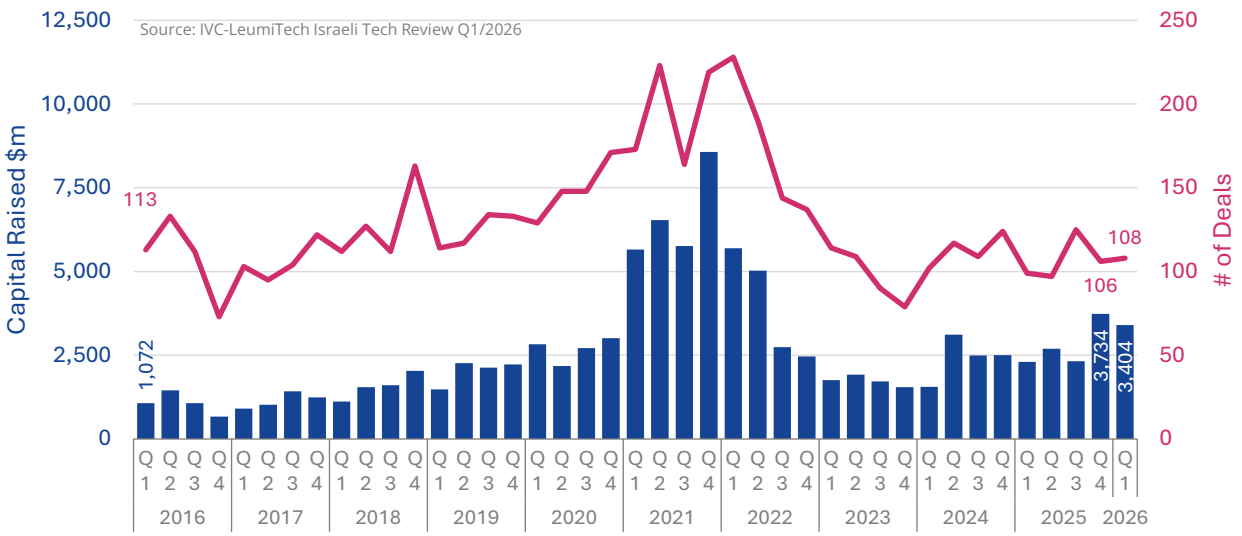
Equity Funding Inflows:
A Stable Performance Baseline

The trajectory of Israeli high-tech funding from 2016 to early 2026 reveals an ecosystem that has moved past the extreme volatility of the pandemic era and settled into a stable performance baseline. **Since the second quarter of 2024 and up to the third quarter of 2025, quarterly capital inflows have fluctuated between $2.3 billion and $3.1 billion**[1] while the last two quarters exceeded the pre-pandemic levels of 2019-2020. Specifically, **$3.4 billion were raised in the first quarter of 2026 by Israeli tech companies**. This indicates a resilient recovery and a clear departure from the lows of late 2023 and almost a 50% surge compared to the same period last year.[2]

A key observation in the current data is the structural shift in capital distribution. **While dollar volume has returned to robust levels, the number of transactions remains below historical averages of the past decade by more than 15%**. It is important to note that transaction volume is typically subject to retroactive updates as smaller rounds are reported. However, the current landscape suggests a "Flight to Quality." Capital is increasingly concentrated in more substantial rounds, reflecting a more selective and mature investment environment.

Understanding how this $3.4 billion inflow is distributed, particularly the narrowing sectoral focus and the rise of mega-rounds, is essential for assessing the long-term structural health of the Israeli innovation engine. These topics will be analyzed in detail in the subsequent sections of this report.

Quarterly Israeli High-Tech Investments: Capital $m and # of Deals



1) Throughout the entire report (unless otherwise specified), the presented number of rounds and capital raised refers to the known figure at the end of each period (Normalized Data). This approach is intended to mitigate, as much as possible, the effects of late detection and to enable in-depth analysis of underlying trends. For further details, please refer to IVC's reporting methodology. The updated number of rounds and capital raised is brought in Appendix A.
2) Taking into account undisclosed funding rounds (Stealth Rounds) or those to be revealed at a later stage, IVC estimates that 225 funding rounds took place in the first quarter of 2026, totaling approximately $4 billion.

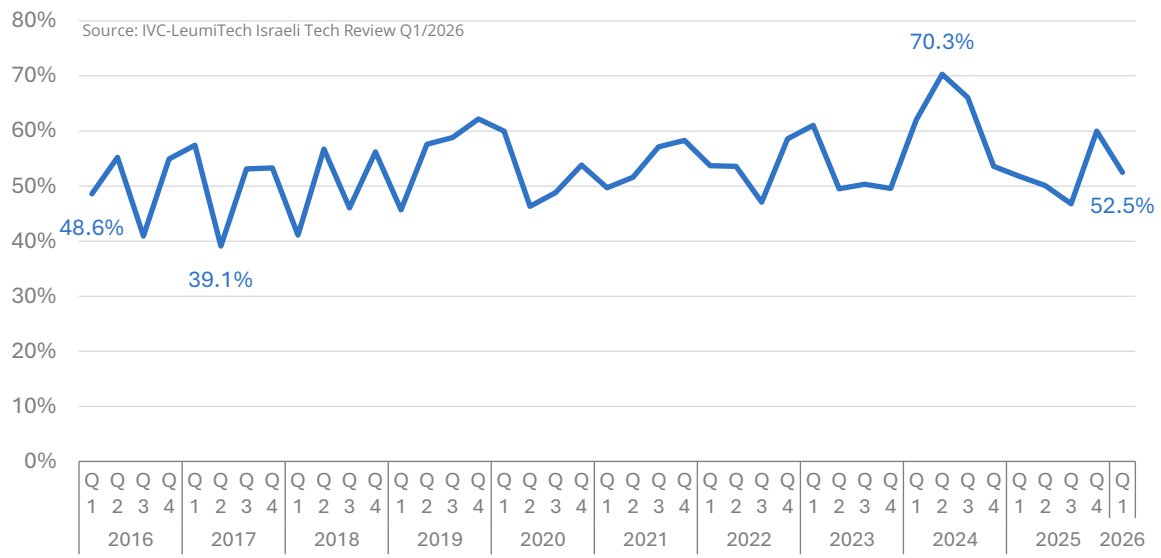
Capital Concentration:
The Structural Anchor of the Ecosystem

A longitudinal analysis of the past decade reveals a profound structural evolution in the Israeli innovation ecosystem. While capital concentration, the share of funding captured by the top 10% of deals, historically fluctuated between 40% and 60%, **the "concentration floor" has structurally migrated upward since 2018, establishing a consistent baseline of approximately 50%**. This shift has occurred alongside a significant contraction in overall market activity; quarterly deal volume has declined by nearly half, falling from a peak of almost 200 quarterly rounds in 2021 to just above 100 since October 7th.

The 52.5% concentration level recorded in Q1-2026 requires nuanced interpretation. Following the extreme anomaly of 2024, when concentration surged to 70% in a crisis-driven "flight to safety," **the data from 2025 and early 2026 suggests a return to the established multi-year maturity band**. This return to the 50%-60% range likely indicates that the market has resumed its characteristic concentration pattern, moving past the emergency posturing of the previous year.

Furthermore, the fact that concentration remains stable within this historical band despite the 50% drop in total deal count shown in previous analysis suggests that **the market contraction is being felt proportionally across all stages**. The ecosystem's "Pareto" appears to remain constant: whether the market is expanding or contracting, **the top decile of firms continues to act as a structural anchor**, consistently capturing more than half of all venture capital. Consequently, the current quarter's data is likely a reflection of a mature ecosystem where a select group of scale-ups maintains its dominance regardless of fluctuations in total market volume.

Share of Total Dollar Inflow Captured by the Top Decile of Funding Rounds



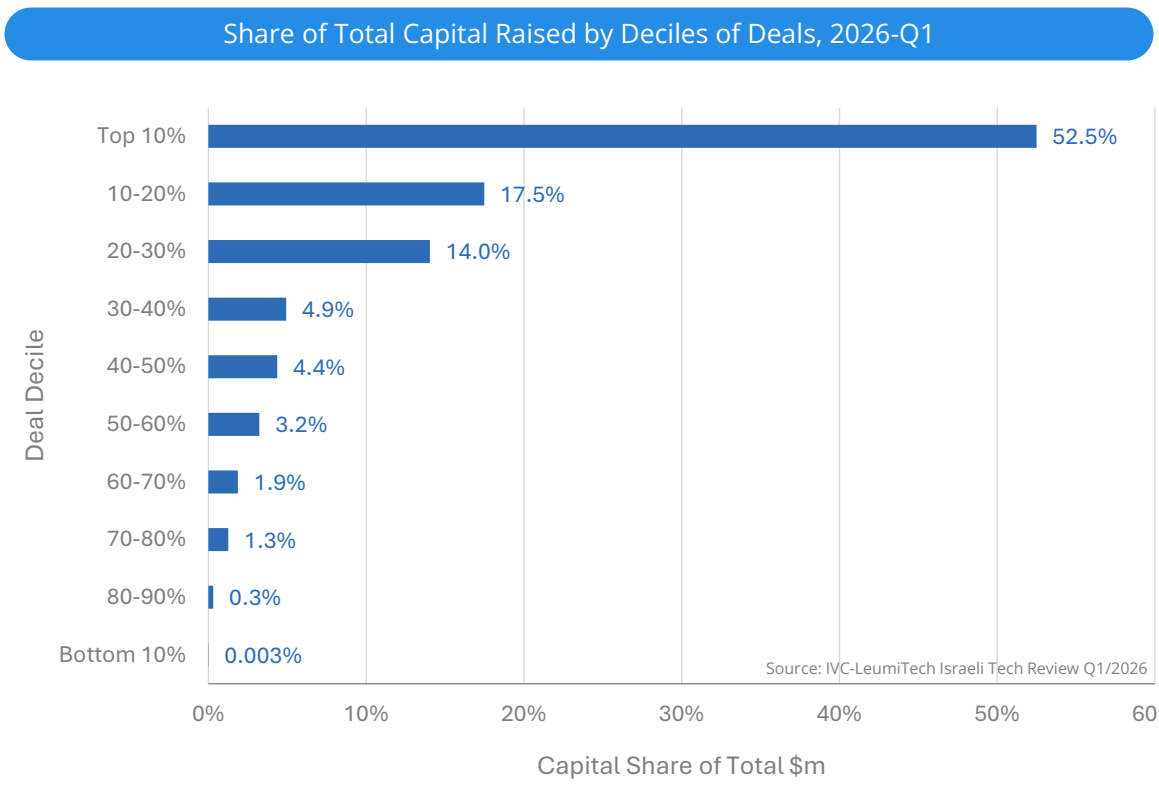
Q1-2026 Drill-Down:
High Concentration and Globalized Growth

A granular analysis of the first quarter of 2026 confirms that the "Flight to Quality" remains the defining characteristic of the Israeli tech landscape. While total funding appears robust, the distribution of this capital is heavily weighted toward the top. The **top decile (10%) of transactions captured 52.5% of all capital raised in the first quarter of 2026**, a concentration level that, while high, is characteristic of a maturing ecosystem where large growth rounds dominate the dollar volume.

The distribution across the middle deciles (9th through 6th) remains relatively proportional, accounting for 41% of the total capital. In a balanced market, this "middle tier" functions as the primary engine for domestic job creation, as it typically represents companies scaling their local operations. However, as the subsequent analysis of funding stages will reveal, the internal composition of this 41% has shifted. The capital in the middle deciles is increasingly fragmented, failing to provide the concentrated "fuel" needed for broad-based domestic expansion.

This "top-heavy" structure explains why the resurgence in capital hasn't translated into a surge in local headcount. The majority of the funding (52.5%) is flowing to large-scale companies with global footprints that increasingly direct their investments toward international sales, marketing, and overseas infrastructure. Meanwhile, **the bottom 50% of the ecosystem - primarily early-stage and seed ventures - share less than 7% of the total capital**. Therefore, these companies currently operate on a financial scale that is insufficient to drive a national shift in employment levels.

As the following sections on funding stages and labor trends will illustrate, this specific distribution of resources reinforces a stagnation in the domestic high-tech workforce, even as the sector's financial indicators as a whole remain strong.



The AI Transformation:
Horizontal Integration and Infrastructure Dominance

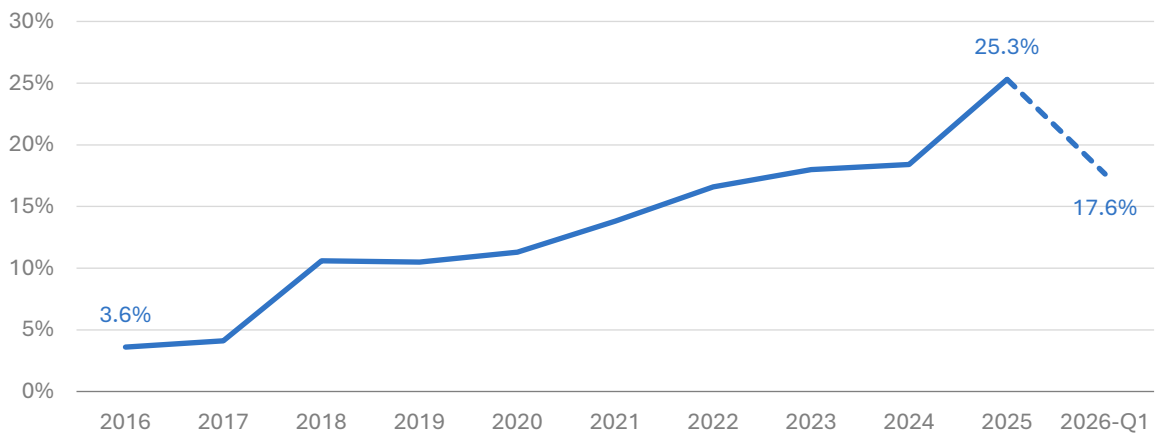
A longitudinal analysis of IVC data reveals a fundamental shift in the technological composition of Israeli high-tech, defined by a two-tier AI hierarchy that has transformed Artificial Intelligence from a specialized niche into the ecosystem's primary structural pillar. At the broader level, **AI has become a cross-sector industrial standard, permeating approximately 35% of all active private companies in Israel (nearly 3,000 firms)**. For these companies, AI serves as an integral component of their product or operational process, reflecting a wide technological diffusion across the entire ecosystem.

