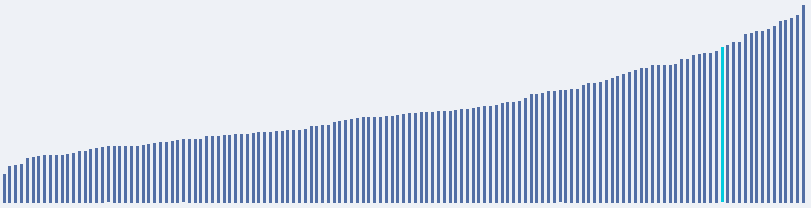
Global Innovation Index 2026



Israel ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

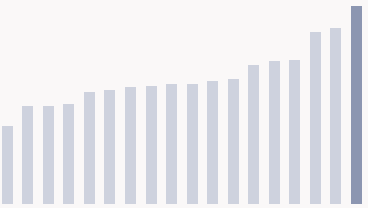
Israel ranks 15th among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2026.

The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Israel ranks 14th among the 54 High-income group economies.

Israel ranks 1st among the 18 economies in Northern Africa and Western Asia.



Israel GII Ranking (2020-2026)

The table shows the rankings of Israel over the past seven years. Data availability and changes to the GII model framework influence year-on-year comparisons of the GII rankings. The statistical confidence interval for the ranking of Israel in the GII 2026 is between ranks 13 and 16.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	13th	17th	13th
2021	15th	18th	12th
2022	16th	22nd	16th
2023	14th	21st	13th
2024	15th	22nd	13th
2025	14th	25th	13th
2026	15th	23rd	14th

Israel performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2026.

This year **Israel ranks 23rd in innovation inputs.** This position is higher than last year.

Israel ranks 14th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters

Israel has 1 cluster in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Global Innovation Index 2026



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2026 shows what is the current state of innovation in Israel, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Israel, 6 indicators have improved in the short-term and 4 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 0.1 % 2024 - 2025	▼ -1.9 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -2.3 % 2024 - 2025	▼ -7 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 8.5 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -4.9 % 2020 - 2025	▼ -0.6 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.8% 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.5% 2023 - 2024	n/a	▲ 6.1% 2023 - 2024	▲ 45.5% 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.8% 2014 - 2024	▲ 2.5% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 15.4% 2014 - 2024	▲ 72.1% 2015 - 2025
Penetration	97.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	29.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	30 per 100 inhabitants in 2021	n/a	8 per 100 cars in 2025

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 1.4 % 2024 - 2025	0 % 2023 - 2024	+ 1.7 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.8 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.1 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.4 °C 2015
Level	121,996.3 USD in 2025	83.2 years in 2024	n/a

Notes: Not all indicators of the Global Innovation Tracker are used to calculate the Global Innovation Index. Long-term annual growth refers to the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) over the indicated period. For each variable, a one-year growth rate is set for the short run, and ten-year CAGR is set for the long run; time windows might differ when gaps exist in data availability. The end period corresponds to the most recent available observation, which may differ among countries. Temperature change is an exception: it indicates the change in degrees Celsius with respect to the average temperature in the countries. from 1951–1980. Figures are rounded.

