Nice-business Consulting Oy - Climate Change 2022



C0. Introduction

C_{0.1}

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

NICE Ltd., a public company traded in NASDAQ, is a world leading provider of both cloud and on-premises enterprise software solutions that empower organizations to make smarter decisions based on advanced analytics of structured and unstructured data.

NICE helps organizations of all sizes deliver better customer service, ensure compliance, combat fraud and safeguard citizens. We support our customers in more than 150 countries; over 25,000 organizations, which include 85 Fortune 100 companies, are using NICE solutions.

Including our headquarters in Israel, we operate in 20 countries: Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Singapore, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

		End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data	
			years	for	
Reporting	January 1	December 31	Yes	2 years	
year	2021	2021			

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

India

Israel

Netherlands

Philippines

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	NICE

C1. Governance

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(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Other, please specify (Corporate Compliance Director)	Director, Corporate Compliance & Privacy and Data Protection Officer

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Sporadic - as important matters arise	Reviewing and guiding risk management policies	<not applicable=""></not>	

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	1 ' '	board member(s) on climate-related	competence on climate-related	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Not assessed	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line		_	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Environment/ Sustainability manager		Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<not applicable=""></not>	Annually
Other, please specify (Corporate Compliance Director)		Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<not applicable=""></not>	Annually

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

NICE's Corporate Compliance Director is responsible for NICE's ESG disclosures, including climate related disclosures. Climate related issues and data are collected, monitored and disclosed annually via continuous discourse throughout the company.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, not currently but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	

C2. Risks and opportunities

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	
Medium-term	3	5	
Long-term	5	10	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

As stated in our 20-F fillings, natural disasters or other unexpected events that adversely affect the business climate in any of our markets could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our business operations may be subject to interruption by natural disasters, fire, power shortages, telecommunications failures, pandemics and epidemics and other events beyond our control. Although we maintain disaster recovery and business continuity plans, such events could make it difficult or impossible for us to deliver our products and services to our customers, and could decrease the demand for our offerings.

C2.2g

(C2.2g) Why does your organization not have a process in place for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities, and do you plan to introduce such a process in the future?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Important but not an immediate business priority	

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Changes in temperature extremes are considered a risk due to possible power outages. which can disrupt ongoing operations and services provided to customers, as well as the ongoing operations of NICE's suppliers, whilst leading to increased costs required for recovery. Likelihood is perceived to be virtually certain as similar events have happened in the past and are therefore expected to recur.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done to date, but it is likely that the financial implications of temperature extremes are increased operational costs due to maintenance and recovery of equipment.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Comment

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Changes in temperature extremes are considered a risk due to possible power outages. which can disrupt ongoing operations and services provided to customers, as well as the ongoing operations of NICE's suppliers, whilst leading to increased costs required for recovery. Likelihood is perceived to be virtually certain as similar events have happened in the past and are therefore expected to recur.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done to date, but it is likely that the financial implications of temperature extremes are increased operational costs due to maintenance and recovery of equipment.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Comment

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Changes in temperature extremes are considered a risk due to possible power outages. which can disrupt ongoing operations and services provided to customers, as well as the ongoing operations of NICE's suppliers, whilst leading to increased costs required for recovery. Likelihood is perceived to be virtually certain as similar events have happened in the past and are therefore expected to recur.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done so far.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Commen

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Changes in temperature extremes are considered a risk due to possible power outages. which can disrupt ongoing operations and services provided to customers, as well as the ongoing operations of NICE's suppliers, whilst leading to increased costs required for recovery. The likelihood is perceived to be virtually certain as similar events have happened in the past and are therefore expected to recur.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done so far.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Commen

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Changes in temperature extremes are considered a risk due to possible power outages. which can disrupt ongoing operations and services provided to customers, as well as the ongoing operations of NICE's suppliers, whilst leading to increased costs required for recovery. Likelihood is perceived to be virtually certain as similar events have happened in the past and are therefore expected to recur.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done so far.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Comment

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management

Identifier

Risk 6

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Changes in temperature extremes are considered a risk due to possible power outages. which can disrupt ongoing operations and services provided to customers, as well as the ongoing operations of NICE's suppliers, whilst leading to increased costs required for recovery. The likelihood is perceived to be virtually certain as similar events have happened in the past and are therefore expected to recur.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done so far.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Comment