However, while horizontal adoption is widespread, financial power remains increasingly concentrated in a small elite of AI infrastructure and foundation model developers. These companies, which represent only a small percentage of the total ecosystem, command significant capital due to the intensive and complex nature of building core technological layers. This dominance is most evident in the **GenAI vertical, which has attracted 20% of all venture funding since 2023**.

It is important to note that because GenAI serves as a horizontal infrastructure, its funding data often overlaps with other specialized sectors, such as Cyber or Fintech. Rather than a separate vertical, GenAI acts as a technological layer embedded within these industries. Therefore, these figures should be viewed as a reflection of AI's deep penetration across all high-tech branches, rather than a standalone category to be summed alongside other sectors.

The trajectory of this technological core is reflected in the dramatic surge of **GenAI's market share, which grew from a mere 3.6% of total capital in 2016 to a record peak of 25.3% in 2025, with the current Q1-2026 figures tracking at 17.6%**. This evolution underscores a clear concentration of capital within foundational AI technologies, which have become the primary drivers of capital allocation and central magnets for large-scale professional investment.

GenAI Share of Total Israeli High-Tech Investments Value



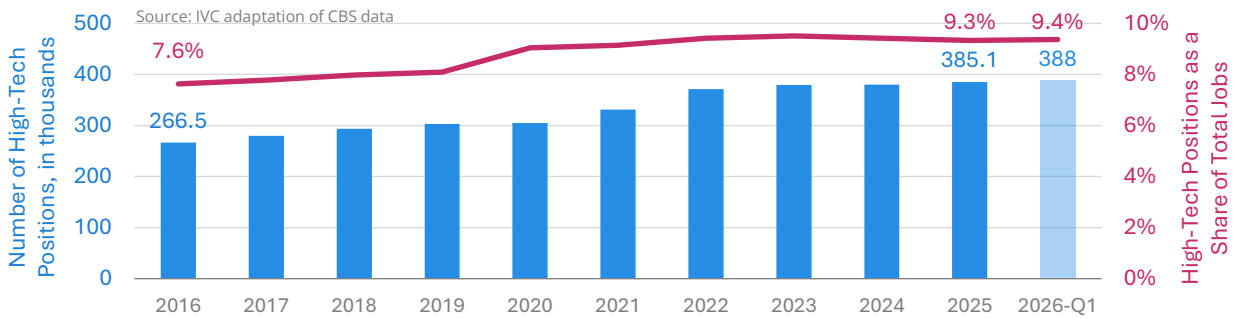
High-Tech Employment:
From Rapid Scaling to Relative Stabilization

The Israeli high-tech employment engine has reached a clear plateau. Following a decade of expansion, the number of filled positions leveled off at 380,000–388,000 since 2023.[1] While the sector's share of national employment peaked at 9.5% in 2023, it has since receded to 9.4%. This indicates that the tech sector is no longer expanding its footprint within the labor market, a trend that correlates with the wage data analyzed later, showing high-tech wage growth merely mirroring, rather than outperforming, the general economy.

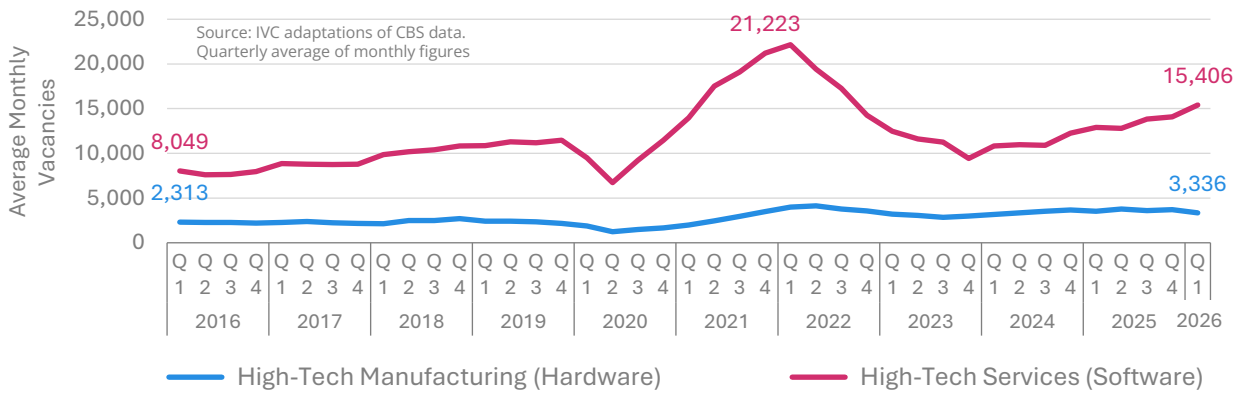
Job vacancies reveal a divergence between High-Tech Services (Software) and High-Tech Manufacturing (Defense, Pharma, and Hardware). While software-related vacancies started to rise in late 2024, reaching 15,406 vacancies in January-February 2026, High-Tech Manufacturing exhibits remarkable stability in demand. Nevertheless, **the surge in High-Tech Services vacancies has not translated into significant job growth**. This suggests prolonged "time-to-hire" cycles rather than a new expansion phase, as evidenced by the lack of a dramatic surge in the wage premium typical of previous peaks in job vacancies.

The market is currently in a "wait-and-see" mode, driven by two external pressures: high global interest rates (particularly the Fed's stance) which dampen investor risk appetite, and the geopolitical uncertainty surrounding the conflict with Iran. Ultimately, the upcoming quarters will determine if the defense surge will serve as a new catalyst for expansion, or if the sector will remain in this holding pattern until global financial conditions and regional risks stabilize.

High-Tech Positions: Volume and Share of Total National Jobs[2]



Number of Job Vacancies in High-Tech Services and Manufacturing[3,4]



1) While the Perlmutter Committee recommends analyzing the high-tech sector based on the number of employed persons, relevant public CBS data is limited to employee posts. Due to legal and technical constraints, the Perlmutter methodology can only be fully applied within a secured CBS research room. However, for the purposes of this report, the number of employee posts serves as a highly reliable and consistent proxy for identifying sectoral trends and structural shifts.
2) The Telecommunications sector is included under 'Non-High-Tech Sectors', in accordance with the recommendations of the Perlmutter Committee.
3) Q1 2026 data is based on January and February figures only.
4) Due to data constraints, the Communications sector is included under High-Tech Services.

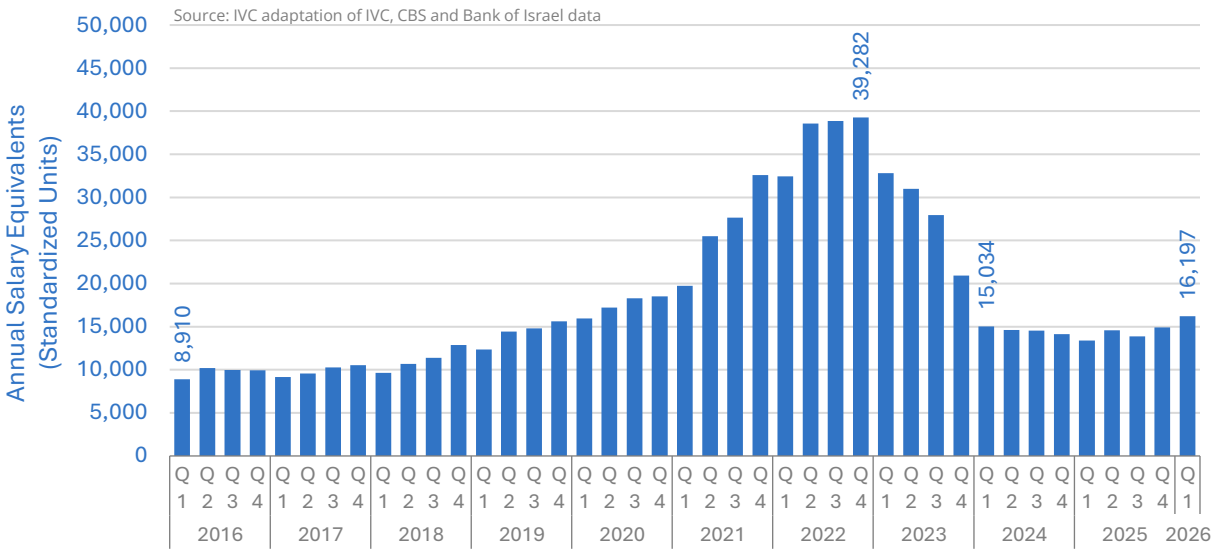
Investment-Backed Employment Capacity:
Defining the New Normal

To understand the relationship between VC fund-raising and the labor market, we must look beyond quarterly fluctuations. Investment capital functions like a reservoir released gradually to fund operations. By smoothing expenditure over an eight-quarter horizon and standardizing for average wages (including 40% employer costs) and USD/ILS exchange rates, we identify the Investment-Backed Employment Capacity of the ecosystem, a metric representing the volume of venture-backed positions that current funding levels can sustain. This is not a measure of total high-tech employment, but of the sector's "growth engine", the layer of jobs directly fueled by capital inflows. This creates a significant time lag. For example, **the record inflows of 2021-2022 created a funding buffer that sustained the market long after the peak. This explains why the ecosystem maintained stability during the crisis of late 2023**, fueled by the residual vapors of previous years' capital.

As of Q1-2026, this employment capacity stands at 16,197 standardized annual positions. **This stabilization**, at a level virtually identical to the 15,972 positions recorded in the first quarter of 2020, **signals the final depletion of the "funding buffer" accumulated during the 2021-2022 peak**. It indicates that the ecosystem has completed its post-bubble correction and that the sector is no longer coasting on residual capital from previous years but is now sustained entirely by current funding levels.

Notably, while the absolute volume of capital raised has trended upward in recent quarters, this has not translated into employment growth. **The 20% appreciation of the Shekel since October 7, combined with a 30% cumulative rise in average wages since 2020, has significantly eroded the purchasing power of each dollar raised**. Furthermore, the rise of Generative AI has shifted budgets toward cloud computing, effectively substituting human talent with technology. While the current employment capacity has stabilized, it reflects a 'new normal' constrained by the current security and political climate. This baseline remains highly vulnerable to geopolitical uncertainty, which continues to act as a primary risk factor for future growth.

Venture-Backed Employment Capacity: Standardized Annual Salary Equivalents



Funding Stages and Capital Lifecycle

Capital Lifecycle:
The October 7th Structural Pivot

A longitudinal analysis of Israel's funding lifecycle reveals a consistent structural DNA: historically, **Mid-Stage rounds (Series B-C) have been the ecosystem's primary anchor, accounting for an average of 39% of total capital**, followed by Late-Stage (35%) and Early-Stage (26%). This distribution underscores a mature ecosystem designed to scale innovation into substantial corporate entities with a broad domestic footprint and a high employment multiplier.

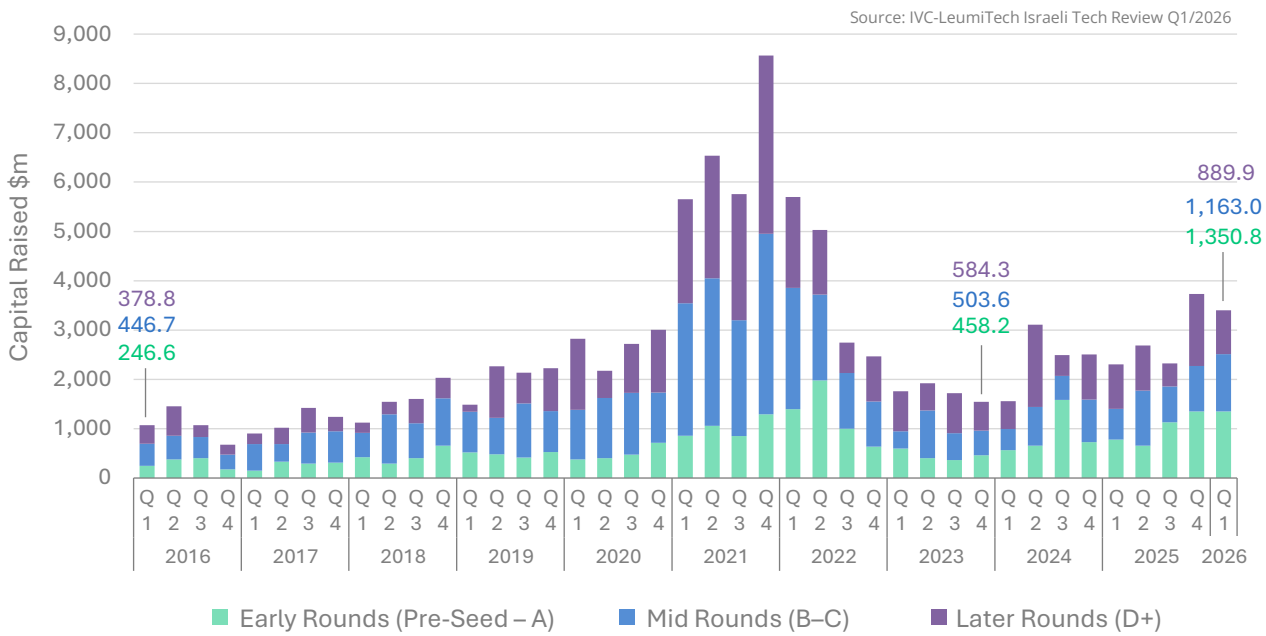
The events of October 2023 marked a clear inflection point in the ecosystem's trajectory, leading to a visible shift in the allocation of risk and capital. By aggregating funding data into pre- and post-conflict periods, we identify a sharp departure from the ecosystem's traditional balance. While the absolute volume of capital has shown recovery, reaching $3.4 billion in Q1-2026, the internal composition of that capital has undergone a role reversal between early innovation and growth-scale funding.