Global Innovation Index 2026

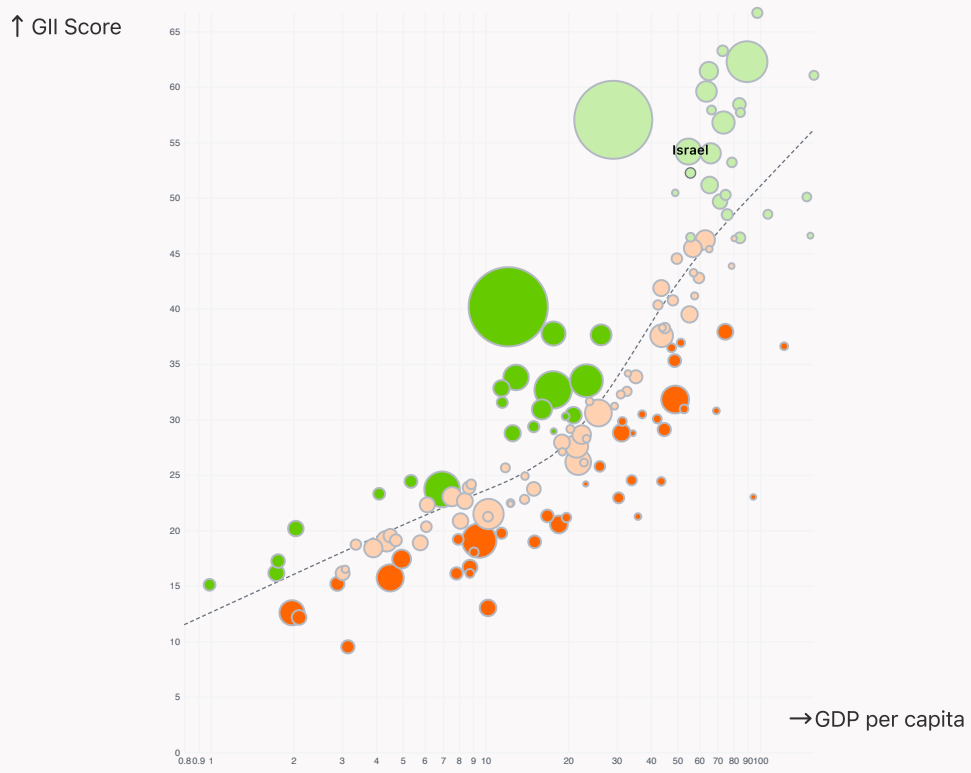


Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected and those below are performing below expectations.

Israel is an Innovation leader, ranking in the top 25 of the GII.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



Global Innovation Index 2026



Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

The chart below shows the relationship between innovation inputs and innovation outputs. Economies above the line are effectively translating costly innovation investments into more and higher-quality outputs.

Israel produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

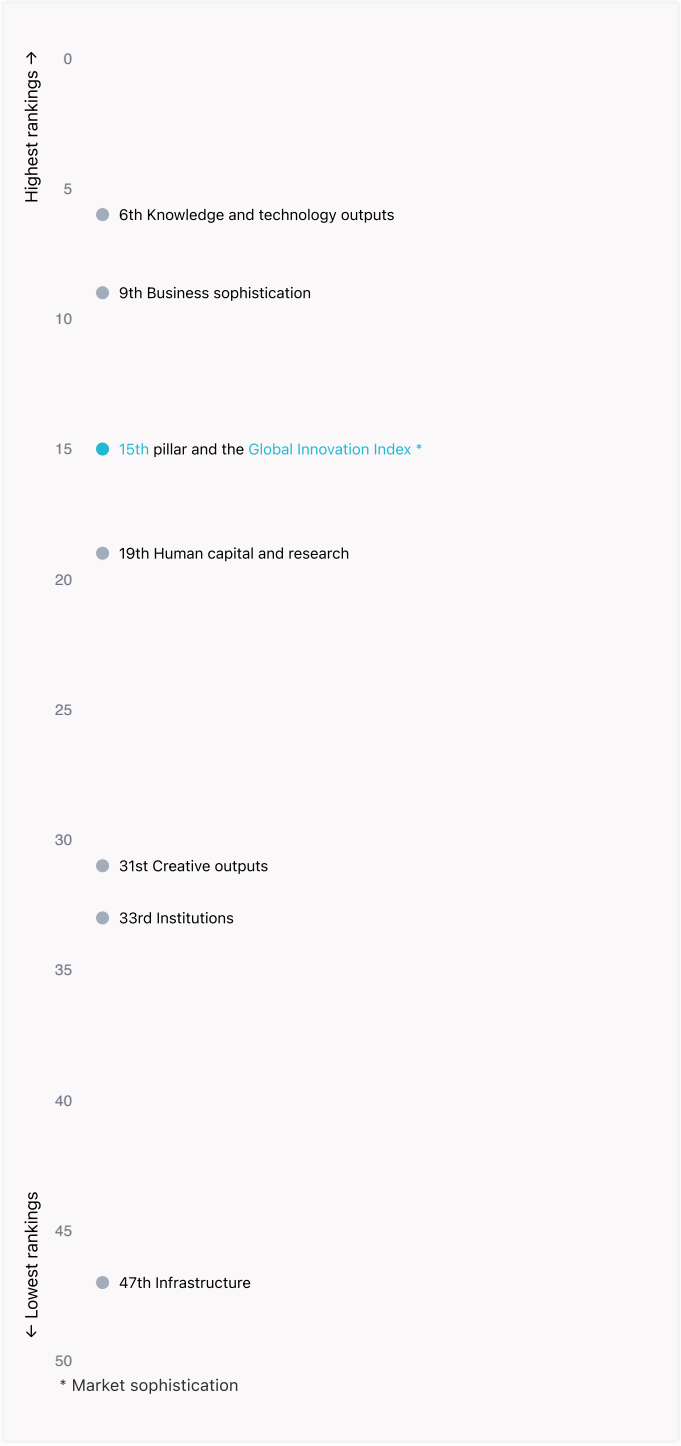


Global Innovation Index 2026



Overview of Israel's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2026

The chart shows the ranking for each of the seven areas that the GII comprises. The strongest areas for Israel are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



Highest Rankings

Israel ranks highest in Knowledge and technology outputs (6th), Business sophistication (9th) and Market sophistication (15th).

