

Israeli UAS Market

Strategic Outlook and Key Trends



January 2026



Executive Summary

- **Combat-Proven Edge:** Israel's Unmanned Air Systems (UAS) ecosystem has rapidly evolved under live operational pressure, resulting in a dense cluster of battle-tested platforms, sensors, and counter-drone solutions.
- **Investment Follows Traction:** Companies with proven military sales or export wins are raising growth capital and becoming prime acquisition targets, whereas concept-stage firms struggle to attract attention.
- **Software Takes the Lead:** Autonomy, AI, and EW-resilient software are becoming core differentiators, with modular software stacks emerging as high-value assets across all classes of drones.
- **Two-Speed Market:** A small group of companies is scaling fast, while many others remain viable but underfunded, creating opportunities for consolidation and strategic buyouts. This long tail is where many underpriced partnership and acquisition opportunities sit.
- **Strategic Inflection Point:** As global demand accelerates, Israel's UAS industry stands poised to deliver scalable solutions to funders, acquirers, and defense buyers who are ready to move quickly. The industry is at a turning point where early movers, whether investors or customers, can secure significant advantages.

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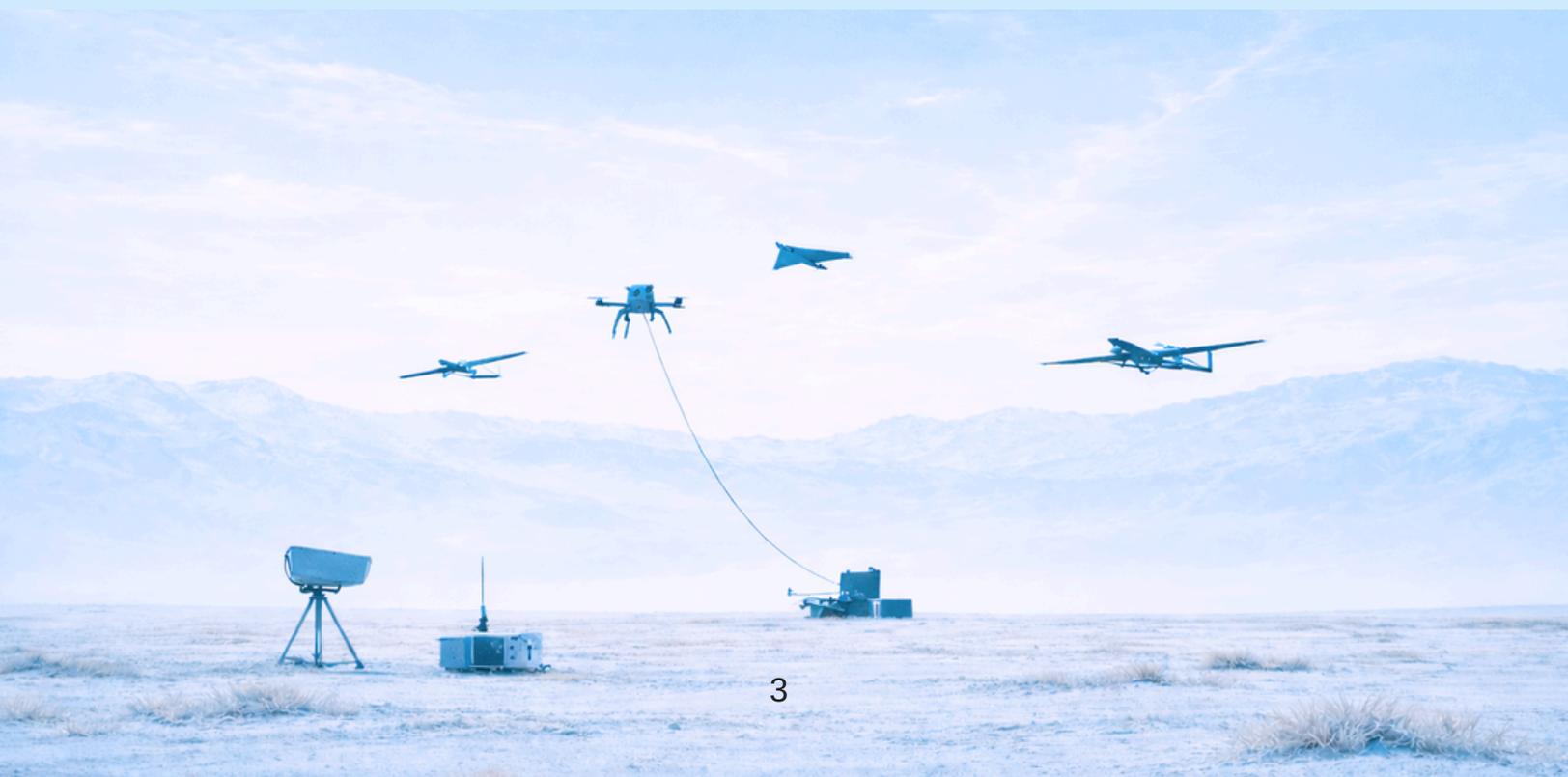
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About UASEYE and Methodology