Since the shift, **Early-Stage (Pre-Seed - A) funding has surged from its 22.5% baseline to 36.1%, reaching $1.35 billion in Q1-2026**. While this signals strong investor conviction in Israeli IP, these R&D-intensive ventures have a low employment multiplier. They prioritize lean expert teams over large-scale hiring, limiting their immediate impact on national employment

Conversely, the **Mid-Stage (B-C)**, the traditional domestic growth engine, has eroded from 42.5% to **29.7%**. Although it reached **$1.16 billion** in Q1-2026, it remains far below its historical leadership position. This contraction might explain part of the current stagnation in the labor market as capital is being channeled into technology development (Early-Stage) rather than the organizational scaling (Mid-Stage) required for broad-based domestic hiring.

Late-Stage (D+) capital remained stable at **34.2%** ($890M), but its domestic impact is increasingly globalized as mature firms prioritize overseas expansion. Until Mid-Stage funding returns to its ~40% historical share, capital inflows will continue to fund specialized R&D over domestic job creation.

Capital Raised by Funding Stage

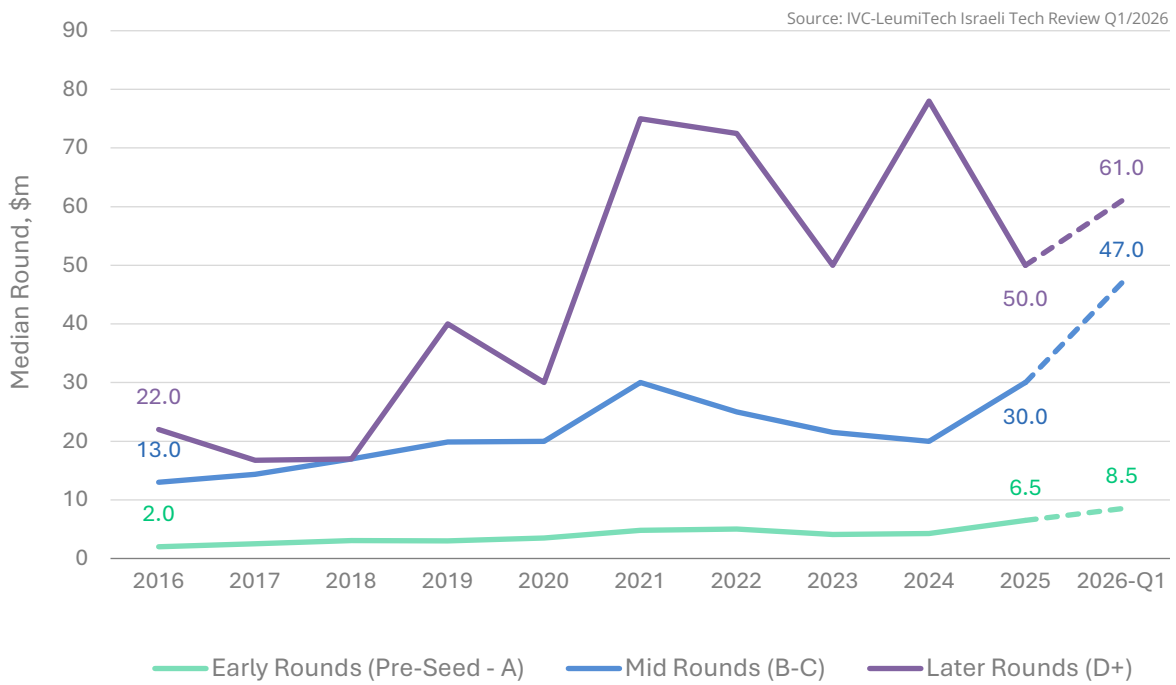


Median Round Size:
A Shift Toward Selectivity and Capital Concentration

A granular analysis of median transaction sizes over the last decade reveals a fundamental structural shift in the Israeli ecosystem. In the **Early-Stage (Pre-Seed to A), the median funding size surged to an all-time record of $8.5 million**. This represents a significant leap from the $2M–$6M range that characterized the previous decade, signaling that the "entry price" for new startups has escalated significantly. This trend of concentrating more capital into fewer companies is even more pronounced **in the Mid-Stage (Series B-C), where the median round reached a record $47 million, a figure more than 50% higher than the 2021 bubble peak of $30 million**.

In contrast to the record-breaking surges in earlier stages, Late-Stage rounds (Series D+) exhibit a more consistent pattern. **The median round size for these mature companies stood at $61 million, remaining well within the $50M–$80M corridor that has defined the market since 2021**. This indicates that while the "ceiling" for established market leaders has remained relatively stable, the floor for emerging and scaling companies has been raised to a new tier. As it seems, investors are no longer distributing capital broadly but are instead arming a smaller, elite group of companies. **This heightened selectivity and concentration of resources further support the stagnation in domestic high-tech employment**, as the pool of companies with the capital to drive broad-based hiring continues to contract.

Median Round Size by Funding Stage, $m



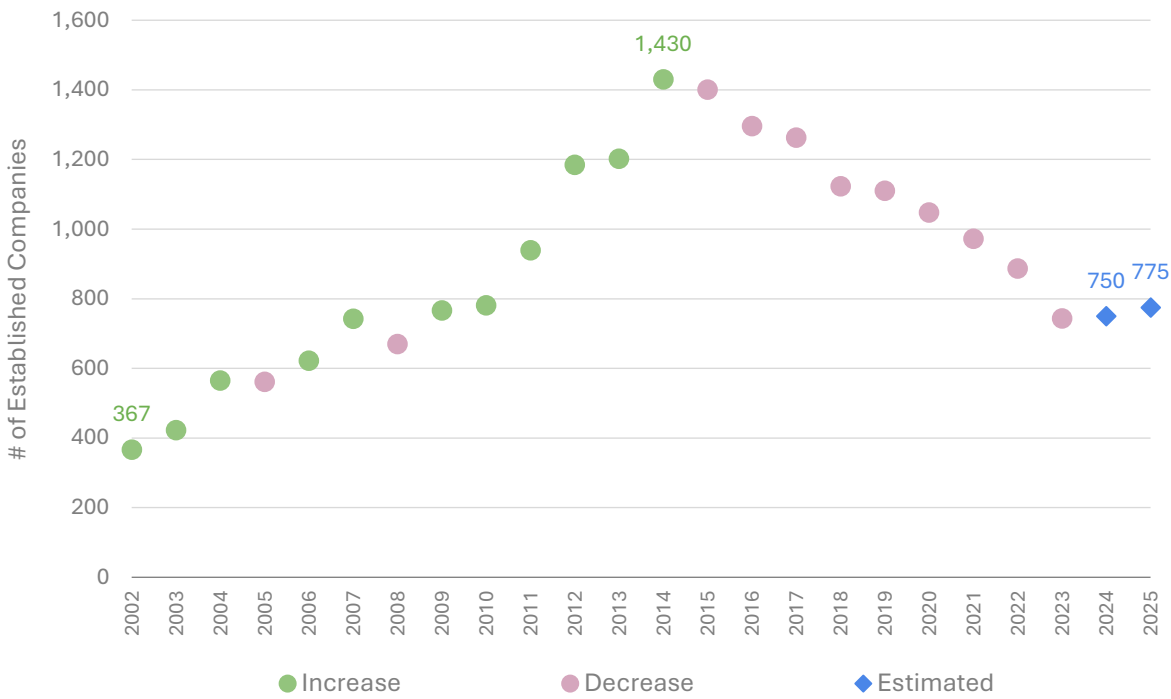
New Companies Formation:
Stabilization and Signs of Recovery

The longitudinal data on the formation of new Israeli high-tech companies reveals a significant shift in the ecosystem's trajectory. After a decade-long structural decline from a 2014 peak of 1,430 new startups to a cyclical low of 743 in 2023, the estimates for 2024 and 2025 suggest a long-awaited stabilization and the beginning of a recovery.

Projected figures for 2024 (750 companies) and 2025 (775 companies) represent the first potential consecutive years of growth in over a decade. While these figures remain preliminary estimates subject to future updates, current indicators point toward a trend of stabilization and a slight upward trajectory, halting the persistent downward slide of the previous ten years. This shift aligns with the recovery in Early-Stage funding that surfaced in the second half of 2024.

This nascent recovery reflects the resilience of the Israeli entrepreneurial spirit, a central hallmark of the local ecosystem. Historically, periods of national and economic challenge in Israel have served as catalysts for innovation. The return to growth in company formation, even at a modest pace, is a signal of renewed vitality, providing the necessary foundation for the ecosystem's long-term health and competitive advantage.

Number of New Israeli High-Tech Companies



Source: IVC-LeumiTech Israeli Tech Review Q2/2025

Q1-2026 Top Selected Investments

Early Stage

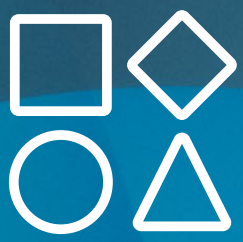
Fundamental	1	Software	
R&D	225 $m		
factify	2	Software	
Seed	63 $m		
Gambit cyber	3	Software	
R&D	56 $m		
Above	4	Software	
R&D	43 $m		
ONYX	5	Software	
R&D	35 $m		

Mid Stage

lyte	1	Hardware & Industrial	
Initial Revenues	107 $m		
Jazz	2	Software	
Initial Revenues	52 $m		
guidde.	3	Software	
Initial Revenues	50 $m		
surf.ai	4	Software	
Initial Revenues	47 $m		
MEMCYCO	5	Software	
Initial Revenues	37 $m		

Late Stage

upwind	1	Software	
Revenue Growth	250 $m		
tomorrow.io	2	Software	
Revenue Growth	175 $m		
CLAROTY	3	Software	
Revenue Growth	150 $m		
VAST	4	Software	
Revenue Growth	150 $m		
wonderful	5	Software	
Revenue Growth	150 $m		



Technology Verticals Breakdown

Sectoral Distribution:
Strategic Concentration and the Risks of Narrowing Diversity

The Q1-2026 data reflects the ongoing consolidation of capital within a narrow group of dominant sectors. **Cybersecurity remains the ecosystem's primary anchor**, despite a slight dip from its 43.6% peak in 2025 to 37.7% in the first quarter of 2026, its long-term dominance is undisputed. Meanwhile, Enterprise & Consumer Software rebounded to 33.2%. While this sector has shown a gradual annual decline, its current performance raises questions about whether it is returning to its historical lead. Together, these two software pillars command more than 70% of all Israeli venture capital.

Significant volatility persists in specialized deep-tech niches. Defense, Space & Quantum, which spiked to 8.0% in 2025, contracted sharply to just 0.5% in Q1-2026. Given the relatively small number of companies in these fields, this drop likely reflects the timing of large, infrequent transactions rather than a loss of momentum. Conversely, Semiconductors & Hardware surged to 7.2%, its highest share since 2018. This resurgence is a key strategic development as semiconductors have become a focal point of global geopolitical competition.

However, this concentration comes at the expense of ecosystem diversity. **Life Sciences fell to a record low of 2.7%, raising less than $100 million this quarter. With AgriTech and FoodTech also fading from the map, the Israeli innovation engine is narrowing into a few high-conviction security and software fields**. While this aligns with current global priorities, the erosion of broad-based diversity may threaten the ecosystem's long-term competitive advantage.