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 7

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Change in precipitation extremes are considered a risk as they can cause flooding of NICE sites and the sites of suppliers. The risk for extreme events such as this is considered to be most prominent it sites located in coastal areas. The potential impact of flooding is disruption to daily operations, in particular disruption of employee mobility. In addition, such events could also cause damage to equipment, further disrupting operations and leading to possible costs for repair and maintenance of damaged equipment.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done to date, but it is likely that the financial implications of flooding are increased operational costs due to maintenance and recovery of equipment.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Commen

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 8

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Change in precipitation extremes is considered a risk as they can cause flooding of NICE sites and the sites of suppliers. The risk for extreme events such as this is considered to be most prominent it sites located in coastal areas. The potential impact of flooding is disruption to daily operations, in particular, disruption of employee mobility. In addition, such events could also cause damage to equipment, further disrupting operations and leading to possible costs for repair and maintenance of damaged equipment.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done to date, but it is likely that the financial implications of flooding are increased operational costs due to maintenance and recovery of equipment.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Comment

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 9

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Change in precipitation extremes is considered a risk as they can cause flooding of NICE sites and the sites of suppliers. The risk for extreme events such as this is considered to be most prominent it sites located in coastal areas. The potential impact of flooding is disruption to daily operations, in particular, disruption of employee mobility. In addition, such events could also cause damage to equipment, further disrupting operations and leading to possible costs for repair and maintenance of damaged equipment.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done to date, but it is likely that the financial implications of flooding are increased operational costs due to maintenance and recovery of equipment.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Commen

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 10

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Change in precipitation extremes is considered a risk as they can cause flooding of NICE sites and the sites of suppliers. The risk for extreme events such as this is considered to be most prominent it sites located in coastal areas. The potential impact of flooding is disruption to daily operations, in particular, disruption of employee mobility. In addition, such events could also cause damage to equipment, further disrupting operations and leading to possible costs for repair and maintenance of damaged equipment.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done to date, but it is likely that the financial implications of flooding are increased operational costs due to maintenance and recovery of equipment.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Comment

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 11

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Change in precipitation extremes is considered a risk as they can cause flooding of NICE sites and the sites of suppliers. The risk for extreme events such as this is considered to be most prominent it sites located in coastal areas. The potential impact of flooding is disruption to daily operations, in particular, disruption of employee mobility. In addition, such events could also cause damage to equipment, further disrupting operations and leading to possible costs for repair and maintenance of damaged equipment.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done to date, but it is likely that the financial implications of flooding are increased operational costs due to maintenance and recovery of equipment.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Comment

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 12

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Change in precipitation extremes is considered a risk as they can cause flooding of NICE sites and the sites of suppliers. The risk for extreme events such as this is considered to be most prominent it sites located in coastal areas. The potential impact of flooding is disruption to daily operations, in particular, disruption of employee mobility. In addition, such events could also cause damage to equipment, further disrupting operations and leading to possible costs for repair and maintenance of damaged equipment.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done to date, but it is likely that the financial implications of flooding are increased operational costs due to maintenance and recovery of equipment.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Comment

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 13

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Change in precipitation extremes is considered a risk as they can cause flooding of NICE sites and the sites of suppliers. The risk for extreme events such as this is considered to be most prominent it sites located in coastal areas. The potential impact of flooding is disruption to daily operations, in particular, disruption of employee mobility. In addition, such events could also cause damage to equipment, further disrupting operations and leading to possible costs for repair and maintenance of damaged equipment.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done to date, but it is likely that the financial implications of flooding are increased operational costs due to maintenance and recovery of equipment.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Comment

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 14

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

There is a risk of tropical storms impacting South east Asia sites, as well as sites on the east coast of the United States (such as Hurricane Sandy). Tropical storms can potentially cause both power outages as well as damage to infrastructure, as well as impede employee mobility, causing both disruption to the provision of services as well as increased capital costs to repair damages. Likelihood is perceived to be virtually certain as similar events have happened in the past and are therefore expected to recur

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done to date, but it is likely that the financial implications of flooding are increased operational costs due to maintenance and recovery of equipment.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Comment