Lowest Rankings

Israel ranks lowest in Infrastructure (47th), Institutions (33rd) and Creative outputs (31st).

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Israel can be found on https://www.wipo.int/edocs/statistics-country-profile/en/il.pdf

Global Innovation Index 2026



Benchmark of Israel against other economy groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

High-income economies

Israel performs above the High-income group average in Human capital and research, Market sophistication, Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.

Northern Africa and Western Asia

Israel performs above the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.28
- High-income | Score: 66.62
- Israel | Score: 65.67
- NAWA | Score: 54.89

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 60.87
- Israel | Score: 53.91
- High-income | Score: 47.25
- NAWA | Score: 36.97

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 63.75
- High-income | Score: 57.21
- Israel | Score: 53.33
- NAWA | Score: 47.40

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 63.92
- Israel | Score: 58.61
- High-income | Score: 47.93
- NAWA | Score: 39.73

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 60.02
- Israel | Score: 55.80
- High-income | Score: 42.52
- NAWA | Score: 30.04

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.83
- Israel | Score: 55.24
- High-income | Score: 34.48
- NAWA | Score: 24.00

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.45
- Israel | Score: 38.69
- High-income | Score: 38.33
- NAWA | Score: 26.44

Global Innovation Index 2026



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Israel

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Israel in the GII 2026.

Israel's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP** (rank 1), **Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP** (rank 1) and **GERD performed by business, % GDP** (rank 1).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP
1	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP
1	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP
1	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†
1	5.2.4	State of cluster development†
1	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
1	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
6	6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP
6	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP
7	7.3.2	GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69

Weaknesses

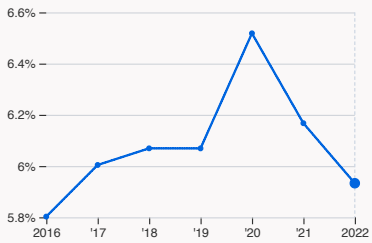
Rank	Code	Indicator name
49	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap
52	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification
61	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
63	3.2.2	Aviation import dwell time
70	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
71	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
71	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP
79	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*
98	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
118	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP

Global Innovation Index 2026



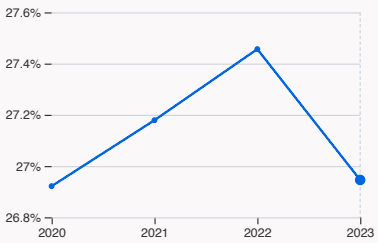
Israel's innovation system

Innovation inputs in Israel



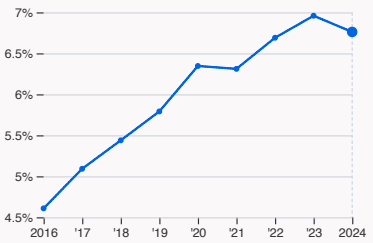
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 5.93 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.23 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 20.



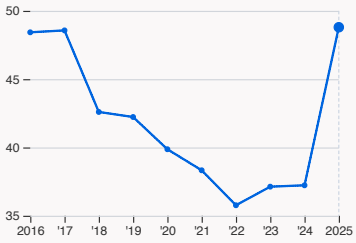
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 26.95 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 0.51 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.



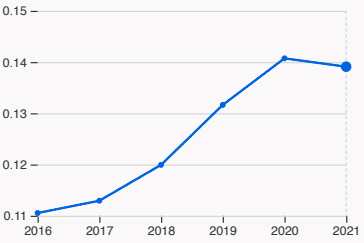
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 6.76 % GDP in 2024, down by 0.2 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 48.8 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 31.08% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.139 in 2021, down by 1.16% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 52.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 51.53 % in 2024, up by 0.03 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 11.