Share of Capital Raised by Israeli Tech Companies, By Field

Source: IVC-LeumiTech Israeli Tech Review Q1/2026	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026-Q1
Cyber	15.2%	14.6%	16.3%	20.5%	25.6%	25.1%	22.3%	26.5%	37.5%	43.6%	37.7%
Enterprise Software & Consumer Oriented Software	33.0%	35.9%	25.3%	24.5%	29.5%	24.7%	26.9%	19.0%	28.4%	16.9%	33.2%
FinTech & InsurTech	13.9%	11.8%	16.6%	21.3%	13.9%	23.5%	13.9%	21.1%	12.0%	11.7%	7.5%
Life Sciences	13.7%	17.3%	12.5%	11.7%	12.5%	7.9%	16.0%	12.4%	11.0%	8.7%	2.7%
Defense, Space & Quantum	1.2%	1.9%	3.7%	1.7%	1.6%	0.8%	1.6%	3.1%	3.3%	8.0%	0.5%
Semiconductors & Other Hardware	3.2%	5.5%	10.7%	5.2%	3.9%	4.7%	2.4%	2.6%	3.3%	6.1%	7.2%
Agritech & FoodTech	1.0%	2.4%	3.4%	3.8%	5.2%	4.0%	6.7%	4.0%	1.7%	2.2%	0.8%
Automotive	10.6%	6.7%	7.3%	8.1%	3.2%	4.6%	2.3%	5.2%	0.6%	1.0%	2.6%
Industry 4.0 & ConstructionTech	1.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	1.1%	1.1%	2.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%
Energy & Other CleanTech	3.8%	2.3%	1.8%	0.5%	2.1%	1.4%	1.6%	4.6%	0.9%	0.4%	6.4%
Other	3.1%	1.3%	2.3%	2.5%	1.4%	2.2%	3.9%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%
Yearly Capital Raising $m	4,268	4,587	6,302	8,110	10,725	26,513	15,936	6,944	9,671	11,059	3,404

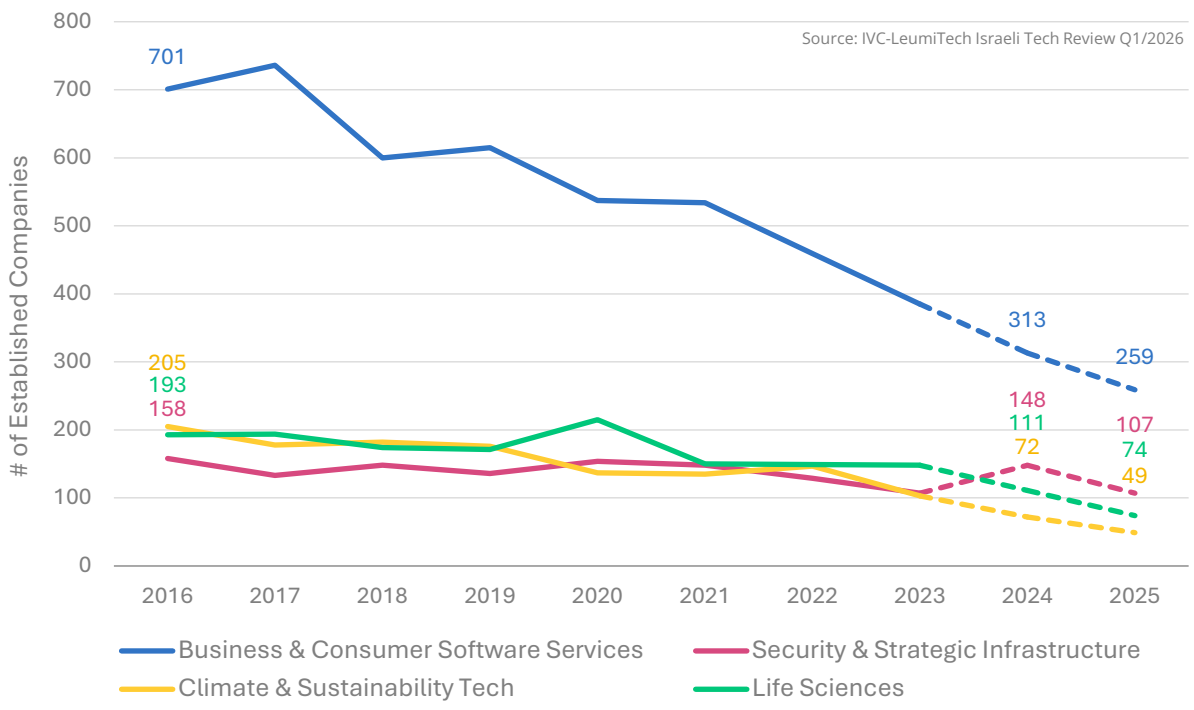
New Companies Formation:
Strategic Stability vs. Digital Consolidation

The composition of Israel's startup "birth rate" reveals a structural pivot toward strategic technology, closely mirroring investment trends. While data for 2025 remains preliminary and is expected to be revised upward, the figures for 2024 provide a more reliable indicator of current momentum.

The Security & Strategic Infrastructure cluster (Cyber, Semiconductors, Defense, Space and Quantum) stands out as the ecosystem's most resilient pillar. In 2024, 148 new companies were established in this cluster, a volume remarkably consistent with the 158 companies recorded in 2016. This long-term stability is striking given the overall contraction in company formations. It suggests that while other sectors fluctuate, Israel's core strength in security and semiconductors remains a constant foundation for new innovation.

Conversely, **Business & Consumer Software Services (Enterprise & Consumer software, and FinTech) has undergone a deep consolidation, falling from 701 companies in 2016 to 313 in 2024**. This decline may point to a significantly higher bar of entry for software entrepreneurship. As seed-stage requirements for product-market fit and initial traction escalate, the pool of viable new ventures naturally contracts. Furthermore, **the erosion in Climate & Sustainability Tech (which includes AgriTech, FoodTech, Energy, Automotive, and Industry 4.0) as well as in Life Sciences, highlights a narrowing of the ecosystem's traditional breadth**. While the growth in strategic infrastructure signals a focused "renaissance" of Israel's core technological strengths, the shrinking diversity in industrial and biological innovation remains a critical consideration for the ecosystem's long-term resilience.

Annual New High-Tech Company Formation by Strategic Clusters[1]



1) 2024–2025 figures are preliminary estimates and are expected to be revised upward.

Investment Momentum:
Q4-2025 vs. Q1-2026 Capital Flows

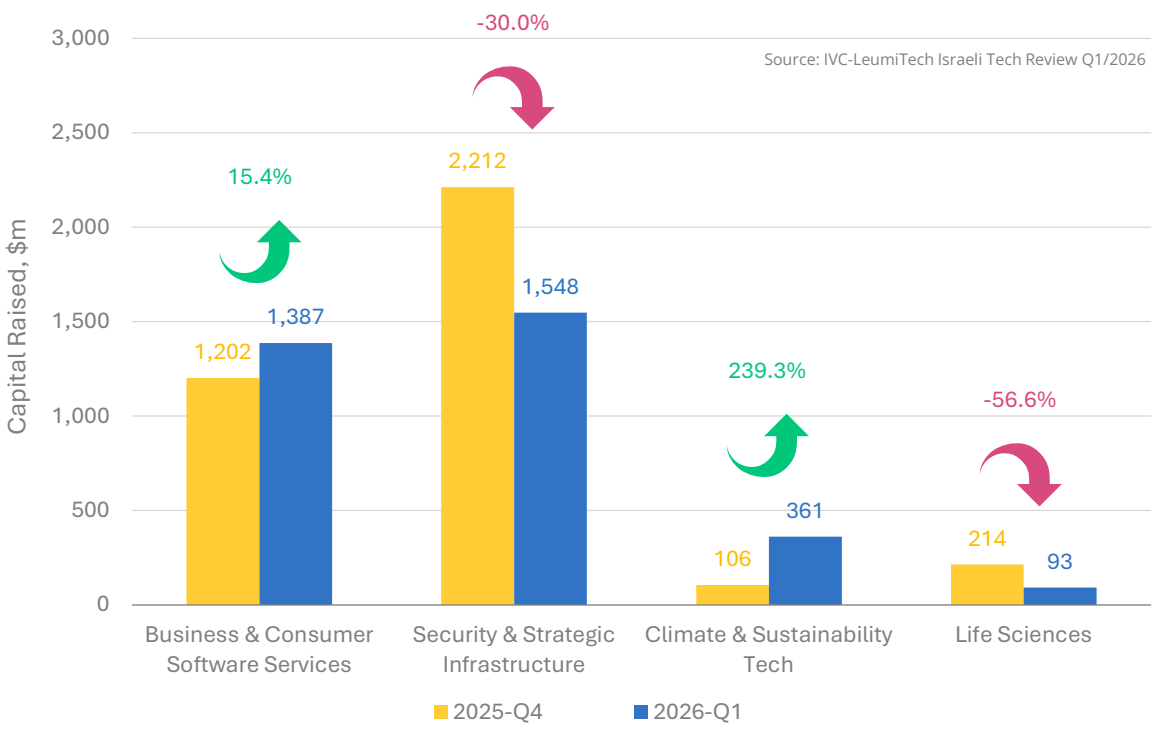
The transition into Q1-2026 reveals a distinct shift in investment velocity. By comparing the first quarter of 2026 to the last quarter of 2025, we identify immediate changes in capital allocation across the four strategic clusters, highlighting areas of accelerating momentum versus those demonstrating a pullback.

The Climate & Sustainability Tech cluster (AgriTech, FoodTech, Energy, CleanTech, Automotive, and Industry 4.0) stands out with the strongest growth profile this quarter. Total funding for this cluster rose from $106M in Q4-2025 to $361M in Q1-2026 - a 239% increase. While this growth was mainly due to two transactions ($265M - Tomorrow.io and NoTraffic), it reflects a substantial quarterly surge in capital directed toward physical and environmental innovation.

In contrast, the two largest clusters exhibited signs of stabilization or contraction. **The Security & Strategic Infrastructure cluster (Cyber, Semiconductors, and Defense) remains the ecosystem's largest funding destination at $1.5 billion, although it saw a 30% nominal decrease** from the exceptionally high $2.2 billion peak in Q4-2025. Business & Consumer Software Services (Enterprise, Consumer, and FinTech) maintained a steady core with $1.4 billion in funding, representing a slight increase from Q4-2025.

The most pronounced contraction occurred **in Life Sciences, where funding fell from $214M in Q4-2025 to $93M in Q1-2026, marking a 57% decline in capital flow for the sector this quarter**.

Capital Raising by Cluster: Q1-2026[1] Compared to Q4-2025



1) In 2026-Q1 additional $15m are categorized as "Other".

Investor Profile & Dynamics

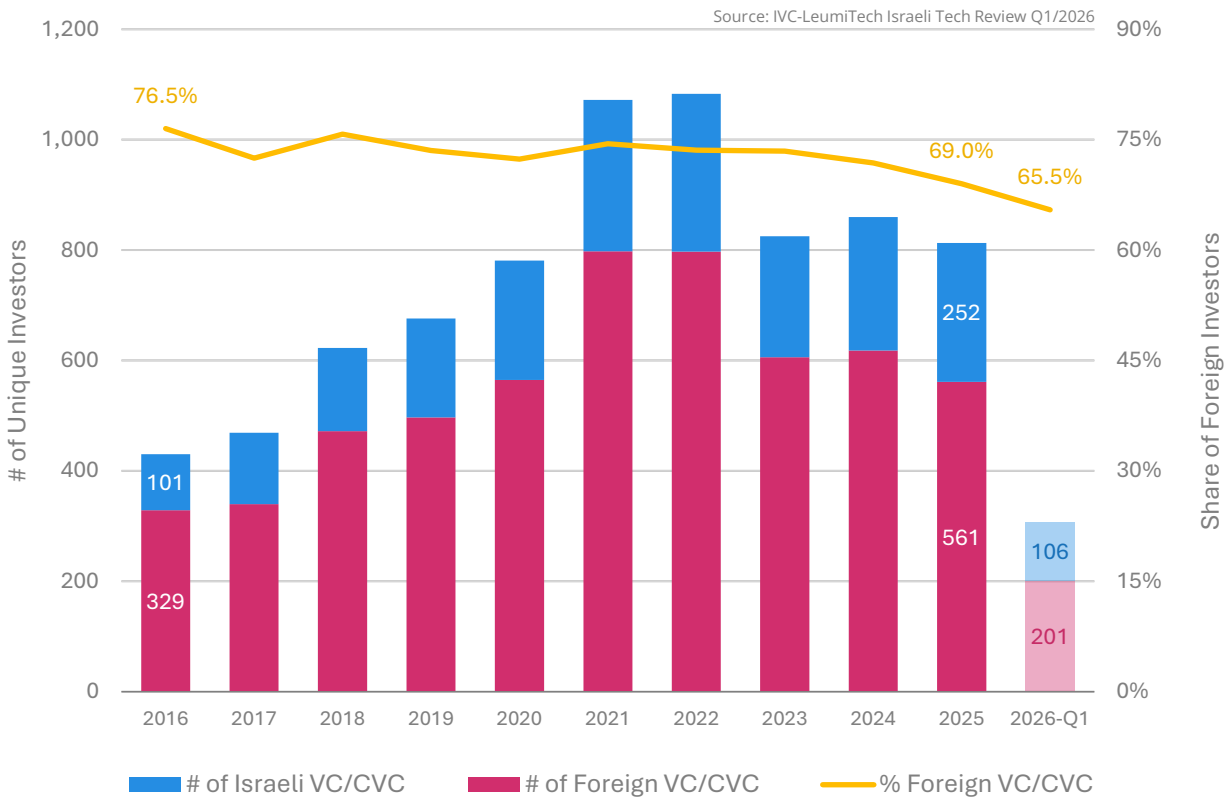
Investor Sentiment:
Professional Capital Concentration (VC & CVC)

The participation of Venture Capital (VC) and Corporate Venture Capital (CVC) funds serves as a primary proxy for professional market sentiment. By focusing exclusively on these professional players, we identify a narrowing of the participation base since the 2021–2022 peak.

The total pool of active professional funds reached an anomaly during the 2021–2022 bubble, but by the end of 2025, the market underwent a "mean reversion." **In 2025, 561 foreign and 252 Israeli funds were active, figures that are nearly identical to the 565 foreign and 216 Israeli funds recorded in 2020**. This suggests that the participation levels of the peak years have been purged, leaving a core group of professional investors. Notably, the Israeli VC tier has shown structural growth compared to 2020, maintaining a higher active presence (252 vs. 216) despite the challenging macroeconomic and geopolitical environment.