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 15

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

There is a risk of tropical storms impacting South east Asia sites, as well as sites on the east coast of the United States (such as Hurricane Sandy). Tropical storms can potentially cause both power outages as well as damage to infrastructure, as well as impede employee mobility, causing both disruption to the provision of services as well as increased capital costs to repair damages. Likelihood is perceived to be virtually certain as similar events have happened in the past and are therefore expected to recur.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done to date, but it is likely that the financial implications of flooding are increased operational costs due to maintenance and recovery of equipment.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Comment

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 16

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

There is a risk of tropical storms impacting South east Asia sites, as well as sites on the east coast of the United States (such as Hurricane Sandy). Tropical storms can potentially cause both power outages as well as damage to infrastructure, as well as impede employee mobility, causing both disruption to the provision of services as well as increased capital costs to repair damages. Likelihood is perceived to be virtually certain as similar events have happened in the past and are therefore expected to recur.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done to date, but it is likely that the financial implications of flooding are increased operational costs due to maintenance and recovery of

equipment.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Comment

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 17

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

There is a risk of tropical storms impacting South east Asia sites, as well as sites on the east coast of the United States (such as Hurricane Sandy). Tropical storms can potentially cause both power outages as well as damage to infrastructure, as well as impede employee mobility, causing both disruption to the provision of services as well as increased capital costs to repair damages. Likelihood is perceived to be virtually certain as similar events have happened in the past and are therefore expected to recur.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done to date, but it is likely that the financial implications of flooding are increased operational costs due to maintenance and recovery of equipment.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Commen

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 18

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

There is a risk of tropical storms impacting South east Asia sites, as well as sites on the east coast of the United States (such as Hurricane Sandy). Tropical storms can potentially cause both power outages as well as damage to infrastructure, as well as impede employee mobility, causing both disruption to the provision of services as well as increased capital costs to repair damages. Likelihood is perceived to be virtually certain as similar events have happened in the past and are therefore expected to recur.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done to date, but it is likely that the financial implications of flooding are increased operational costs due to maintenance and recovery of equipment.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Comment

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 19

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

There is a risk of tropical storms impacting South east Asia sites, as well as sites on the east coast of the United States (such as Hurricane Sandy). Tropical storms can potentially cause both power outages as well as damage to infrastructure, as well as impede employee mobility, causing both disruption to the provision of services as well as increased capital costs to repair damages. Likelihood is perceived to be virtually certain as similar events have happened in the past and are therefore expected to recur.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done to date, but it is likely that the financial implications of flooding are increased operational costs due to maintenance and recovery of equipment.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Commen

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 20

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please selec

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Please select

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

There is a risk of tropical storms impacting South east Asia sites, as well as sites on the east coast of the United States (such as Hurricane Sandy). Tropical storms can potentially cause both power outages as well as damage to infrastructure, as well as impede employee mobility, causing both disruption to the provision of services as well as increased capital costs to repair damages. Likelihood is perceived to be virtually certain as similar events have happened in the past and are therefore expected to

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No. we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

No specific assessment has been done to date, but it is likely that the financial implications of flooding are increased operational costs due to maintenance and recovery of equipment.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Risks and impacts of such events are taken into consideration and managed within the context of the annual business continuity management process.

Comment

There is no data available at the moment for cost of management.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Addressing climate change and implementing targets and social responsibility into the company's activities can appeal to customers and investors who find more environmental aware companies to be more attractive both as investment opportunities and as suppliers. Action as such are perceived as an opportunity to improve the company's reputation and perhaps even an increase in sales volume.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Due to the uncertainty of this impact taking occurring, there is currently no assessment of the financial implications.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Due to the uncertainty of this impact occurring, currently no management method is implemented at NICE.

Comment

No estimation has been done yet regarding cost of realizing opportunity.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify (Increased stock price (market valuation))

Company-specific description

Addressing climate change and implementing targets and social responsibility into the company's activities can appeal to customers and investors who find more environmentally aware companies to be more attractive both as investment opportunities and as suppliers. Action as such is perceived as an opportunity to improve the company's reputation and perhaps even an increase in sales volume.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Please select

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Due to the uncertainty of this impact occurring, there is currently no assessment of the financial implications.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Due to the uncertainty of this impact occurring, currently no management method is implemented at NICE.