How to Use This Report: Decision Guide by Stakeholder Type

This report is designed to support different decision-makers across the unmanned systems ecosystem. The guidance below translates the report's insights into concrete next steps, depending on your role.

Investors (VC, Growth, or Strategic Capital)		Focus on traction, not concepts
<p>The Israeli UAS market has entered a phase where capital is flowing primarily to companies with proven sales, deployments, or export wins. Early-stage concepts without clear operational validation face increasing difficulty raising capital.</p>		

Strategic Acquirers or Large Defense Companies		View Israel as a capability sourcing market
<p>Many Israeli UAS companies are strong technically but constrained in scale, manufacturing, or market access. This creates a favorable environment for targeted acquisitions or partnerships.</p>		

Defense Buyer or Security Organization		Use Israel as a fast-track source of operational capability
<p>Israeli UAS solutions are often developed and refined under live operational conditions, making them particularly relevant for urgent or evolving mission needs.</p>		

How to Use This Report: What to Do Next

Investors (VC, Growth, or Strategic Capital)

What To Do Next

- Prioritize companies with demonstrated customer adoption, especially defense or security buyers.
- Expect and plan for secondary transactions as part of growth rounds; founders and early investors increasingly seek partial liquidity.
- Be cautious with platform-heavy companies unless they show clear differentiation or recurring demand.
- Look closely at software-first or software-heavy businesses (autonomy, AI, EW resilience) that can scale across multiple platforms.
- Assume that many viable companies will not fit a traditional VC growth profile; assess whether strategic exits or consolidation are more likely outcomes than IPOs.

Key question to ask

Is this company positioned to scale independently, or is it more likely to become a strategic acquisition?

What to validate quickly

Repeat orders or expansion, export pathway, integration readiness, and evidence the team can deliver and support beyond pilots.

How to Use This Report: What to Do Next

Strategic Acquirers or Large Defense Companies

What To Do Next

- Scan for companies with mature subsystems or software that can be integrated into existing platforms.
- Prioritize modular technologies that can run on third-party airframes or within existing C2 architectures.
- Look for companies with operational credibility but limited balance sheets; these are often the most realistic acquisition candidates.
- Expect that some companies will proactively pivot their business models (for example, from software-only to full platforms) to remain relevant.
- Move early. Valuations increase sharply once a company secures repeat customers or international contracts.

Key question to ask

Does this capability shorten our development cycle or close a known gap in our portfolio?

What to validate quickly

Integration fit (interfaces and architecture), manufacturability and QA, sustainment model, and exportability.

How to Use This Report: What to Do Next

Defense Buyer or Security Organization

What To Do Next

- Focus evaluations on mission performance, not just specifications.
- Test systems under GPS-denied and EW-stressed conditions where possible.
- Favor solutions that reduce operator burden, training time, and logistical footprint.
- Assess how easily the system integrates with existing sensors, communications, and command systems.
- Be aware that smaller vendors may offer cutting-edge performance but require support from primes or integrators for long-term sustainment.

Key question to ask

Does this system work reliably under real operational constraints, and can it be sustained at scale?

What to validate quickly

Performance under EW and GPS denial, training burden, logistics footprint, and support capacity.