In Q1-2026, the market saw participation from 201 foreign and 106 Israeli funds. It is critical to note that these figures represent only the first quarter. Since this metric tracks unique investors who make at least one investment per year, the number is expected to rise significantly as more funds deploy capital throughout 2026. However, the initial distribution continues to reflect a steady reliance on foreign funds, representing approximately 65% of unique participants.

and % of Unique VC and CVC Investors - Israeli vs. Foreign[1,2]



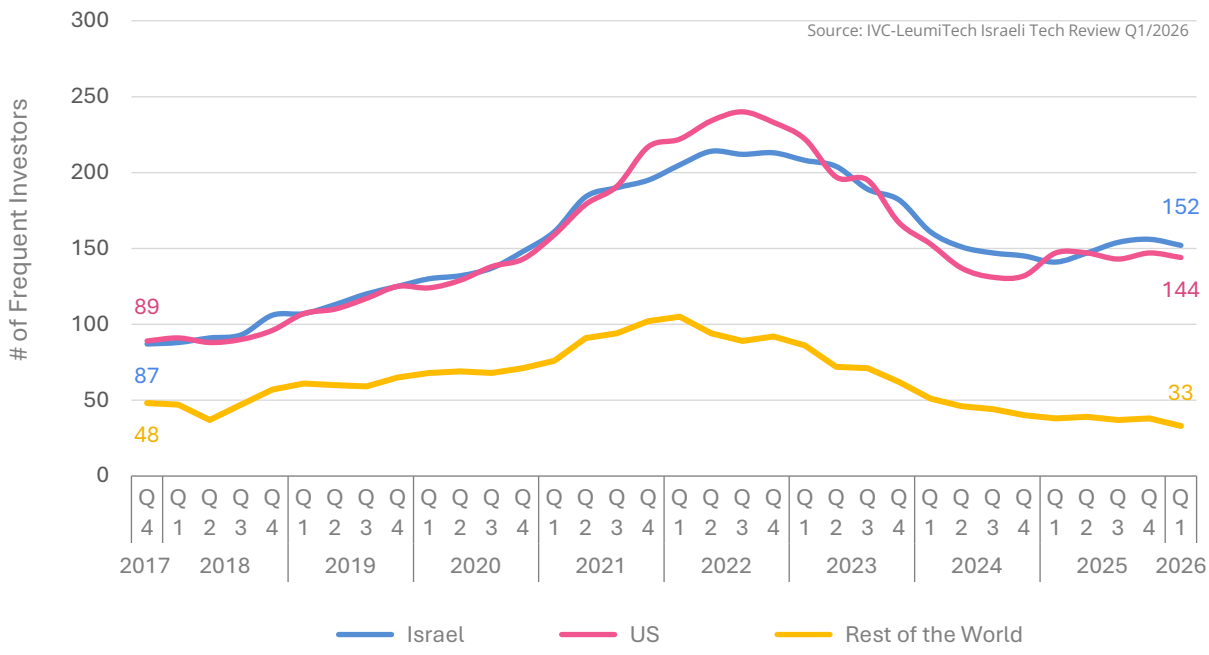
1) Some Investors were undisclosed.
2) Investments performed by Investor HQ Region.

The Core of the Ecosystem:
Frequent Investors Analysis

For the first time, this report introduces a dedicated analysis of **frequent investors**, defined as entities that have completed at least three investments within a rolling 8-quarter period. By isolating these high-activity players, we can identify the core of the market: those investors who provide a steady flow of capital and distinguish them from opportunistic or occasional participants.

A key finding of this first-of-its-kind analysis is the structural symmetry between Israeli and US frequent investors. **Throughout the last decade, the absolute number of frequent investors from Israel and the USA has remained remarkably similar, currently standing at 152 and 144 respectively in Q1-2026**. This indicates that the ecosystem's reliance on foreign capital, demonstrated previously in this report, is due to two distinct factors: the significantly larger check size of international investors and the vast long tail of global investors who enter the market for a single transaction (or two) and then exit.

Number of Frequent Investors[1] by Origin



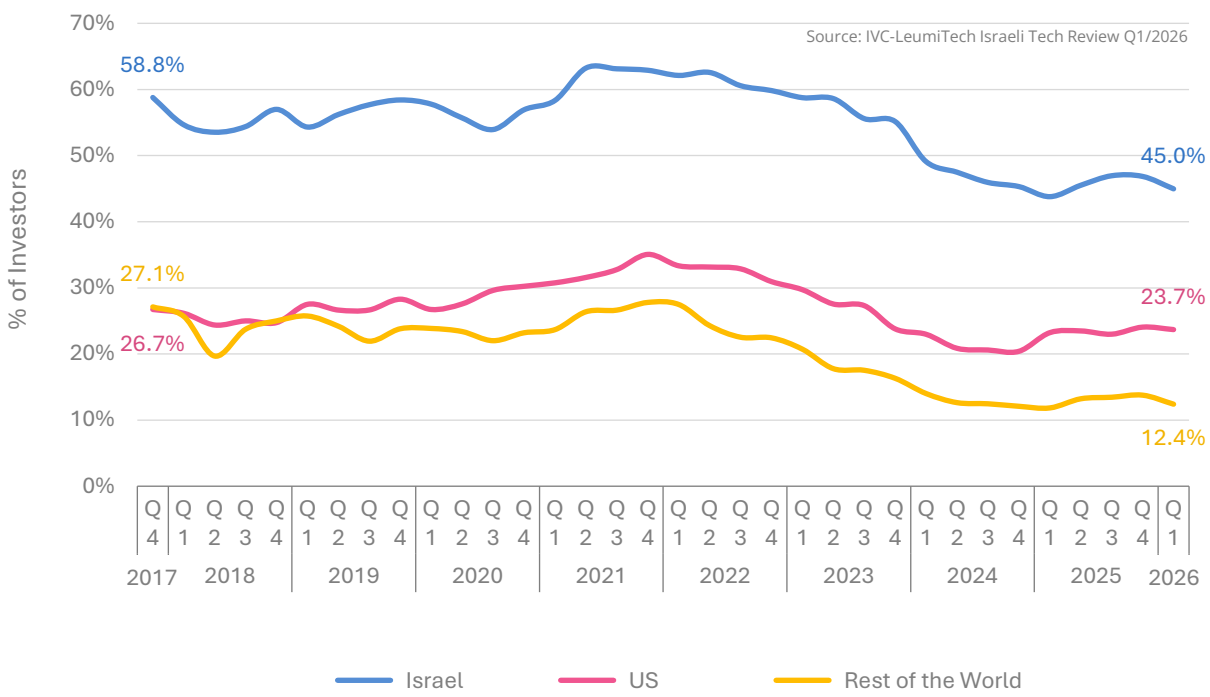
1) Frequent Investors are investors that have completed at least three investments within a rolling 8-quarter period

The Core of the Ecosystem:
Frequent Investors Analysis (Continued)

The ecosystem's professional foundation is built upon a remarkably consistent core of frequent investors from both Israel and the US. While Israeli investors exhibit high domestic continuity, with frequent players accounting for 45% of all active local participants in Q1-2026, the international segment reflects a broader, more global reach. **Only 23.7% of active US investors and 12.4% of those from the Rest of the World meet the frequency criteria, highlighting that while Israel attracts a vast number of international participants, its professional backbone is sustained by a concentrated group of 180-200 international frequent investors**.

We believe that the shift from the 2021–2022 peak to current levels reflects a normalization. That is, the market is now anchored by two symmetrical cores of professional investors, Israeli and US-based, who prioritize long-term value even during periods of regional uncertainty.

Share of frequent investors[1] out of Total Investors, by Origin

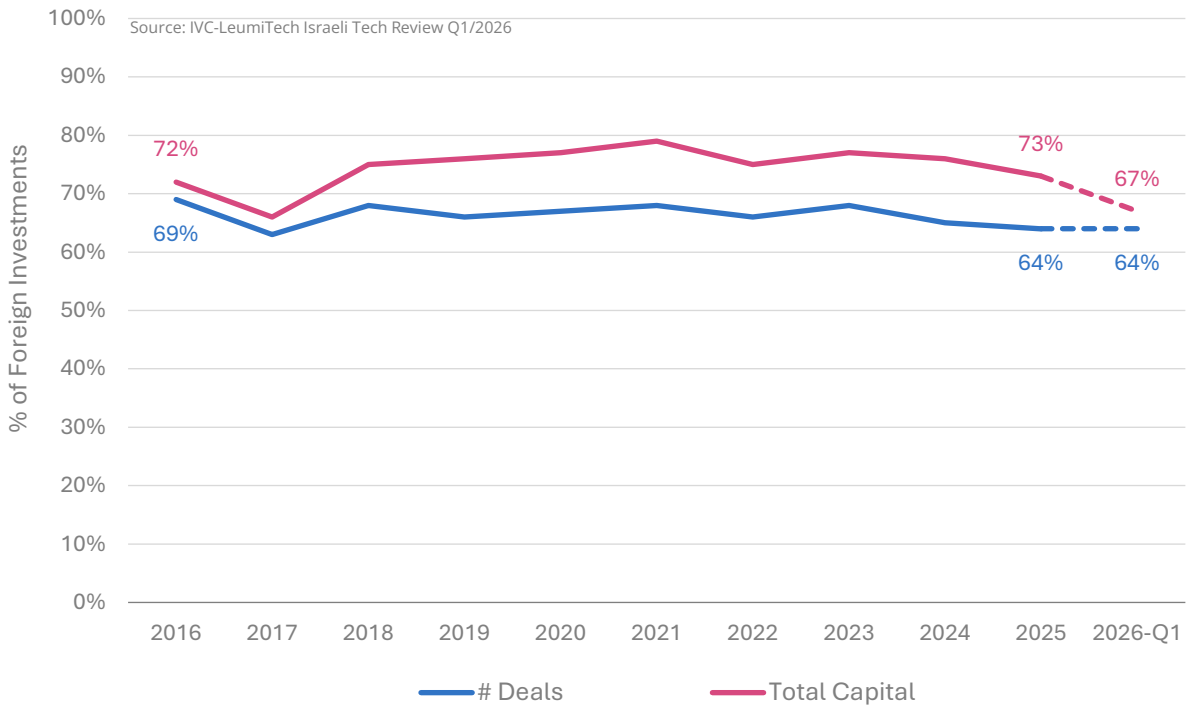


1) Frequent Investors are investors that have completed at least three investments within a rolling 8-quarter period

Capital Concentration:
Foreign Dominance in High-Value Funding

A structural analysis of Israel's venture capital landscape reveals a high correlation between capital volume and international participation. Over the last decade, **VC and CVC funds have become the primary conduits for investment, with their share of total investments in Israeli tech companies surging from 51% in 2016 to nearly 75% in 2026**. Within this professional tier, foreign investors provide the majority of liquidity. In 2025, they represented 64% of all individual investments actions. **For every check written by an Israeli investor, foreign investors wrote two**; however, in terms of actual capital, **in 2025 foreign investors contributed three shekels for every domestic one**. This reflects the fact that international funds provide the primary liquidity for larger, high-value rounds.

Foreign Investors Share of Deal Volume and of Total VC/CVC Funding

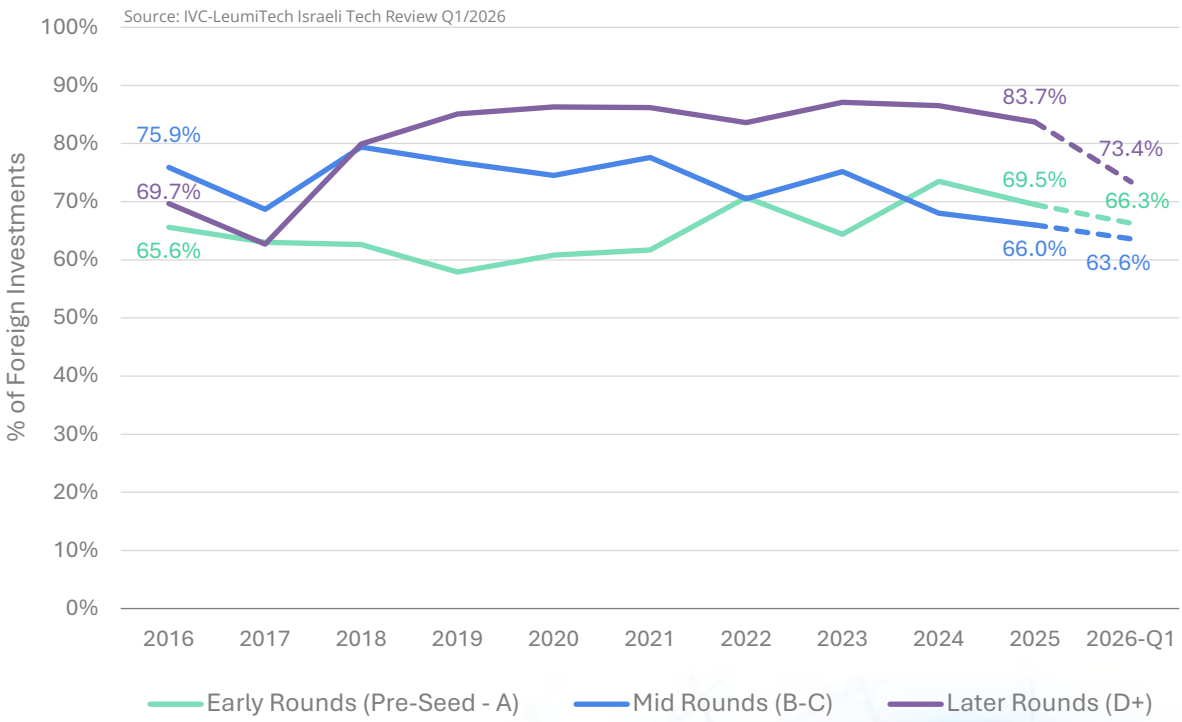


Capital Concentration:
Foreign Dominance in High-Value Funding (Continued)

This reliance varies across stages. **In Early-Stage (Pre-Seed - A), foreign participation accounted for 66% of total investments in Q1-2026**, confirming that global VCs remain foundational to the ecosystem from its inception. **In Mid-Stage (B-C) rounds, foreign participation moderated to 64% from 76% a decade ago**. International dominance remains most pronounced in Late-Stage (D+) rounds, accounting for 84% in 2025 (and 73% in 2026-Q1), indicating that **large-scale growth remains almost entirely dependent on international capital**.