Global Innovation Index 2026

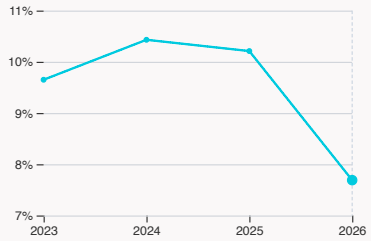


Innovation outputs in Israel



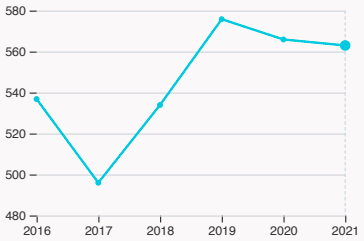
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 1.45 thousand patents in 2024, up by 0.69% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 22.



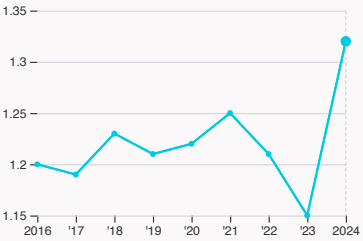
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 7.69 % GDP in 2026, down by 2.52 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 562.98 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2021, down by 0.52% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.



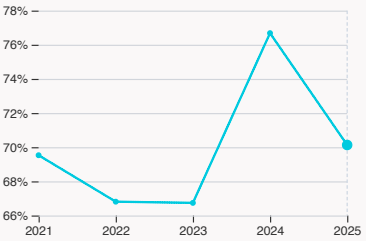
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 1.32 in 2024, up by 14.78% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 7.



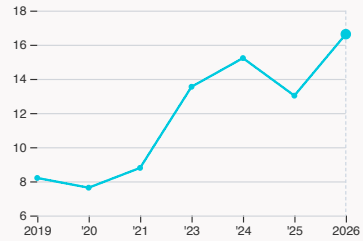
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 18.05 billion USD in 2024, up by 0.61% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 15.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 70.13 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, down by 6.55 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.



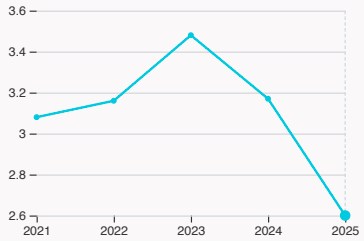
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 16.62 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 27.65% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 42.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 22 films in 2024, down by 26.67% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 42.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 2.6 billion global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, down by 17.98% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 6.



Israel's innovation top performers

Disclaimer: This section contains only the top performers per country. For the complete list, please visit the GII Innovation Ecosystems and Data Explorer website.

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from Israel

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
244	TEVA PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES	Health industries	961	4.72	6.03
473	WIX COM	ICT services	463	2.18	27.32
481	ELBIT SYSTEMS	Aerospace & Defence	457	7.95	6.95
511	PLAYTIKA	ICT services	420	-2.44	17.10

Source: WIPO, based on European Commission's Joint Research Centre (https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2025-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard) and Orbis database (https://www.moodys.com/web/en/us/capabilities/company-reference-data/orbis.html).
Note: Data is based on the 2025 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard from the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, which ranks the top 2,000 firms by R&D investment annually. For countries not represented in the Scoreboard, companies from Orbis with R&D expenditure above USD 50 million were identified and used to complement the dataset.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Israel's top universities

Rank	University	Score
223	TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY	53.60
240	THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM	51.30
350	TECHNION - ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	41.50

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (https://www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings).
Note: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd annually assesses over 1,200 universities across the globe and scores them between [0,100]. Ranks can represent a single value 'x', a tie 'x=' or a range 'x-y'.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	TECHNION ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	71.35
2	TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY	64.20
3	HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM	60.20

Source: Times Higher Education (THE), World University Rankings 2026 (https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2026/world-ranking).
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks. The score is calculated as the average of the International Outlook score (encompassing international staff, students, and co-authorship) and the industry score (reflecting industry income and patent citations). The 2026 ranking corresponds to data from the academic year that ended in 2023.



5.3.5 Greenfield R&D and high-tech FDI announcements in Israel

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Nvidia	Communications	US-based Nvidia, a visual computing company, is developing a 30 MW data center in the Northern District of Israel. The company is investing USD 500 million in the project, which will be located in the Mevo Carmel Science and Industry Park. The 10,000 m² facility will host Blackwell graphics processing units to serve the company's local research and development teams. It will support developing data center technologies including networking hardware and software technologies, CPU design, artificial intelligence software and more. Operations are scheduled to commence in the first half of 2025.
2	Nebius	Communications	Netherlands-based Nebius, an artificial intelligence infrastructure company, has opened a new artificial intelligence data center in Modi'in, Israel. The data center serves the domestic market.
3	Nvidia	Semiconductors	US-based Nvidia, a visual computing company, has announced plans to expand its research and development facility in Beersheba, Israel. The expansion triples the size of the previous site, relocating to a new 3,000 m² site. It is expected to open and to create hundreds of jobs in early 2026.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Israel