Comment

No estimation has been done yet regarding cost to realize opportunity.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify (Premium price opportunities)

Company-specific description

Addressing climate change and implementing targets and social responsibility into the company's activities can appeal to customers and investors who find more

environmental aware companies to be more attractive both as investment opportunities and as suppliers. Action as such are perceived as an opportunity to improve the company's reputation and perhaps even an increase in sales volume.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Unknown

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Due to the uncertainty of this impact occurring, there is currently no assessment of the financial implications.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Due to the uncertainty of this impact occurring, currently no management method is implemented at NICE.

Comment

No estimation has been done yet regarding cost to realize the opportunity.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan

No, and our strategy has not been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities

Publicly available transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

C3.2

$\hbox{(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?}\\$

			Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row	No, and we do not anticipate doing so	Important but not an immediate priority	Important but not an immediate priority
1	in the next two years		

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

No target

C4.1c

(C4.1c) Explain why you did not have an emissions target, and forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years.

	Primary reason	Five-year forecast	Please explain
Row 1	Important but not an immediate business priority		

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year? No other climate-related targets

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	8	600
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	0	0
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

Other, please specify (Transition to remote working reduces the need for transportation to and from work, as well as reduces electricity use in NICE offices.)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency - as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Please select

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

600

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in C0.4)

540000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3800000

Payback period

Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Please select

Comment

Every 4.5 years we hire a specialized company to conduct an energy evaluation aiming to identify potential energy-saving and formulate practical recommendations for saving. The last survey was concluded in March 2020. These initiatives are being evaluated to make investment decisions.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Please select

Voluntary/Mandatory

Please select

Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency - as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Please select

Comment

Although we do not monitor our Scope 3 emissions, we understand that emissions from the data centers' electricity consumption are especially relevant. In this context, most data centers that we use are committed to using renewable energy and/or improving energy efficiency, for example, with Energy Star Certification. Our top two data center suppliers have committed to use 100% renewable energy by 2025, and have already reached 85% and 96% renewable energy use. Our top data center supplier also indicates that it is 3.6 times more energy-efficient than the median of US data centers thereby reducing power consumption and carbon emissions.

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Other	

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Nο

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Ro	Yes, a change in boundary	NICE has expanded scope 2 emission accounting boundaries to include US offices in New Jersey and Texas, UK offices in London and Southampton, Philippines office
1		in Manila and Netherlands office in Alkmaar. In addition, NICE data centers in India, the US, and the UK were also included in this year's report. Scope 1 is only applicable
		to Israel offices.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

		Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
R	Row 1	No, because we do not have the data yet and plan to recalculate next year	

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1352.06

Comment

Includes Israel fuel consumption, the sole office with leased vehicles.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7395.92

Comment

Includes Israel, Utah., Pune electricity consumption

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

750

Comment

NICE's share of CO2 emissions of it main data center supplier, represents over 90% of NICE's public cloud consumption.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel Base year start Base year end Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e) Comment Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting Base year start Base year end Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e) Comment Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets Base year start Base year end Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e) Comment Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution Base year start Base year end Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products Base year start Base year end Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e) Comment Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products Base year start Base year end Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products Base year start Base year end Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e) Comment Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets Base year start Base year end Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e) Comment Scope 3 category 14: Franchises Base year start Base year end Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e) Comment Scope 3 category 15: Investments Base year start Base year end Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e) Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

542

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

Scope 1 includes fuel consumption of NICE's leased vehicles in Israel.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

691

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

Scope 1 includes fuel consumption of NICE's leased vehicles in Israel.

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1153

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

Comment

Scope 1 includes fuel consumption of NICE's leased vehicles in Israel.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

14717

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

Includes Israel, US, UK, India, Philippines and Netherlands emissions.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

15328

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

Includes Israel, US, UK, India, Philippines and Netherlands emissions. Does not include select data centers in US, UK and India which were included in 2021 data calculation.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

15799

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

Commen

Includes Israel, US, UK, India, Philippines and Netherlands emissions. Does not include select data centers in US, UK and India which were included in 2021 data calculation.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source

All offices

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Please select

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Please select

Explain why this source is excluded

Air conditioning gases emission excluded, because the data was not available

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

<Not Applicable>

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

<Not Applicable>

Source

Ohio, Mountain View, San Diego, Hong Kong

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Please select

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not evaluated

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Please select

Explain why this source is excluded

Data was not available.