How to Use This Report: What to Do Next

Across All Stakeholders

The Israeli UAS market is increasingly bifurcated: a small number of companies are scaling rapidly, while many others remain technically strong but commercially constrained. This creates both opportunity and risk. This long tail is where many underpriced partnership and acquisition opportunities sit.

Those who engage early, ask the right questions, and align expectations with market realities are best positioned to benefit from the next phase of consolidation and growth.

Where value is shifting

In this market, value is increasingly captured in software and integration rather than in the airframe alone. Buyers and acquirers are prioritizing: autonomy and edge AI, EW resilience, integration into existing C2 stacks, trusted PNT and comms, and the ability to deliver and support at scale. In many cases, the winning players are not the best prototypes, but the teams that can meet operational requirements repeatedly and reliably.

Optional next step

If you are actively investing, acquiring, or procuring in this space, we can share a criteria-based market map aligned to your priorities (for example: autonomy software, EW resilient comms, counter-UAS sensor-to-effector, and training and ops tooling). We do not publish rankings, but we can compare notes on where traction is concentrating and where consolidation is likely to accelerate.

Where Value Accrues in Israeli UAS (2025-26): A Practical Lens

In many segments, airframes are becoming more interchangeable. Durable differentiation and value capture are shifting to software, resilience, integration, and scaled delivery. For investors, acquirers, and defense buyers, the fastest way to navigate the market is to evaluate opportunities through the value layers below, then pressure-test candidates against observable signals.

Value layers that matter most

- **Autonomy and edge AI:** perception, navigation, mission execution, and target support that does not depend on constant connectivity.
- **EW resilience:** robust communications, anti-jam behaviors, adaptive links, and graceful degradation under attack.
- **Integration and C2 fit:** ability to plug into existing command, sensors, and workflows with minimal friction.
- **PNT hardening:** operational capability in GPS-denied conditions using alternative navigation and timing approaches.
- **Ops tooling and training:** simulation, fleet management, mission planning, and sustainment infrastructure that enables scaled adoption.
- **Scaled delivery:** manufacturability, QA, supply chain, support model, and repeatable performance, not only strong prototypes.

What to screen for quickly (high-signal indicators)

- **Evidence of performance** under EW stress and GPS denial, not just lab conditions
- **Integration readiness:** interfaces, common protocols, documented APIs where relevant
- **Repeatability:** deployments, reorders, scaled pilots, or sustained operational use
- **Sustainment readiness:** training approach, spares, updates, maintenance footprint
- **Path to production:** throughput, QA discipline, suppliers, exportability, and delivery history

Where this shows up (example categories)

- **Attributable combat UAS** and tactical drones built for volume and resilience
- **Counter-UAS sensor-to-effector stacks:** detection to identification to mitigation
- **Autonomy software modules** that improve navigation, targeting support, or coordination
- **EW resilient data links** and communications layers
- **Alternative navigation and PNT** hardening solutions
- **Training, simulation, and operational management** tools that industrialize drone operations

This lens is intentionally company-agnostic. It highlights where value is compounding, where consolidation is likely, and where strong long-tail players can create asymmetric value through partnerships or acquisition.

Context: Drones at the Center of Modern Warfare

Over the past two decades, Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS), including Unmanned Air Vehicles (UAV), and their smaller family members - the “drones”, have further evolved into central instruments of modern warfare. Initially used mainly for reconnaissance, UAS today perform a wide array of missions, from persistent intelligence gathering to precision strikes, fundamentally reshaping battlefield tactics.

Recent conflicts in Eastern Europe and the Middle East have vividly demonstrated that drones provide a relatively inexpensive, flexible, and accessible tool with significant strategic advantages.

Small quadcopters and large armed UAS alike have made the battlefield far more transparent by giving commanders real-time Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) over enemy positions. At the same time, armed drones can deliver pinpoint strikes that disrupt armor and infantry formations at a fraction of the cost of traditional airpower, an asymmetry that even non-state actors have exploited.