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	Location	Valuation, bn USD
1	StarkWare	Enterprise Tech	Netanya	8.00
2	Moon Active	Media & Entertainment	Tel Aviv	5.00
3	Cato Networks	Enterprise Tech	Tel Aviv	3.00

Source: CBInsights, Tracker - The Complete list of Unicorns Companies; Africa: The Big Deal; and PitchBook Data, Inc.
Note: The list is based on unicorns as of January 2026, covering nearly 2000 companies worldwide. For African countries, the dataset is supplemented with data from Africa: The Big Deal. PitchBook data is also used as a complementary source to enrich coverage.

7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Israel

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	TEVA PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	96.46
2	ELBIT SYSTEMS LTD.	89.51
3	CYBERARK SOFTWARE LTD.	94.56

Source: Brand Finance (https://brandirectory.com/reports/global-intangible-finance-tracker-gift/2025).
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.



7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in Israel with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	Bank Leumi	Banking	2,175.5
2	Bank Hapoalim	Banking	2,142.2
3	Mizrahi-Tefahot Bank	Banking	1,491.7

Source: Brand Finance (https://brandirectory.com).
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME

Deep science entrepreneurship in Israel

The GII 2026 special theme examines deep science entrepreneurship — startups and spinouts built on scientific and engineering breakthroughs in fields such as advanced materials, energy, genomics, quantum technologies and synthetic biology, which take far longer and far more capital to reach the market than digital ventures do. Drawing on the Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker, the tables below identify this economy's most valuable venture capital-backed deep science firms and, separately, those that originated in university or public research.

Top deep science startups in Israel

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	SolarEdge Technologies	Energy	Herzliya	2006	154.8	2.52
2	Habana	Semiconductors	Caesarea	2016	75.0	2.00
3	Landa Digital Printing	Advanced materials and manufacturing	Rehovot	2002	450.0	1.80

Source: Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker (https://www.wipo.int/en/web/global-innovation-index/2026/deep-science-innovation).

Top deep science spinouts originated in Israel

Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Kite Pharma	Life Sciences	Santa Monica	2009	100.0	11.90
2	NovoCure	Medical Devices and Digital Health	Root	2000	n/a	1.84
3	Mazor Robotics	Medical Devices and Digital Health	Caesarea	2001	10.0	1.64

Source: Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker (https://www.wipo.int/en/web/global-innovation-index/2026/deep-science-innovation).

Israel

GII 2026 rank **15**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
14	23	High	Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.5	567.6	55,766.4

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**65.7**	**33**	◇
1.1 Institutional environment	**66.7**	**44**	◇
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	61.2	79	○ ◇
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	72.1	27	◇
1.2 Regulatory environment	**70.6**	**29**	◇
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	74.8	26	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	66.4	39	◇
1.3 Business environment	**59.8**	**31**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	73.2	23	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	46.3	34	
Human capital and research	**53.9**	**19**	
2.1 Education	**58.2**	**49**	◇
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.9	20	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	18.7	49	○
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	15	51	◇
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	465.5	37	◇
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	14	70	○ ◇
2.2 Tertiary education	**33.9**	**64**	◇
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	56.3	60	◇
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	26.9	34	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	3.1	71	○ ◇
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**69.7**	**4**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	6.8	1	● ◆
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	59.7	22	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	49.4	34	◇
Infrastructure	**53.3**	**47**	◇
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**88.4**	**35**	◇
3.1.1 ICT access*	88.8	61	◇
3.1.2 ICT use*	94	15	
3.1.3 Government online service*	82.4	35	
3.2 General infrastructure	**55**	**28**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	8,170.5	21	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time	2.6	63	○ ◇
3.2.3 Logistics performance*	68.2	25	◇
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP	25.2	49	
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**16.5**	**77**	◇
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	18.2	28	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	5.1	98	○
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	1	71	○
Market sophistication	**58.6**	**15**	
4.1 Credit	**47.1**	**30**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	66	23	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	69.8	39	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	**50.2**	**7**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	54.7	31	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	1	1	● ◆
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.4	14	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	1.2	8	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**78.6**	**35**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.4	49	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	86.8	52	○
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	567.6	49	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**55.8**	**9**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**72.7**	**1**	◆
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	51.5	11	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	24.8	22	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	42.7	48	◆
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	6.3	1	● ◆
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	44.9	36	◇
5.2 Innovation linkages	**64.9**	**11**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	3.1	26	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	100	1	● ◆
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	49.6	35	◇
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	100	1	● ◆
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	3.7	8	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**29.8**	**49**	◇
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	1	37	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	10.9	31	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2	46	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.4	42	
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI	2.4	27	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**55.2**	**6**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**52.5**	**12**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2.7	22	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	3.1	6	● ◆
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	26.7	26	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	45.2	17	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**54.5**	**6**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.8	63	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	7.7	1	● ◆
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.2	64	◇
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	43	18	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**58.7**	**3**	◆
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.7	26	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	92.9	7	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	12.5	15	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	24	1	● ◆
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	11.4	19	◆
Creative outputs	**38.7**	**31**	◇
7.1 Intangible assets	**30.2**	**61**	◇
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	70.1	18	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	7	118	○ ◇
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	2.5	42	◇
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.9	61	○
7.2 Creative goods and services	**38**	**14**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	3.3	9	◆
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	3.7	42	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	30.9	21	◇
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.6	32	
7.3 Online creativity	**56.3**	**19**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	15	36	◇
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	69.4	7	●
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	84.5	6	● ◆

Notes: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question. ◔ indicates that the economy's data are older than the base year. Square brackets [ ] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level; n/a represents missing values; a dash – indicates an indicator which is not relevant to this economy and thus not considered for DMC thresholds. Examine the underlying data further via the GII Innovation Ecosystems & Data Explorer at https://www.wipo.int/gii-ranking/en.



Data Availability

The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for Israel.

Israel has missing data for three indicators and outdated data for nine indicators.

Missing data for Israel

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2024	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

Outdated data for Israel

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business†	2024	2025	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2021	2023	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Industrial Statistics Database (INDSTAT), two-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3 and Revision 4
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization
5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†	2024	2025	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.2.4	State of cluster development†	2024	2025	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	2021	2023	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Industrial Statistics Database (INDSTAT), two-digit level of the International Standard



Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
				Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3 and Revision 4

*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

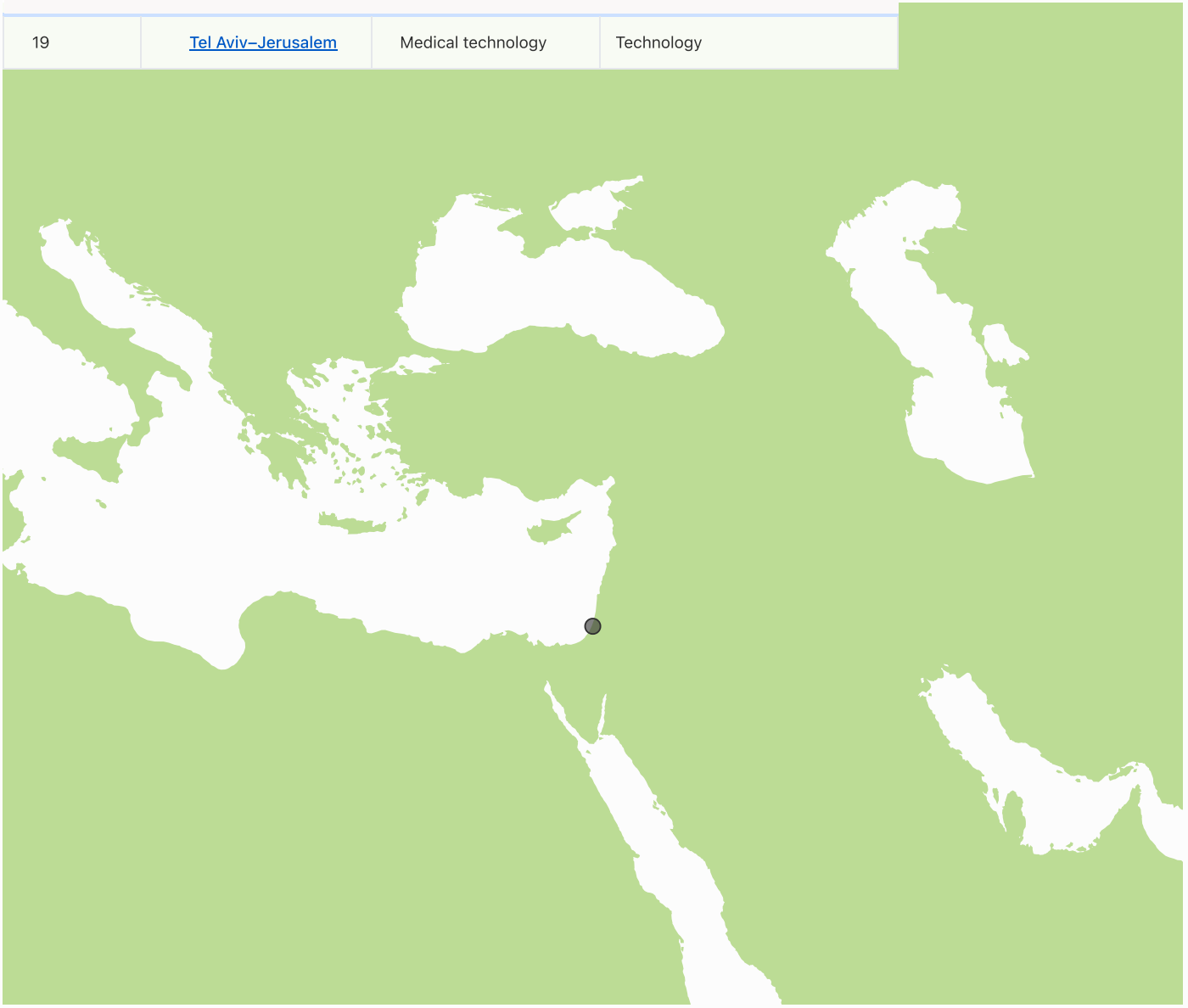


Top innovation clusters in Israel

Israel has 1 cluster in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index

The table and map below give an overview of the top innovation clusters in Israel.

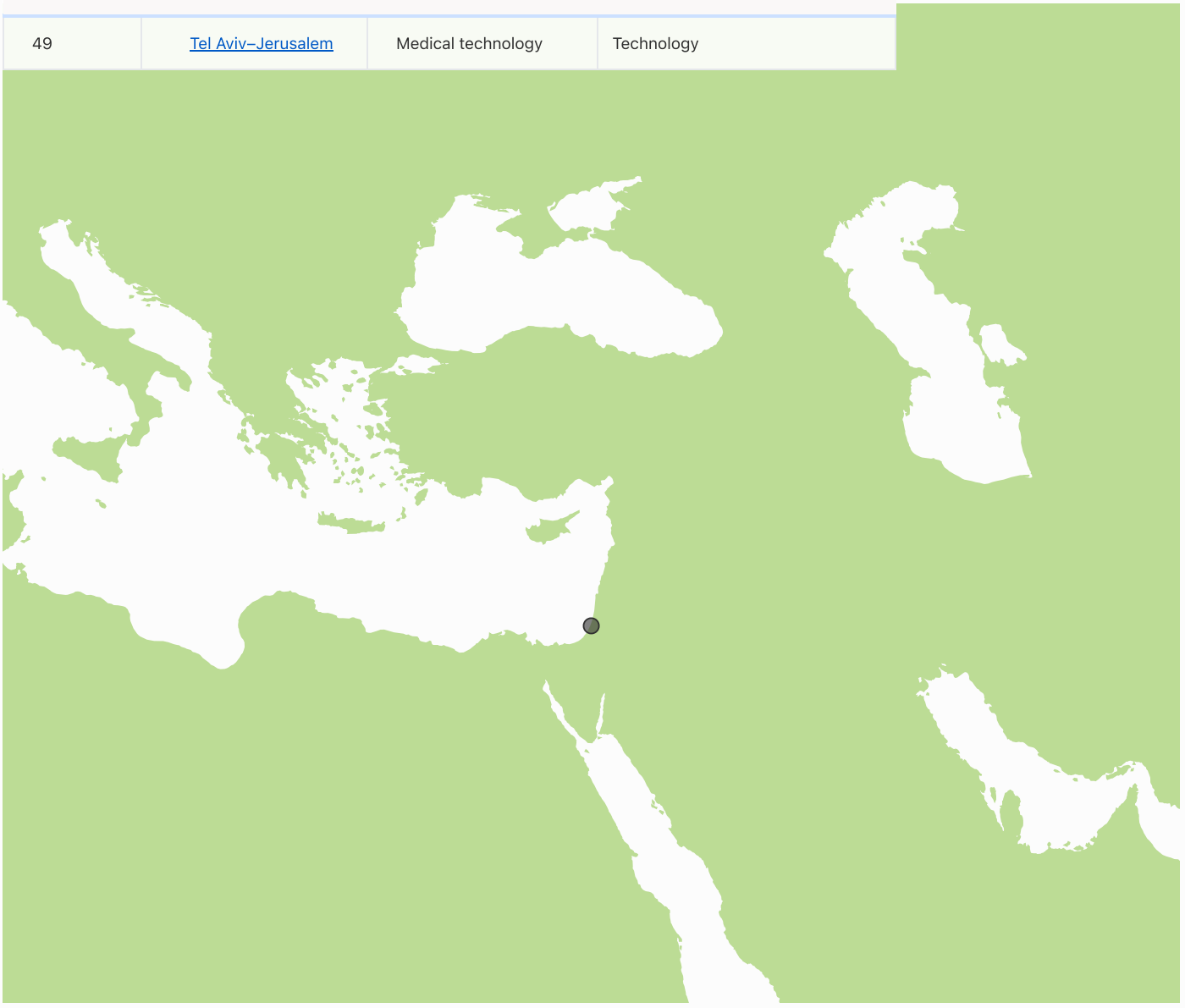
Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
19	Tel Aviv–Jerusalem	Medical technology	Technology