While total funding has risen over the past two years, foreign investment counts show a divergent recovery. **Early-stage activity rebounded to 508 investments in 2025, surpassing 2019-2020 levels**. Conversely, **Mid and Late stages show a significant contraction from peak years**. In 2025, only 303 foreign investments were recorded in the Mid-Stage (a 63% decline from 2021) and 149 in the Late-Stage (compared to 203 in 2020 and 511 in 2021). **This divergence suggests that while foreign VCs remain the industry's backbone, their participation is becoming increasingly selective, concentrating capital within a smaller, elite group of companies**.

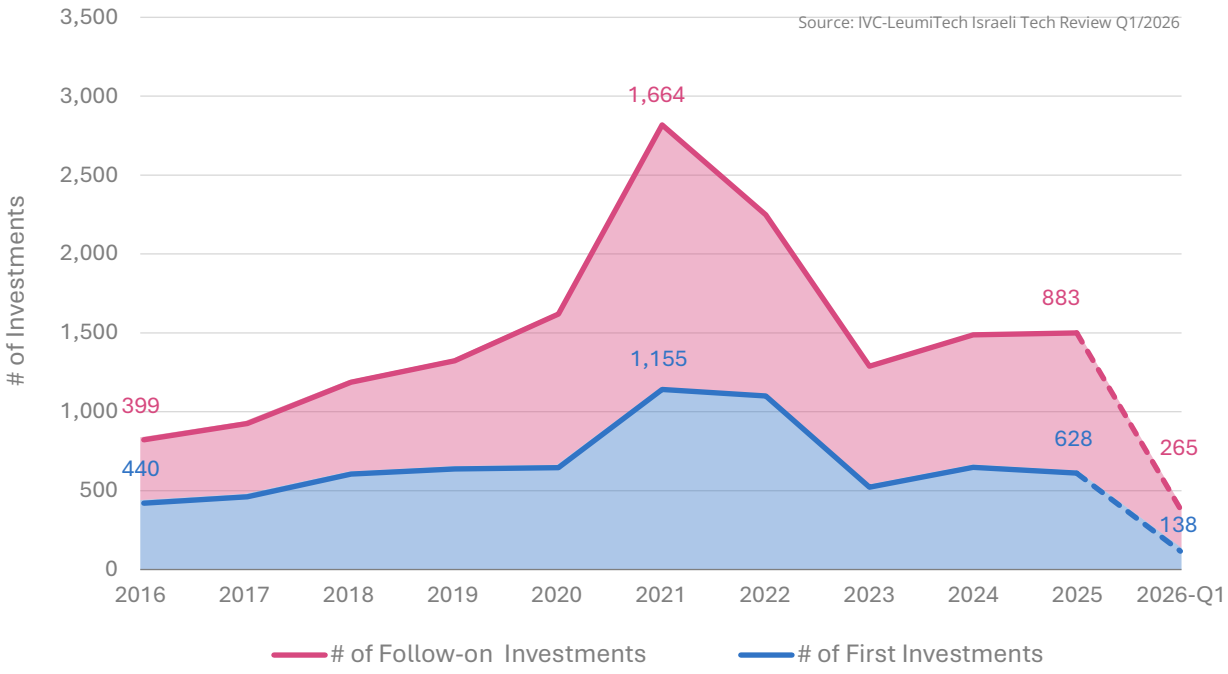
Foreign Investors Share of VC/CVC Deal Value by Stage



Investor Strategy:
The Long-Term Retreat from New Deal-Making

The structural analysis of investment behavior in Israel is based on individual investment actions rather than aggregate funding rounds. By tracking every specific investment made by unique entities, we gain a direct proxy for the risk appetite of different investor classes. **The data reveals a decade-long downward trend in the propensity for first-time investments, culminating in a historical low across all investor groups in early 2026**.

VC/CVC First-Time and Follow-on Investments

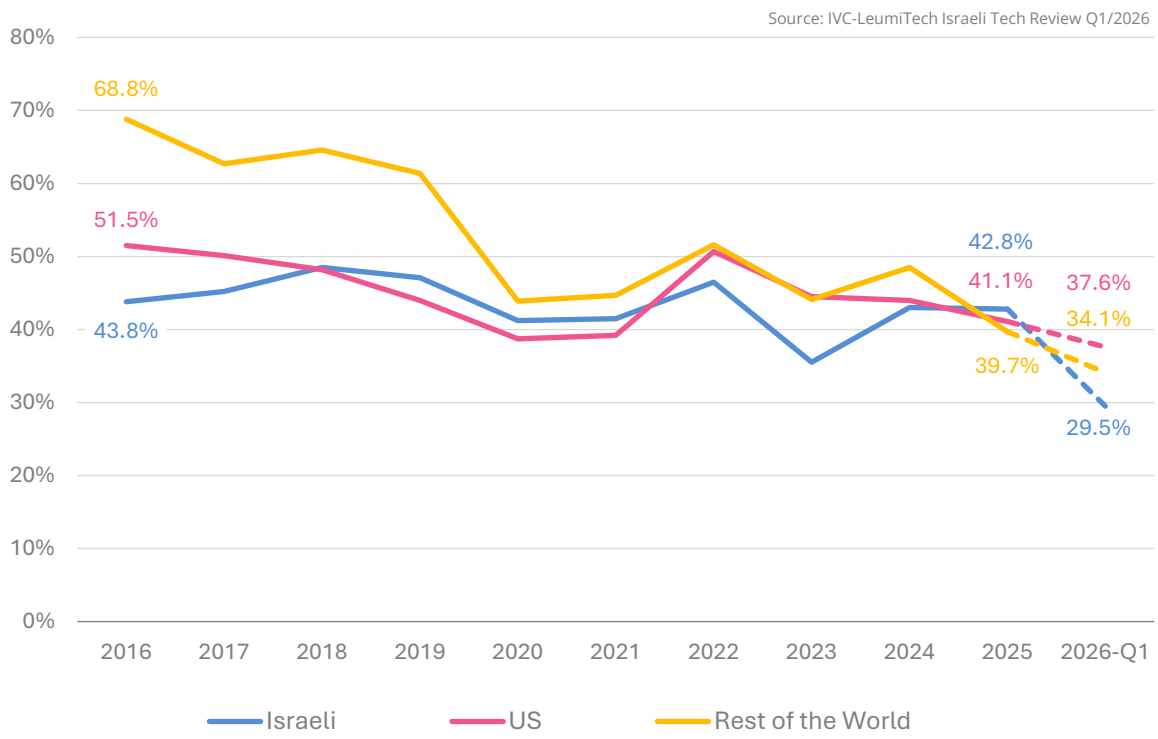


Investor Strategy:
The Long-Term Retreat from New Deal-Making (Continued)

While the total volume of individual investment actions has contracted sharply since its 2021 peak, the remaining activity has also undergone a strategic shift toward portfolio preservation. Historically, different investor groups exhibited diverse risk profiles; in 2016, US and international (ROW) VC and CVC investors directed between 52% and 69% of their actions toward new positions. Since then, a consistent erosion in first-time investments is evident across all geographies.

By Q1-2026, this multi-year decline has reached a historical low, with first-time investment actions for Israeli, US, and ROW investors have all decreased to 30%–38% of their total activity. With approximately 65% of all investment actions now dedicated to sustaining existing portfolios, the entry gate for new innovation has narrowed. This defensive posture is particularly significant as it coincides with a recent resurgence in new startup formations. **As the absolute number of transactions stagnates in the past couple of years, alongside this shift toward portfolio preservation, the available pool of first-time capital might no longer be sufficient to absorb the current wave of new ventures**, potentially leading to a funding shortfall for early-stage innovation.

Share of VC/CVC First-Time Investments by Investor Origin



Exit Activity and Market Liquidity

The Exit Landscape:
Historical Peaks and Structural Resilience

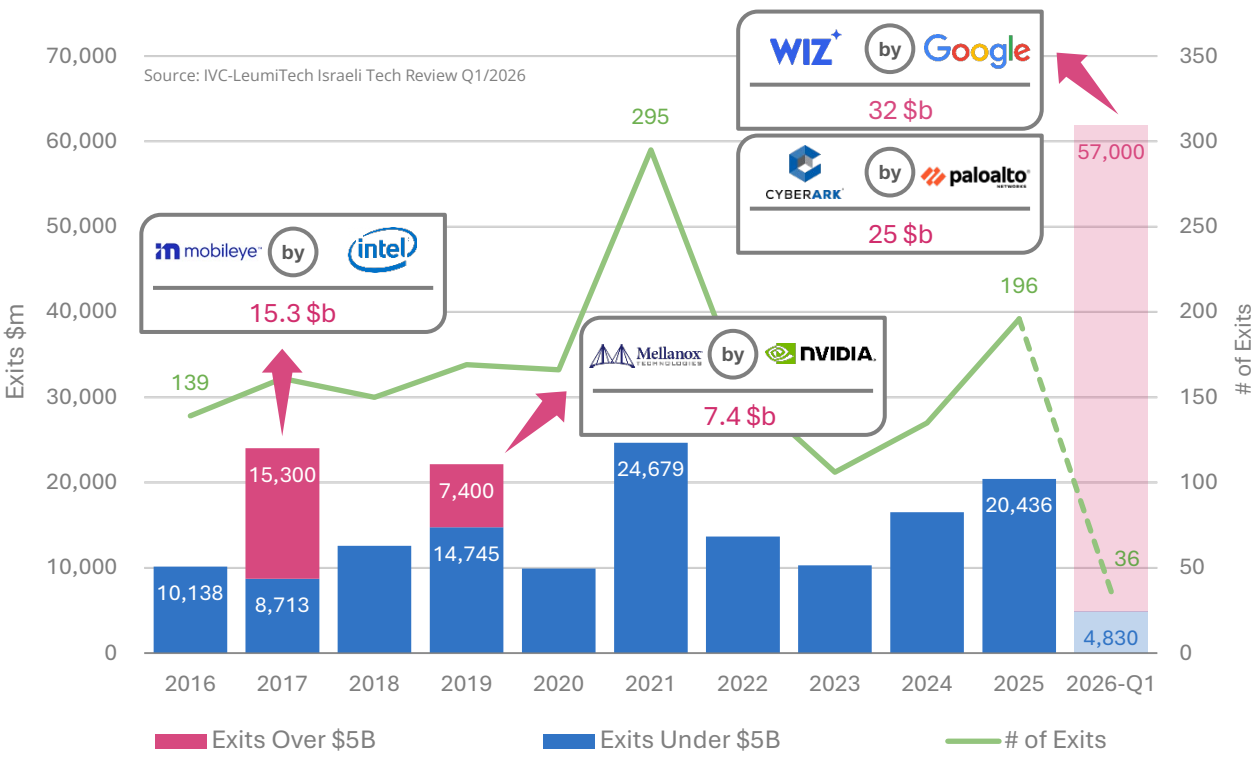
The analysis of Israeli high-tech exits in early 2026 reveals a dual-layered success story: unprecedented global-scale transactions occurring alongside a remarkably robust and recovering core market. **Headline figures have reached an all-time high of $62B in a single quarter**,[1] a surge driven by two landmark "mega-deals" that validate the **Cybersecurity sector's global centrality**:

- **Wiz ($32B Acquisition by Google)**: The largest acquisition in Google's history, cementing Israel's position as the global epicenter for Cloud Security.
- **CyberArk ($25B Acquisition by Palo Alto Networks)**: Combined with Palo Alto Networks' entry into local trading, this move has reshaped the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE), creating the largest corporate presence in the exchange's history.

Beyond these outliers, the broader market demonstrates a clear and sustained upward trajectory. **Since the relative market trough of 2023, the Israeli ecosystem has shown consistent growth in both transaction volume and value throughout 2024 and 2025**. This momentum is evident in the current core market (excluding mega-deals), which generated $5B in Q1-2026 alone, a quarterly rate consistent with the trend of 2024-2025.

This recovery highlights a crisis-proof resilience within the ecosystem. As demonstrated in the following analysis, the fundamental composition of the market remains stable, providing a reliable liquidity path even during turbulent times.