In Ukraine, for example, drone swarms have saturated the battlefield and proven to be a game-changer, forcing militaries to rapidly adapt, or risk being outmaneuvered. From Nagorno-Karabakh to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war, drones have repeatedly tipped the scales, enabling even smaller forces to achieve outsized effects through relentless surveillance and low-cost precision attacks.

This proliferation of UAS has also triggered a counter-UAS arms race. Dozens or even hundreds of UAS in a combat zone present an unprecedented challenge, so modern militaries are investing heavily in electronic warfare, jamming, and air defense systems designed to detect and destroy UAS threats.

Yet a cost dilemma persists: adversaries can send up cheap drones (sometimes just a few hundred dollars each), while defenders might respond with missiles or laser systems costing far more. This dynamic is redefining defense planning. Every major army now considers drones, and the means to counter them, mission-critical. In short, unmanned systems are no longer optional battlefield assets; they are integral to achieving situational awareness and combat effectiveness in modern war.

The lessons from recent wars are clear: forces that harness UAS for real-time intelligence and rapid strikes gain a decisive edge, while those caught unprepared for UAS threats face serious vulnerabilities. This context underscores why the global demand for combat-ready drones and anti-drone solutions has exploded in recent years, setting the stage for leading producers like Israel to play an increasingly prominent role.



Israel's Evolving Drone Ecosystem

Israel has long been a pioneer in military UAVs, exporting world-class platforms like the Heron and Hermes. Today, that legacy is converging with a surge of startup-driven innovation in small drones, robotics, and counter-drone tech. The recent conflicts accelerated this evolution, pushing years of innovation into months. The result: a UAS ecosystem that is battle-tested, fast-moving, and globally relevant, but still grappling with scale and sustainability.

Domestic Deployment & Export Surge

In response to the 2023–2025 war, Israel's Ministry of Defense rapidly deployed domestically built UAS and C-UAS systems. Programs like the IDF's FPV assault drone initiative, awarding 5,000 low-cost strike drones to startup XTEND, exemplify how wartime urgency has validated emerging players. Tools like Sentrycs' RF "takeover" module were operationalized in record time. These deployments not only delivered immediate capability, but also provided startups with vital credibility.

At the same time, export demand exploded. Buyers fast-tracked Israeli systems with combat pedigree, like Rafael's Drone Dome or Israeli loitering munitions, to fill urgent capability gaps. This moved Israel from a niche exporter to a go-to provider of integrated drone solutions.

Startup Proliferation & Scaling Challenges

Beneath the major primes, Israel now hosts over 100 UAS startups targeting every niche - autonomy, micro-platforms, payloads, sensors, and C-UAS. Many were founded by veterans building solutions for gaps they encountered in service. This diversity is a strength, driving rapid iteration and responsiveness to operational needs.

But the ecosystem is uneven. Many firms remain in pilot or grant-funded stages, without the capital or capacity to scale. A few are clear breakout successes. Most, however, sit in a grey zone - viable, but not yet attractive to financial investors. Scaling from prototype to production remains the industry's biggest bottleneck.

Outlook

Going into 2026, Israel's UAS sector is defined by high tactical relevance and technical strength, but uneven business maturity. For funders and acquirers, this is a moment of divergence: a few combat-proven companies are racing ahead, while others face pressure to pivot, partner, or exit. The stage is set for consolidation, international investment, and strategic repositioning as the global market shifts from experimentation to full-scale adoption.



Key Trends Shaping the Israeli UAS Market

1. Proven Performance is Unlocking Investment & M&A

Companies that demonstrate real sales and battlefield wins are attracting serious capital and buyers. In Israel's UAS sector, there is a stark divide between concepts and proven products. Investors and acquirers have shown they are willing to pour funds into firms that have validated their tech in operation, especially through IDF programs or major export contracts, while largely ignoring those still in R&D or demo mode. Recent examples abound:

- XTEND, having secured the IDF deal for thousands of FPV drones and deployed its systems with US and allied forces, completed a large \$70M Series B funding round to scale up production. Its combat-proven tech and early revenues gave investors confidence beyond the typical startup story.
- SpearUAV, a maker of encapsulated tactical drones, was acquired by fellow Israeli firm UVision in 2025 after Spear's products found success with several militaries. The acquisition provided SpearUAV with a stronger channel to market and gave UVision a ready portfolio of proven small drones to complement its loitering munitions line.
- On the counter-drone side, international buyers are similarly active. US-based Ondas Holdings made a series of acquisitions and investments in Israel's defense-tech space, including seven investments, mostly in drone-related technology. Notably, it acquired Airobotics in 2023 (an autonomous drone-in-a-box pioneer), and recently signed a \$225M deal for Sentrycs – the very startup whose drone "takeover" tech had been integrated into Rafael's systems, and acquired Roboteam (UGV developer) for \$80M. These moves underscore that when an Israeli company's technology moves from prototype to real deployment, it becomes a prime target for global investors or strategic buyers.

For the Israeli UAS industry, this trend is encouraging - tangible traction is being rewarded with growth capital or exit opportunities. It also means competition will intensify to get "on contract", startups are eager to land a reference deployment with the IDF or a prominent foreign customer, knowing it can be a springboard to funding or acquisition. Funders evaluating this market are wise to look for evidence of customer adoption (e.g. military procurement awards, export licenses, signed deals) as a key de-risking indicator. The flip side is that unproven companies may languish - there is less appetite to bet on concepts that haven't been validated in the field. We can expect continued consolidation as larger players cherry-pick those startups that have passed the military's trial by fire.

2. Early Investor Liquidity via Secondary Sales

Another sign of the maturing ecosystem is the rise of secondary transactions - sales of stock by founders and early investors during later funding rounds. As Israeli drone startups hit higher valuations on the back of defense contracts, many early stakeholders are opting to cash out a portion of their holdings even before a formal exit. This trend, seen across Israel's broader tech sector, is now evident in UAS companies as well. Late-stage funding rounds (Series B and beyond) frequently include allowances for secondary share sales, allowing founders and seed investors to realize some gains and diversify risk.

The increase in secondary liquidity indicates that the sector is becoming more financially sophisticated. It gives long-term company builders some reward (and patience to continue), and it signals to new investors that the cap table is clean and early backers have skin-out, reducing pressure for a fast exit. From a market perspective, the fact that secondary sales are possible, reflects strong demand to invest in these companies; new investors are willing to not only inject primary capital for growth but also buy out some of the previous shareholders' stakes. This can be interpreted as confidence that the remaining stake could be even more valuable in the future, or simply as a requirement to get into a hot deal.

For funders eyeing Israeli UAS startups, the prevalence of secondary components in deals is a reminder to align incentives: ensure that after any secondary, the team is still motivated for the long haul. For the companies themselves, these partial sell-downs provide breathing room (founders can focus on growth without personal financial stress) and signal a coming-of-age.

3. The “Scale-Up Gap” – Survival Without Scale

Despite the success stories, a long tail of Israeli drone companies is struggling to scale beyond early survival. In truth, only a handful of firms have broken out with substantial revenues or funding; many others remain in a precarious middle-ground. These companies often have credible technology and maybe a few pilot projects or small contracts, but they lack the explosive growth or massive total addressable market that today’s financial investors crave. They are effectively surviving on project-based income, government grants, or strategic partner funding, and they need cash infusions to expand production, refine products, and market globally. Yet from a pure venture capital perspective, some of these firms are not obvious bets: hardware-intensive, selling to governments, with moderate growth, characteristics that can turn off VC funds seeking high multiples and quick timelines.

This “scale-up gap” results in a number of drone startups operating almost like semi-sustainable small businesses rather than high-growth startups. They aren’t failing, but they aren’t taking off either. Examples include various niche UAS manufacturers and sensor developers that have been around for years, have a good product, but hover in the tens of employees and a few million dollars of annual revenue range. Without an injection of growth capital, they risk stagnation. But without the allure of a huge payday, growth-oriented investors may not step in.

For these companies, the most likely lifelines are strategic investors or acquirers. Large defense contractors or synergistic tech firms may find value in their technology and be willing to invest or buy even if the standalone growth story is weak. Indeed, we are starting to see this: bigger Israeli defense companies and foreign firms are scouting for bargains, solid tech teams that can be acquired and integrated before they wither.