The table and map below give an overview by intensity of the top innovation clusters in Israel.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
49	Tel Aviv–Jerusalem	Medical technology	Technology

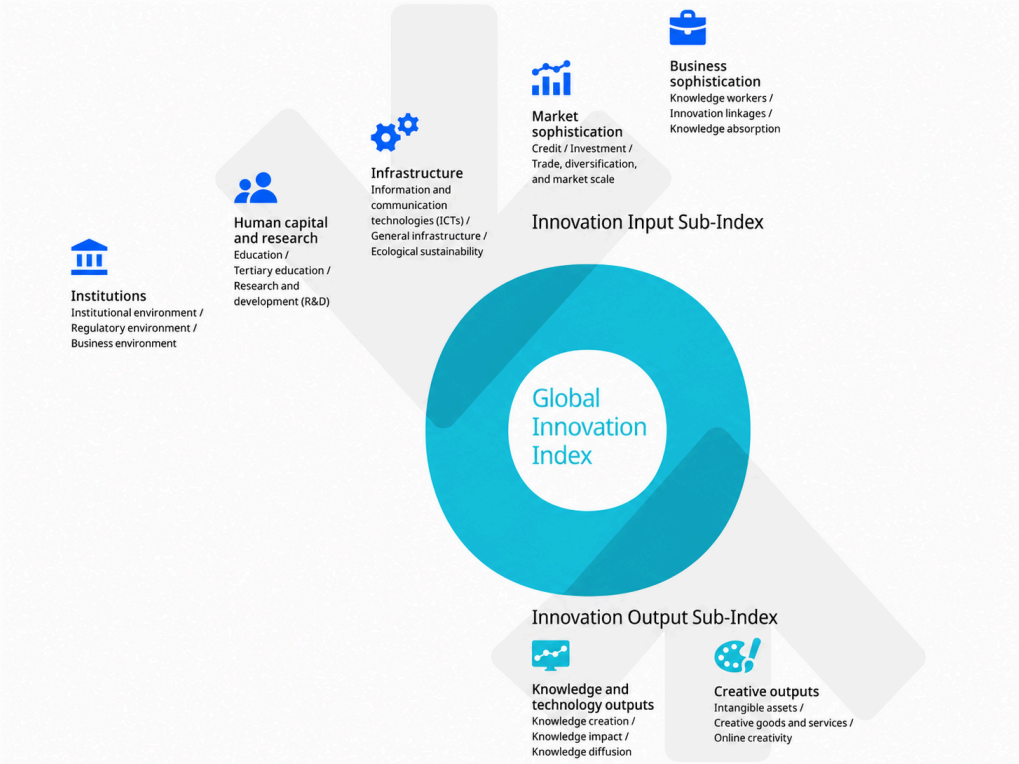


Global Innovation Index 2026



About the Global Innovation Index

- The Global Innovation Index (GII) is published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations.
- Recognizing that innovation is a key driver of economic development, the GII aims to provide an innovation ranking and rich analysis referencing around 140 economies. Over the last decade, the GII has established itself as both a leading reference on innovation and a "tool for action" for economies that incorporate the GII into their innovation agendas.



The Index is a ranking of the innovation capabilities and results of world economies. It measures innovation based on criteria that include institutions, human capital and research infrastructure, credit, investment, linkages, the creation, absorption and diffusion of knowledge and creative outputs.

The GII has two sub-indices: the Innovation Input Sub-Index and the Innovation Output Sub-Index, and seven pillars, each consisting of three sub-pillars.