Number and Value of Exits, by Size

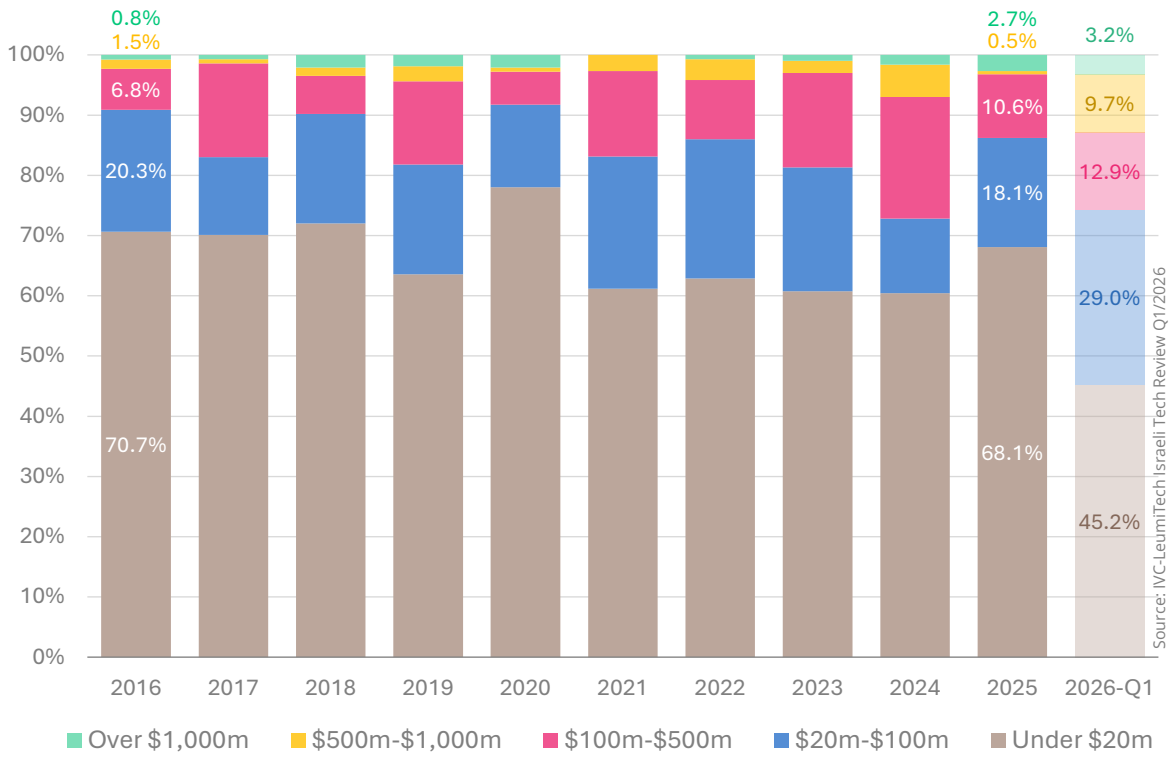


1) Q1-2026 figures are based on an 86% valuation disclosure rate for known transactions, compared to a historical average of ~90%. Subsequent reporting of these undisclosed values is expected to increase transaction volume in lower brackets without materially altering the total quarterly exit value.

Market Composition:
Structural Integrity and Valuation Brackets

The internal composition of the Israeli exit market reveals a profound structural integrity that persists across economic cycles. A granular analysis of transaction brackets confirms that the ecosystem's foundation is built on a high volume of lower-valuation events. **Historically, transactions valued below $20M consistently account for 60% to 70% of total deal flow**.[1] In contrast, **the top of the pyramid is defined by the consistent emergence of $1B+ Unicorn exits, which have averaged 2.1 transactions per year over the last decade**. This structure underscores the increasing maturity of the Israeli high-tech industry.

Exit Distribution by Valuation Bracket[2]

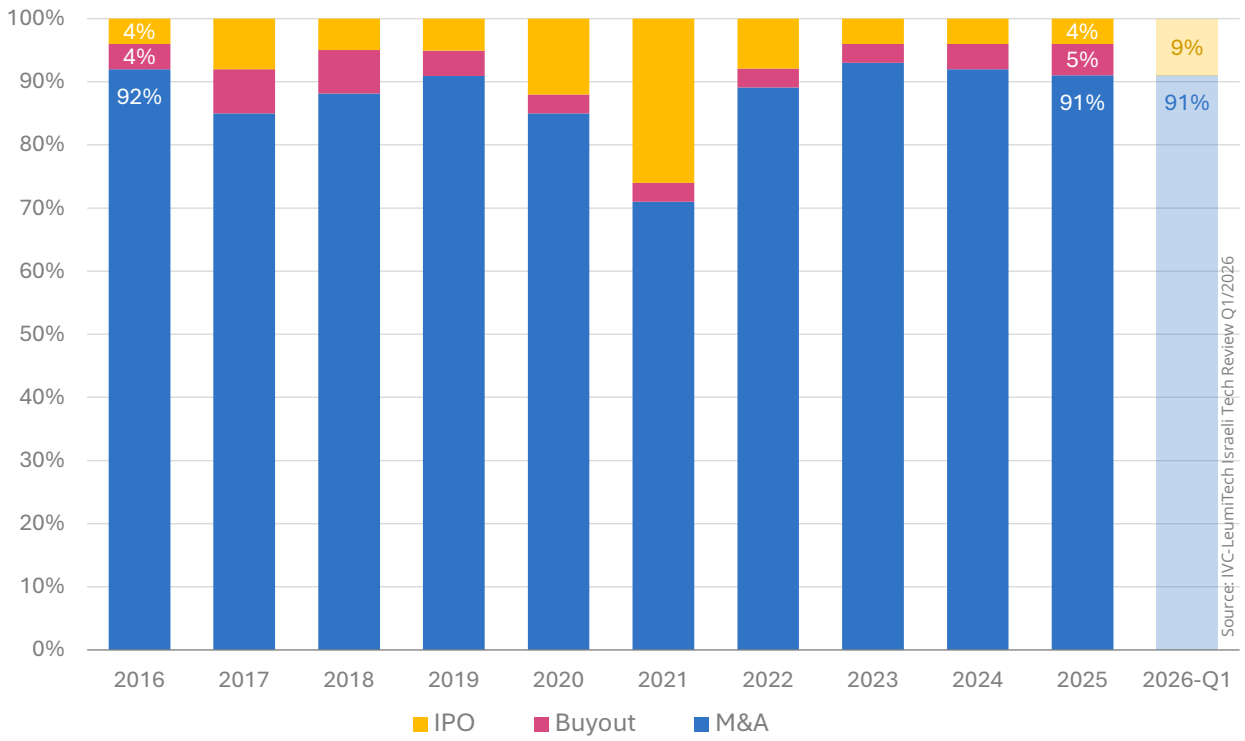


1) Historical ratio variances in **2020** and **Q1-2026** reflect specific market dynamics rather than structural shifts. In 2020, the distribution was impacted by a relative decline in mid-to-high value deals. For Q1-2026, the current variance is a function of a smaller quarterly sample size and will probably align more closely with the **60%–70%** long-term baseline as the sample expands in subsequent quarters.
2) Data refers to number of deals and does not include mega-deals over $5B.

Market Composition:
Structural Integrity and Valuation Brackets (Continued)

Beyond valuation brackets, **the distribution of exit types underscores a strategic reliance on Mergers & Acquisitions (M&A) as the primary and most consistent path to liquidity, historically accounting for more than 90% of all exits**. The market experienced a significant anomaly in 2021 at the height of the valuation bubble, characterized by a sharp surge in public offerings (IPOs). However, the subsequent years, including the recovery phase of 2024-2025, have seen a return to the historical dominance of strategic M&A. This stability in deal-type ratios, even during the market downturn of 2023, highlights a structural resilience. The consistent presence of the **$20M–$500M** mid-market bracket further proves that the ecosystem maintains a reliable and diversified exit infrastructure, independent of the valuation volatility seen at the top of the pyramid.

Exit Distribution by Deal Type[1]



1) Data refers to number of deals and does not include mega-deals over $5B.

The Maturation of Exits:
Strategic Discipline vs. Market Volatility

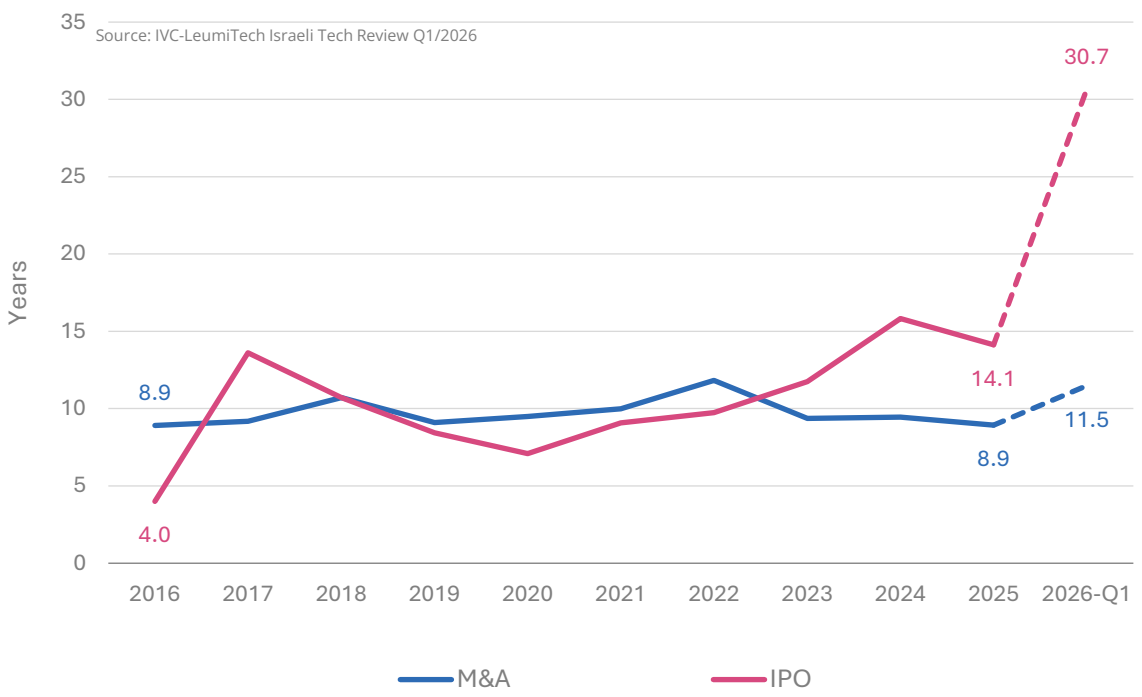
A decade of IVC data reveals a profound learning curve within the Israeli ecosystem, characterized by a diverging trend between M&A activity and Initial Public Offerings (IPOs). While the **M&A track has served as a consistent anchor, maintaining a steady maturity profile of 9 to 11 years regardless of market cycles**, the IPO path has undergone a fundamental recalibration.

The period leading up to the 2021 peak saw an acceleration effect, where a record **76 IPOs** were completed at a faster pace, driven by an abundance of low-interest capital. However, the subsequent transition to high interest rates and heightened regional instability introduced a significant risk premium, forcing a shift from liquidity-driven haste to operational discipline. As the bar for public markets rose, companies began staying private longer to reach greater scale and profitability.

This maturation is reflected in the rising age of exiting companies, though recent data requires careful interpretation. The dramatic spike in time-to-exit for Q1-2026 is based on a limited sample of 3 IPOs, where a few highly mature firms are finally accessing the market after years of volatility.

Ultimately, **while the IPO window remains selective and sensitive to macroeconomic headwinds, the M&A sector demonstrates remarkable resilience**. Strategic acquirers continue to prioritize long-term technological synergy over short-term sentiment, ensuring that M&A remains the professional backbone of the ecosystem. This duality underscores a maturing market that has learned to favor resilience and proven value over the accelerated cycles of the past.

Time to Exit, by Deal Type[1]



1) Data does not include mega-deals over $5B.

Exit Dynamics:
Sectoral Concentration and the Narrowing Path to Liquidity

A longitudinal analysis of Israeli high-tech exits confirms that Cybersecurity and Enterprise Software have long formed the bedrock of the ecosystem's liquidity. While they are consistently the two most prominent sectors, the lead often shifts between them annually depending on global demand. Together, **Cybersecurity and Enterprise Software have accounted for 63% of exit value throughout the decade**.[1] This duo represents the ecosystem's primary "software engine," a reality that has only intensified during the recent period of macroeconomic and regional volatility.

The current data reveals an unprecedented peak in this concentration. **In Q1-2026, the combined share of Cyber and Software reached a record 97%**. This is driven by a massive shift toward Cybersecurity, which now accounts for a larger share of total exit value than all other sectors combined. This surge is almost entirely the result of two historic acquisitions: Wiz ($32B) and CyberArk ($25B). These transactions demonstrate that in a high-risk environment, global giants are willing to pay significant premiums for proven, market-leading Israeli security assets.

This software dominance is balanced by two specialized verticals that exhibit contrasting behaviors: Life Sciences and Semiconductors. **Life Sciences acts as a steady anchor, maintaining a consistent stream of exits over the decade, typically averaging 8.2% of total exits**. However, unlike Cyber or Semiconductors, this sector has yet to record a "Mega-Deal" on a similar scale. The absence of such a breakthrough transaction keeps the sector's total valuation share modest. A future multi-billion-dollar exit in this space could serve as a catalyst for a broader sectoral breakout. In stark contrast, Semiconductors represent a volatile frontier. Despite the global "AI chip rush," this sector is defined by intense but infrequent spikes, such as its 65.3% peak in 2017 as a result of the Mobileye-Intel deal. Currently, the semiconductors and hardware sector shows a visible time-lag, awaiting its next wave of liquidity as AI-native technologies mature. While occurring outside the data range of this report and pending final closure, the announced acquisition of Dust Photonics by Credo might suggest that the commercial demand for specialized AI infrastructure is starting to unlock liquidity for Israel's specialized hardware layer. However, it remains to be seen if this signals a broader resurgence of the local semiconductor exit pipeline.

Annual exit by Cross-Sector –Share % of Total $m

Source: IVC-LeumiTech Israeli Tech Review Q1/2026	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026-Q1	Weigthed Average
Cyber	5.3%	3.8%	22.3%	11.5%	43.4%	21.6%	18.4%	68.1%	26.6%	9.1%	92.5%	39.5%
Enterprise Software & Consumer Oriented Software	61.1%	13.1%	14.0%	22.6%	10.1%	41.7%	54.5%	16.8%	47.2%	23.1%	4.5%	22.9%
Semiconductors & Other Hardware	11.8%	65.3%	27.9%	43.3%	4.6%	1.6%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	14.0%
Life Sciences	6.0%	10.8%	20.1%	10.3%	13.1%	10.5%	5.0%	6.9%	11.4%	16.5%	0.0%	8.2%
FinTech & InsurTech	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	4.8%	9.9%	7.0%	7.4%	1.6%	7.8%	46.2%	0.2%	7.1%
Other	12.5%	1.6%	8.9%	3.2%	0.5%	6.0%	4.9%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.9%
Automotive	2.1%	3.6%	0.1%	1.3%	10.9%	7.9%	0.2%	0.0%	1.2%	1.8%	0.6%	2.4%
Defense, Space & Quantum	0.1%	0.7%	0.9%	1.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%	1.3%	5.4%	2.2%	0.2%	1.1%
Agritech & FoodTech	0.1%	0.0%	4.5%	0.7%	3.7%	2.5%	1.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%
Energy & Other CleanTech	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%	0.9%	2.7%	0.6%	1.9%	1.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Industry 4.0 & ConstructionTech	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%

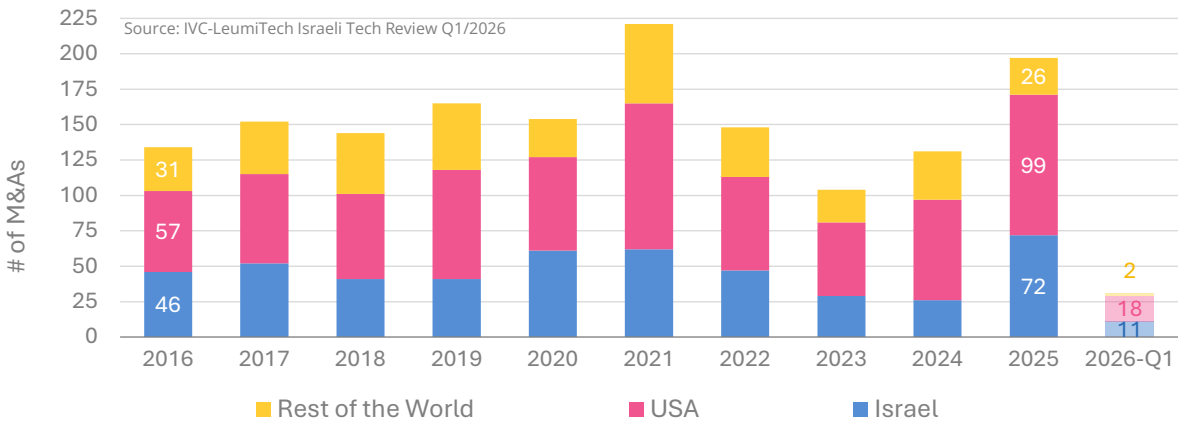
1) When choosing to analyze only exits with valuation below $5B, the share of Cybersecurity and Enterprise Software remains similar, accounting for 58%.

The Dual Engine of M&A:
Domestic Consolidation and the Vital U.S. Bridge

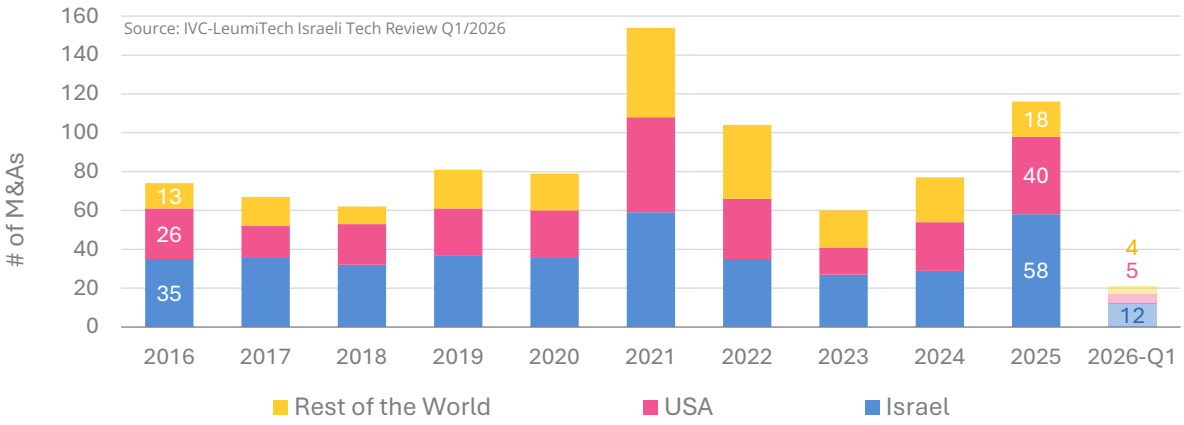
The Israeli M&A landscape is characterized by a significant rebound in transaction volume, signaling a renewed era of liquidity. **Total exits reached a decade-high in 2025 with nearly 200 recorded transactions**, a sharp increase from the cooling period observed in 2023. This resurgence is anchored by the indispensable connection to the US. market, which remains the primary exit destination for Israeli innovation. **In 2025 alone, American firms acquired 99 Israeli companies**, reinforcing the structural dependency on American corporations as a substantial value realization path for shareholders.

Parallel to this international demand, domestic activity remains a foundational pillar of the ecosystem. While the first quarter of 2026 shows a spike in local-to-local acquisitions at 57.1%, this figure likely represents a small-sample deviation rather than a shifting trend. **Over the past decade, the rate of domestic consolidation has remained remarkably consistent, with Israeli firms acquiring their local peers at a steady average of roughly 44% of all deals led by Israeli high-tech companies**. This stability reflects a mature internal market where established scale-ups consistently leverage local intellectual property. Ultimately, the data portrays an ecosystem that thrives on a dual engine: a stable internal consolidation layer and a critical, expanding bridge to the US market that drives the industry's overall valuation.

# of M&A Deals Buying Israeli High-Tech Companies, by Teritory



# of M&A Deals Led by Israeli High-Tech Companies, by Teritory



Top Exits Under $5b Q1-2026

magic by matrix
Israel
Enterprise Software & Infrastructure | 2,840 $m

Qai by
United States
Consumer-Oriented Software | 1,500 $m

CARBYNE by AXON
United States
Network Infrastructure | 625 $m

LOCUSVIEW by Itron
United States
Enterprise Software & Infrastructure | 525 $m

orbit by KRATOS
United States
Network Infrastructure | 356 $m

Wenrix by etraveli
Sweden
Enterprise Software & Infrastructure | 200 $m

TRES by Fireblocks
United States
Enterprise Software & Infrastructure | 130 $m

dataloop by DELL Technologies
United States
Enterprise Software & Infrastructure | 120 $m

EDGE AI by PUBLICIS GROUPE
France
Enterprise Software & Infrastructure | 100 $m

CYATA by CHECK POINT
Israel
Enterprise Software & Infrastructure | 75 $m

illumex by NVIDIA
United States
Enterprise Software & Infrastructure | 75 $m

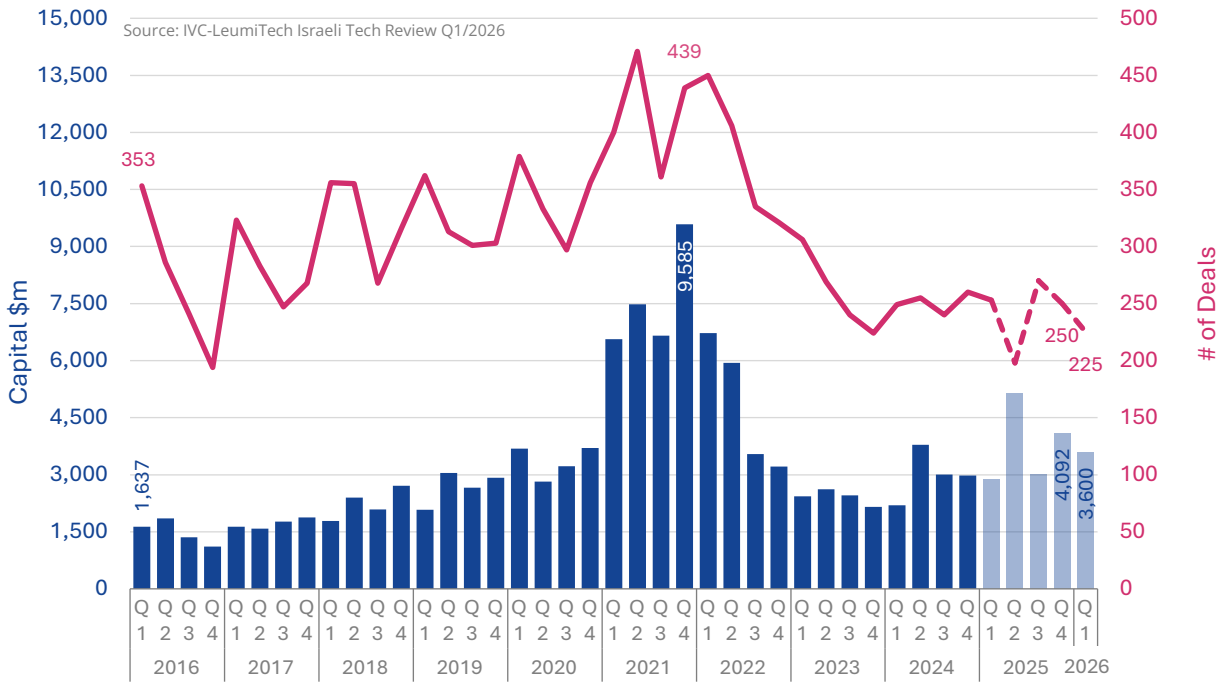
CYCLOPS by CHECK POINT
Israel
Enterprise Software & Infrastructure | 75 $m

Source: IVC-LeumiTech Israeli Tech Review Q3/2025

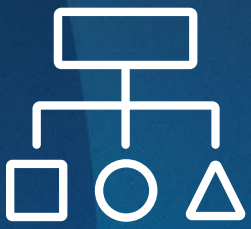
Appendix

Appendix A

Quarterly Israeli High-Tech Investments: Updated Capital $m and # of Deals[1]



1) The figures presented for 2025 and Q1-2026 are based on currently available records and are subject to the standard reporting lag inherent in private market data. Historically, transaction volumes and funding totals for the most recent periods undergo revisions as additional deal closures and non-disclosed rounds are formally documented. Consequently, these figures should be viewed as a conservative baseline that is expected to adjust upward in subsequent updates



Methodology

General

- This report contains information derived from the IVC-Online Database. Deal numbers and valuations may vary across our reports due to continuous updates of historical numbers in the IVC database.
- This report summarizes activities of Israeli and Israel-related high-tech companies between 2016 – Q1-2026. "Israel-related" refers to a company which is not incorporated in Israel but has senior Israeli management and founders.
- Up-to-date information is available on www.ivc-online.com.

Investments

- This report reviews capital raised by Israeli tech companies from Israeli and foreign venture capital funds as well as from other investors, such as investment companies, corporate investors, incubators and angels.
- Reported data presents the investments activity IVC collects from reliable media sources, and direct reports gathered by IVC's information specialists' team. In order to compare the data to previous periods, the data in IVC's database are normalized to include only the known published data for each quarter or year.
- Projected data covers the gap in knowledge about Seed companies' activity. Since most of the information about Seed companies comes to light 12 to 24 months after the closing took place, the projected data shows the reported data multiplied by a constant (factor) that helps to understand the real impact of activity in Seed companies over the long run. READ MORE HERE.
- The report is based on data from 486 investors of which 104 were Israeli VC funds and 382 were other entities.
- The term 'Early-Stage Companies' refers to high-tech companies in the process of development and not yet offering products to the market.
- The report covered total investments in the Israeli venture capital sector, including both VC-backed rounds where at least one investor participating in the round was a VC fund, as well as deals not backed by venture capital funds.
- The report includes amounts received by each company directly, including direct transactions performed between company shareholders.

About

IVC DATA AND INSIGHTS

IVC is the leading data source and business information company in Israel's high-tech industry.

We help our clients understand the market, make connections and identify opportunities with access to the latest news, trends and developments.

From venture capital and private equity funds to industry leading companies and emerging startups across Israel's varied high-tech sectors, we cater to the varied business information needs that make up the Israeli high-tech ecosystem. We bring more than 20 years of experience of gathering and analyzing data, serving the IVC community. Our dedicated team of industry researchers and analysts has deep knowledge and hands-on experience working with Israel's high-tech sector.

Our management, professional sales, data and marketing teams drive IVC's commitment to excellence and client service. We enable a wide range of local and global clients, including entrepreneurs, local and foreign investors of all types and service providers such as lawyers and accountants, to get to know the Israeli high-tech ecosystem better

(Registered Database #366723)

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LeumiTech, the banking arm of Leumi Group, specializes since 2014 in banking for high-tech companies and VC Funds, servicing companies from early stage through fast growing to giant corporates. We provide a comprehensive, personalized, tech-specific banking products and specialized loans as part of our complete solution for all of our clients' financial needs. Such services include high-tech credit expertise, hedging and investment tech center and access to global and local ecosystems.

With dedicated high-tech teams, LeumiTech provides a financial home for the Israeli high-tech industry.

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