A useful analogy is Israel's cyber ecosystem. Many technically excellent firms do not scale into global standalone platforms, not because the technology fails, but because scaling in security markets requires distribution, trust, compliance, and long procurement cycles. In cyber, this dynamic often leads to acquisition by larger players with established routes to market. A similar pattern is increasingly visible in UAS and counter-UAS.

Acquisition-ready profiles (what to look for in the long tail)

- **Proven capability, limited go-to-market:** credible product and pilots, but weak channels, procurement reach, or export pathways.
- **Operational pull, no production muscle:** demand exists, but manufacturing, QA, delivery cadence, or sustainment are not ready for scale.
- **Software trapped in a platform:** autonomy, sensing, or EW logic is strong, but value would scale faster if decoupled from a single airframe.

For investors, an important insight is that not every innovative product will translate to a standalone business success. The market will likely bifurcate: a few big winners grow with ample funding, while many niche players either remain small or get absorbed. From a strategic view, this creates opportunities for acquirers to pick up tech and talent cost-effectively, and also signals to founders that pursuing defense markets may require a different playbook than the typical VC-backed path. Those companies that find creative funding to bridge the scale-up gap (e.g. strategic partnerships, early revenues) will be the ones to watch.

4. Strategic Pivots to Meet Market Demand

In a fast-moving defense landscape, Israeli drone companies are proving adept at pivoting their focus to chase the most promising markets. Such pivots are increasingly common. We've seen companies originally targeting civilian markets refocus on defense applications once they realize how much faster the uptake can be. In other cases, a few defense-oriented companies have expanded their scope to civil applications if they see an opening (for instance, applying military-grade drone surveillance tech to critical infrastructure monitoring for private clients). The boundary between defense and commercial UAV sectors in Israel is quite porous, with talent and IP often migrating to where the demand is hottest.

For funders and acquirers, a key lesson is to evaluate the flexibility and vision of a company's leadership. The ability to pivot or broaden the product offering can dramatically change a company's fortunes. A technology that isn't gaining traction in one domain might flourish in another. The Israeli market's experience shows that companies willing to iterate on their business model, not just their technology, are more likely to find a scalable niche. Of course, pivots must be executed from a position of strength; not every team can leap to a completely new product successfully, but those that do demonstrate strategic agility. In a sector driven by changing defense priorities, this agility is invaluable. Defense buyers, too, should note which vendors are one-trick ponies and which can adapt to provide more integrated solutions over time.

5. Software and AI Are Reshaping the Value Stack

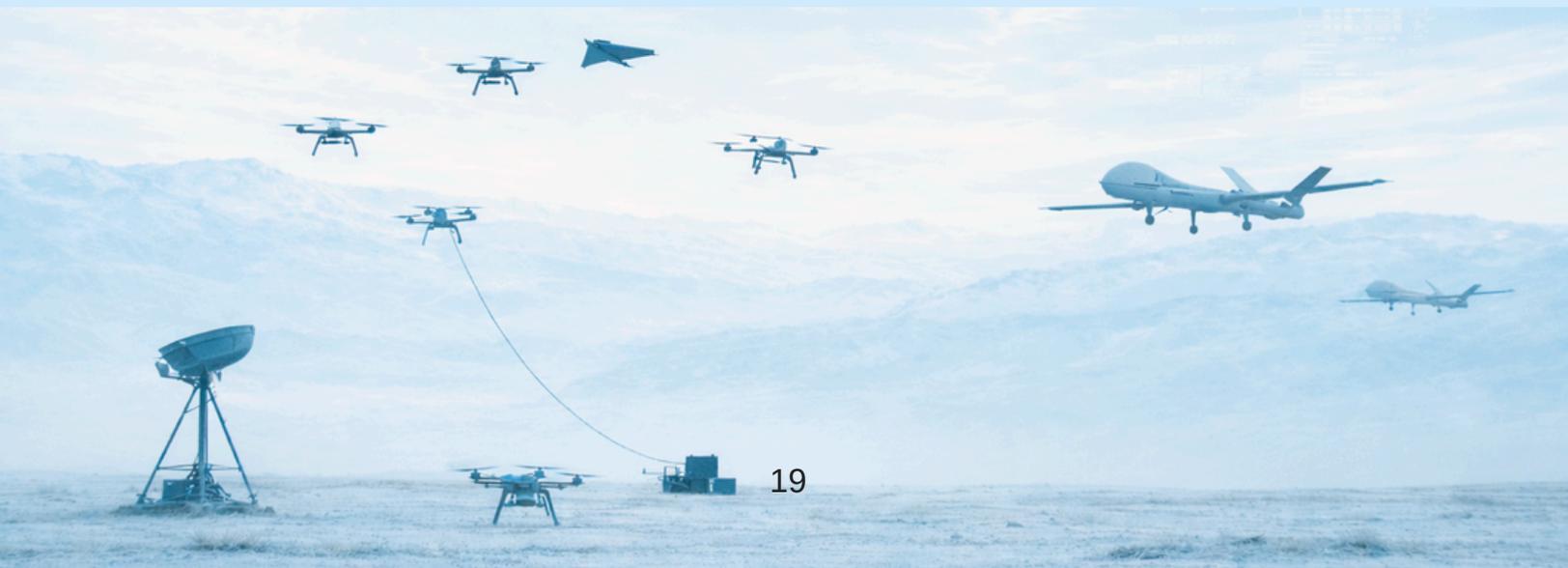
Israeli drone innovation is increasingly shifting from hardware to software, especially in autonomy, edge AI, sensor fusion, and electronic warfare. As drone hardware becomes more commoditized, competitive differentiation now depends on what the platform can perceive, decide, and do autonomously.

Israeli companies are pushing advances in:

- Edge-based autonomy: real-time target recognition, navigation, and swarm coordination without relying on cloud connectivity.
- Sensor fusion engines: combining RF, EO/IR, and acoustic inputs to identify threats or navigate in denied environments.
- EW-aware flight stacks: adapting mid-mission to jamming, spoofing, or signal degradation.
- Mission-specific AI: from room-clearing logic in urban FPV drones to dynamic pathfinding in loitering munitions

These capabilities are driving both export interest and strategic investment - Defense buyers are prioritizing autonomous mission execution and resilience to EW over raw platform specs; Primes are scouting for software teams that can integrate tightly into their platforms; and startups with modular autonomy stacks are becoming prime acquisition targets, especially if their software can run on third-party airframes.

The Israeli advantage here stems from deep military-tech crossover: founders often come from elite signal and cyber units, and prototypes are quickly stress-tested in live operations. As autonomy moves from a nice-to-have to a must-have, software-defined drones are becoming Israel's most scalable export.



Opportunities and Outlook for Stakeholders

Going forward, Israel's drone market presents meaningful opportunities alongside growing challenges for all stakeholders. Over the next 24-36 months, funders, acquirers, and defense procurement professionals should expect continued momentum in areas shaped directly by recent operational lessons.

Continued Growth in High-Demand Segments

Globally and in Israel, spending on unmanned systems and countermeasures will keep rising as militaries translate battlefield lessons into doctrine and budgets. Platforms and technologies that proved effective are moving toward broader adoption, with capital and procurement concentrating around several key areas:

- **Attritable combat drones with autonomy and EW resilience:** small to mid-sized UAVs designed for mass production, operation in heavily jammed environments, and acceptable loss rates. Israeli companies focused on these platforms, or on the AI and autonomy that enable them, are well positioned.
- **Layered counter-drone systems:** integrated "sensor-to-shooter" solutions capable of detecting, identifying, and neutralizing drones in a coordinated manner. Israel's operational experience has produced strong offerings in this space, with demand rising across military and critical infrastructure protection.
- **Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) hardening and communications:** technologies that allow drones and manned assets to operate under electronic attack. Israeli startups developing GPS anti-jamming, alternative navigation methods, or secure data links, are likely to see sustained interest domestically and internationally.
- **Training, simulation, and operational management tools:** as drone usage scales across units, militaries require efficient training pipelines and real-time fleet management. Solutions such as simulators, command-and-control software, and digital training environments are becoming standard procurement items, creating opportunities for Israeli firms focused on enabling infrastructure rather than platforms alone.

Opportunities and Outlook for Stakeholders

Investor and Acquirer Playbook

Either way, acquirers, both domestic defense giants and international players, will find Israel to be fertile ground for mergers and acquisitions. We anticipate more consolidation moves as larger companies scoop up specialized tech to integrate into broader offerings. A savvy acquirer can obtain cutting-edge capabilities, such as a novel sensor, a unique drone design, or a software algorithm, by buying a startup that has proven the tech but lacks scale. Given the scale-up gap discussed, there will be no shortage of candidates. The timing is opportune; valuations for the top performers are rising, but many smaller firms remain reasonably priced relative to the strategic value of their technology. Especially for US and European defense contractors looking to import battle-tested innovation, Israeli companies are prime targets. The key for acquirers is to act before these startups either fade away or get too expensive; forming partnerships or minority investments early can secure a foot in the door.

Considerations for Defense Buyers:

Military and security organizations evaluating Israeli drone solutions should weigh not only the capability but the supplier's staying power. Many Israeli offerings are at the cutting edge functionally thanks to being honed in active conflict, and can provide immediate upgrades to a buyer's arsenal. The flipside is some smaller firms may be new to large-scale production or long-term support. Defense buyers, be it foreign militaries or integrators, might mitigate this risk by structuring purchases with support from Israel's larger defense firms (which often partner with or mentor startups), or by ensuring technology transfer and training are part of the deal. The good news is Israel's government actively supports exports of these systems and often streamlines licensing for close partners. Also, the modular, integratable nature of many Israeli systems means they can slot into existing architectures with relatively low friction.

Overall Outlook

Israel's UAS market is entering a new chapter, one defined by translating battlefield innovation into sustained growth. In the next few years, we will likely see a handful of Israeli drone and counter-drone companies rise to international prominence, either as standalone public companies or as part of larger enterprises via acquisition. The country is set to remain a globally important source of uncrewed tech, from lethal drones to defensive lasers and all the subsystems in between. For stakeholders, the strategic approach is to engage proactively; identify the winners early (those with customer traction and robust tech), support them with capital or partnerships, and be prepared to incorporate their capabilities to stay ahead of evolving threats.



Conclusion: Positioning for the Next Phase

The Israeli UAS ecosystem offers a unique combination of combat-proven innovation and entrepreneurial agility. Tempered by urgent necessity, it now stands ready to deliver value to those who invest in it or buy from it. Funders can find opportunities in companies that marry innovative tech with real-market validation. Acquirers and defense industry leaders can strengthen their portfolios by acquiring Israeli-developed capabilities that have been field-tested and refined. Defense buyers can address critical capability gaps by tapping into Israel's now-proven solutions (from swarming drones to anti-drone shields) while expecting continued innovation as these products evolve.

In essence, drones and counter-drone systems have shifted from experimental projects to indispensable assets, and Israel is at the forefront of this shift. Staying sharp and strategic in this market means focusing on what works in the field, not just on paper, supporting the growth of those who can deliver at scale, and anticipating that today's niche innovation could become tomorrow's standard requirement. The coming years will determine which Israeli players emerge as global leaders. Decisions that investors and buyers make now will shape that outcome. In a world where unmanned systems often determine tactical and strategic advantage, the Israeli UAS sector has become a key arena to watch. Those looking to be on the winning side of the next paradigm shift in defense and security should engage early with this market.

About UASEYE

UASEYE is a research and strategy firm focused exclusively on unmanned systems. We help investors, acquirers, and defense stakeholders navigate the global drone and counter-drone ecosystem with clarity and speed. Our work blends operational insight, technical fluency, and real-time access to innovators – enabling our clients to move early and engage decisively.



Methodology

This report is based on a combination of secondary research and direct engagement with the Israeli unmanned systems ecosystem. Our team conducted in-depth analysis of public sources, open data, defense tenders, and press reports, alongside interviews and discussions with founders, investors, integrators, and current or former defense stakeholders involved in UAS programs.

All information presented here reflects publicly available data and observable market activity as of the time of writing.

E-Mail

info@uaseye.com

Website

www.uaseye.com