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

<Not Applicable>

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

<Not Applicable>

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

837.4

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

NICE's share of its main data center carbon emissions, represents 92% of NICE's total public cloud consumption.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Business travel

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Franchises

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Investments

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years. Past year 1 Start date January 1 2020 End date December 31 2020 Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e) Comment Past year 2 Start date End date Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e) Comment

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

CDP

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

7.81

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

4995

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

1921

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

19

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	529.6	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 50 year)
CH4	0.7	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 50 year)
N2O	13.1	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 50 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Israel	542

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Ra'anana, Israel- (Offices and Lab)	542	32.198048	34.882458

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Israel	3519	
United States of America	10092	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	278	
India	555	
Philippines	160	
Netherlands	107	

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. By facility

C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Ra'anana, Israel (Offices and Lab)	3519	
New Jersey, US	141	
Texas, US	2827	
Utah, US	7124	
Cyxteria, US (data center)	11	
London, UK	72	
Southampton, UK	206	
Equinex (Data center), UK	5	
Pune, India (offices)	374	
Pune, India (Data center)	181	
Manila, Philippines	160	
Alkmaar, Netherlands	107	

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption		<not Applicable></not 		
Other emissions reduction activities	149	Decreased	1	22% decrease in fuel consumption (scope 1) resulted in a reduction of 149 tCO2e
Divestment		<not Applicable></not 		
Acquisitions		<not Applicable></not 		
Mergers		<not Applicable></not 		
Change in output		<not Applicable></not 		
Change in methodology		<not Applicable></not 		
Change in boundary	198	Increased	1.2	Increase in 198 tCO2e due to inclusion of emissions from data centers in India, the US and the UK. Data was not provided for 2020 and therefore cannot be compared.
Change in physical operating conditions		<not Applicable></not 		
Unidentified	809	Decreased	5.1	809 tCO2e decrease in scope 2 emissions when compared to 2020 CO2e emissions and when boundary change is disregarded (611 tCO2e decrease when boundary change is accounted for).
Other		<not Applicable></not 		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy? More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

 $({\tt C8.2a})\ {\tt Report\ your\ organization's\ energy\ consumption\ totals\ (excluding\ feeds tocks)\ in\ MWh.}$

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Please select		2161	2161
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<not applicable=""></not>		33513	33513
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>
Total energy consumption	<not applicable=""></not>		35674	35674

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

n

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

Λ

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization 0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2161

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Motor Gasoline

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2161

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity <Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam <Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Motor Gasoline

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

Israel

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

7487

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

23332

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1335

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

784

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Philippines

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

253

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

321

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

9.1	
C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your	r business.
:10. Verification	
210.1	
C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your	r reported emissions.
	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance
C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in you No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our	r CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5? CDP disclosure
C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in you	
C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in you	
C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in you No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our	
C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in you No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our climate.	CDP disclosure
C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in you No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our carbon pricing C11.1 Carbon pricing C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years	CDP disclosure
C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in you No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our carbon pricing C11.1 Carbon pricing C11.1 Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years	n pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in you No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our carbon pricing C11.1 Carbon pricing C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years	n pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in you No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our carbon pricing C11.1 Carbon pricing C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years C11.2 C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-be	n pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We engage our main data center supplier regarding our Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Please select

% of customers by number

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

We share our GHG emissions with all stakeholders, and fill out climate-related questionnaires per customer request.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

No, and we do not plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

No

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement? <Not Applicable>

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

		Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to have both within the next two years	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to do so within the next 2 years	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years	<not applicable=""></not>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions	<not applicable=""></not>

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

		Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Ro	w 1	No	Please select

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Repor	rt type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Director, Corporate Compliance & Privacy and Data Protection Officer	Environment/Sustainability manager

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

NICE Ltd., a public company traded in NASDAQ, is a world leading provider of both cloud and on-premises enterprise software solutions that empower organizations to make smarter decisions based on advanced analytics of structured and unstructured data.

NICE helps organizations of all sizes deliver better customer service, ensure compliance, combat fraud and safeguard citizens. We support our customers in more than 150 countries; over 25,000 organizations, which include 85 Fortune 100 companies, are using NICE solutions.

Including our headquarters in Israel, we operate in 20 countries: Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Singapore, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

		Annual Revenue
ľ	Row 1	1921000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

No public information was used

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
We face no challenges	

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

As we face no challenges in allocating the emissions, the capability to do so exists and there is no need to develop further capabilities.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services? No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms