

	At December 31,				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	(U.S. dollars in thousands)				
BALANCE SHEET DATA**:					
Working capital**	\$ 61,023	\$ 107,090	\$ 256,089	\$ 13,713	\$ 132,154
Total assets	1,646,030	1,632,952	1,849,613	2,631,876	2,845,086
Shareholders' equity	1,204,796	1,213,456	1,415,149	1,511,332	1,749,561

Risk Factors

Our business faces significant risks. You should carefully consider all of the information set forth in this annual report and in our other filings with the SEC, including the following risk factors which we face and which are faced by our industry. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Other events, circumstances or factors that we do not currently anticipate or that we currently do not deem to be material risks may also affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by any of these risks.

Risks Relating to our Business, Competition and Markets

Conditions and changes in the local and global economic environments may adversely affect our business and financial results.

Adverse economic conditions in markets in which we operate can harm our business, and our results of operations can be affected by adverse changes in local and global economic conditions, slowdowns, recessions and economic instability. To the extent that our business suffers as a result of such unfavorable economic and market conditions, our operating results may be materially adversely affected. In particular, enterprises may reduce spending in connection with their contact centers, financial institutions may reduce spending in relation to trading floors and operational risk management (as IT-related capital expenditures are typically lower priority in times of economic slowdowns), and our customers may prioritize other expenditures over our solutions. In addition, enterprises' ordering and payment patterns are influenced by market conditions and could cause fluctuations in our quarterly results. If any of the above occurs, and our customers or partners significantly reduce their spending or significantly delay or fail to make payments to us, our business, results of operations, and financial condition would be materially adversely affected.

Disruption to the global economy could also result in a number of follow-on effects on our business, including a possible (i) slow-down in our business, resulting from lower customer expenditure, inability of customers to pay for products and services, insolvency of customers or insolvency of key partners and vendors, (ii) negative impact on our liquidity, financial condition and share price, which may impact our ability to raise capital in the market, obtain financing and secure other sources of funding in the future on terms favorable to us, and (iii) decreases in the value of our assets that are deemed to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment losses.

In addition, a majority of our sales are generated from North America. If there is deterioration or a crisis in the economic and financial stability in the United States, particularly in the financial services sector (which is our main industry vertical), our top tier customers could reduce spending, delay or postpone orders or fail to make payments to us. This could have a material adverse effect on our sales in this region and our results of operations. Any such deterioration in the economic condition in the United States could also negatively impact the accuracy of our forecast of future trends and our plans for future business development.

We face risks relating to our global operations.

We sell our products and solutions throughout the world and intend to continue to increase our penetration of international markets. Our future results could be materially adversely affected by a variety of factors relating to international transactions, including:

- governmental controls and regulations, including import or export license requirements, trade protection measures and changes in tariffs;
- compliance with applicable international and local laws, regulations and practices, including those related to trade compliance, anticorruption, data privacy and protection, tax, labor, employee benefits, customs, currency restrictions and other requirements;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- longer payment cycles in certain countries in our geographic areas of operations;
- potential adverse tax consequences, including the complexities of foreign value added tax systems;
- political instability, terrorism or the threat of terrorism and general security concerns;
- political unrest, armed conflicts or natural disasters around the world
- reduced or differing protection for intellectual property rights in some countries; and
- general difficulties in managing our global operations.

On June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom (the “U.K.”) held a referendum in which voters approved an exit from the E.U., commonly referred to as “Brexit”, and on March 29, 2017 the U.K. delivered to the E.U. the official separation notice in accordance with Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty. Although it is unknown what the exact terms of separation will be and what the interactions between the U.K. and E.U. countries will be following such separation, it is likely that there will be greater restrictions on imports and exports between the U.K. and E.U. countries and increased regulatory complexities. In addition, as a result of such separation, traditional financial centers may shift to different locations within the E.U., in which we have little or no presence. These changes may impact our business in the U.K. and E.U. and therefore may adversely affect our operations and financial results.

In addition, it remains difficult to predict the legislative and regulatory changes that will be enacted following the political changes in the U.S. administration at the beginning of 2017, including possible changes and impact on U.S. trade relationships and agreements. The U.S. administration has taken a position with respect to international trade agreements, indicating a strong interest in renegotiating existing trade agreements, which could result in the increase of our costs and decrease of our margins. Just recently, the U.S. administration made an announcement regarding a new trade policy. We do not know at this time what additional changes, if any, the U.S. administration will make, and what the impact on us of any of those changes may be. However any such changes may have a significant impact on our business and operation, which may adversely affect our financial results.

Changes in the political or economic environments, business spending, and the availability and cost of capital in the countries in which we operate, including the impact of such changes on foreign currency rates and interest rates, and the impact of economic conditions on underlying demand for our products and services, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

As a result of our global presence, especially in emerging markets, we face increasing challenges that could adversely impact our results of operations, reputation and business.

In light of our global presence, especially in emerging markets such as those in Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America, we face a number of challenges in certain jurisdictions that provide reduced legal protection, including poor protection of intellectual property, inadequate protection against crime (including bribery, corruption and fraud) and breaches of local laws or regulations, as well as challenges relating to competition from companies that already have a local presence in the market, difficulties in recruiting sufficient personnel with appropriate skills and experience, unstable governments and economies, and governmental actions that may affect the flow of goods and currency.

In addition, local business practices in jurisdictions in which we operate, and particularly in emerging markets, may be inconsistent with international regulatory requirements, such as anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws and regulations (including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the U.K. Bribery Act) to which we are subject. Although we implement policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with these laws, we cannot guarantee that none of our employees, contractors and agents, as well as those companies to which we outsource certain of our business operations, will not take actions in violation of our policies or applicable law. Any such violation could have an adverse effect on our business and reputation, and may expose us to criminal or civil enforcement actions, including penalties and fines.

Furthermore, the increased presence of our global operations in lower-cost locations, including outsourcing of certain operations to service providers in such lower-cost locations (such as India), could impact the control over our operations, as well as create dependency on such external service providers. Such mode of operation may impact our business and adversely affect our results of operation.

The markets in which we operate are highly competitive and we may be unable to compete successfully.

The markets for our products, solutions and related services are, in general, highly competitive. Our competitors include a number of large, established developers and distributors. Some of our principal competitors or potential competitors may have advantages over us, including greater resources, a broader portfolio of products, applications and services, larger patent and intellectual property portfolios and access to larger customer bases, all of which would enable them to better adapt to new or emerging technologies or customer requirements or devote more resources to the marketing and sale of their products and services. Additionally, continued price reductions by some of our competitors, particularly at times of economic difficulty, may result in our loss of sales or require that we reduce our prices in order to compete, which would adversely affect our revenues, gross margins and results of operations.

Additional competition from new potential entrants to our markets may lead to the widespread availability and standardization of some of the products and services, which could result in the commoditization of our products and services, reduce the demand for our products and services and drive us to lower our prices.

In recent years, some of our competitors have increased their presence in our markets through internal development, partnerships and acquisitions. Infrastructure vendors, including suppliers of telecommunication infrastructure equipment, have decided or may decide in the future to enter our market space and compete with us by offering comprehensive solutions. Moreover, major enterprise software vendors, such as those from the traditional enterprise business intelligence and business analytics sector or Customer Relationship Management (or "CRM"), have entered or may decide to enter our market space and compete with us, either by internal development of comprehensive solutions or through acquisition of any of our existing competitors. If we are not able to compete effectively with these market entrants or other competitors, we may lose market share and our business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected.

In light of the intense competition in our markets, successful development, positioning and sales execution of our products is a critical factor in our ability to successfully compete and maintain growth. Therefore we must continue making significant expenditures on research and development, marketing and sales to compete effectively. In addition, our software solutions may compete with software developed internally by potential clients, as well as software and other solutions offered by competitors. We cannot ensure that the market awareness or demand for our new products or applications will grow as rapidly as we expect, or that the introduction of new products or technological developments by others will not adversely impact the demand for our products.

Successful marketing of our products and services to our customers and partners will be critical to our ability to maintain growth. We cannot assure you that our products or existing partnerships will permit us to compete successfully. The market for some of our solutions is highly fragmented and includes a broad range of product offerings, features and capabilities. Consolidation through mergers and acquisitions, or alliances formed, among our competitors in this market, who may have greater resources than we have, could substantially influence our competitive position.

As we expand into new markets, we are faced with new competition, which may be able to more quickly develop or adapt to new or emerging technologies, better respond to changes in customer requirements or preferences, or devote greater resources to the development, promotion, and sale of their products. Additionally, prices of most of our solutions have decreased throughout the market in recent years, primarily due to competitive pressures, and may continue to decrease. Further, in relation to our cloud offering, we may be affected by the pricing of certain infrastructure services, such as in the area of Platform as a Service and network connectivity, which would in turn affect the rates we offer to customers. This could have a negative effect on our gross profit and results of operations.

Our Cloud Software-as-a-Service business model may not be successful or profitable.

Our cloud-based business has grown significantly as a result of the acquisition of inContact and our internal development efforts, and therefore we are more dependent now on the success and profitability of this area of our business. If we are not able to compete effectively, generate significant revenues or maintain the profitability of our cloud offerings, or if we do not successfully execute our cloud strategy or anticipate the cloud needs of our customers, our reputation as a cloud services provider could be harmed and our revenues and profitability could decline.

In addition, the increasing prevalence of cloud and SaaS delivery models offered by us and our competitors may unfavorably impact pricing in both our on-premise enterprise software business and our cloud business, as well as overall demand for our on-premise software product and service offerings, which could reduce our revenues and profitability. With our move to cloud-based solutions, we cannot guarantee that revenues generated from our cloud offerings will compensate for a loss of business in our on-premise enterprise software business.

Further, cloud computing may make it easier for new competitors to enter our markets due to the lower up-front technology costs and easier implementation and for existing market participants to compete with us on a greater scale. Such increased competition is likely to heighten the pressure to decrease pricing, which could have a negative effect on our revenues and results of operations.

The business model of our cloud offerings differs from the business model for the sale of products and services. Our cloud offerings are generally purchased by customers on a subscription basis and revenues from these offerings are generally recognized ratably over the term of the subscriptions (based on actual usage). Therefore, a significant shift to SaaS-based sales could result in a delay in revenue recognition and materially adversely affect our results of operations and our rate of growth and profitability.

Moreover, the deferred revenue that results from sales of our cloud offerings may prevent any deterioration in sales activity associated with our cloud offerings from becoming immediately observable in our consolidated statement of operations. This is in contrast to revenues associated with our software licenses arrangements, in which new software licenses revenues are generally recognized in full at the time of delivery of the related software licenses. Our subscription model also makes it difficult for us to rapidly increase our revenue through additional sales in any period, as revenue from new customers must be recognized over the applicable subscription period.

The stability and growth of our cloud related revenues depends on our ability to attract and retain on-going customers.

The revenue model for companies selling software services under the cloud model is to attract customers, retain such customers through the renewal of their periodic subscription contracts and encourage such customers to add additional agent seats and functionality.

Although the majority of our sales are generated through large enterprise customers, our cloud offerings are targeted also at small to medium businesses, which requires us to invest more sales efforts in that market segment, diverting our sales resources to a greater number of smaller transactions. In this market segment, we may also encounter greater unpredictability, resulting from the financial stability of customers that may be more vulnerable at times of economic downturn, all of which could negatively impact our results of operation.

As our industry matures, if our clients experience seasonal trends in their businesses or our competitors introduce lower costs and/or differentiated products or services that are perceived to compete favorably with our services, our ability to add new clients and renew, maintain or up-sell existing clients based on pricing, technology and functionality could be impaired.

We also have relationships with third-party channel partners to attract new customers. Such third-party channel partner relationships may be terminated by either party, and as a result reduce the number of new customers we can attract to our product offering and cause disruptions with existing customer relationships, which could adversely impact our results of operations. The termination of a reseller partner relationship may cause existing customers of that third-party reseller to become more likely to discontinue their services, which could have a significant adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition, acquisitions of our customers or of our third-party channel partners could lead to cancellation of our contracts with those customers or by the acquiring companies.

We are dependent on third-party cloud computing platform providers, hosting facilities and service partners that may be difficult to replace.

We rely on computer hardware leased and software licensed from, as well as cloud computing platforms provided by, third parties in order to offer our services, including Platform as a Service provided by strategic partners, such as Amazon. These hardware, software and cloud computing platforms may not continue to provide competitive features and functionality, or may not be available at reasonable prices, on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Any loss of the right to use any of these hardware, software or cloud computing platforms could significantly impact our business, increase our expenses and otherwise result in delays in providing our services until equivalent technology is either developed by us, or, if available, is identified, obtained through purchase or license and integrated into our services. As we grow our business, we will continue to depend on both existing and new strategic relationships with such vendors. Our inability to establish and foster these relationships could adversely affect the development of our business, our growth and our results of operations.

If our security measures or those of our third party hosting facility providers, cloud computing platform providers, or third-party service partners are breached and unauthorized access is obtained to customers' data, our data or our IT systems, our services may be perceived as not being secure, customers may stop using our services, and we may incur significant legal and financial exposure and liabilities.

Our services involve the storage and transmission of customers' and their end users' proprietary and other sensitive information, including financial information and other personally identifiable information. Security breaches could expose us to a risk of loss of this information, litigation and possible liability. While we have security measures in place, they may be breached as a result of third-party action, including intentional misconduct by computer hackers, employee error, malfeasance or otherwise and result in someone obtaining unauthorized access to our IT systems, our customers' data or our data, including our intellectual property and other confidential business information.

In addition, some of our customers use our products to compile and analyze highly sensitive or confidential information. We may come into contact with such information or data when we perform service or maintenance functions for our customers. While we have internal policies and procedures for employees in connection with performing these functions, the perception or fact that any of our employees has improperly handled sensitive information of a customer or a customer's end user could negatively affect our business.

Cyber security attacks are becoming increasingly sophisticated and in many cases may not be identified until a security breach actually occurs. If we fail to recognize and deal with such security attacks and threats and if we fail to update our products and solutions and prevent such threatened attacks in real time to protect our customers' or other parties' sensitive information, whether retained in our systems or by our customers using our products and services, our business and reputation will be harmed.

Third parties may attempt to breach our security measures or inappropriately take advantage of our solutions, including our SaaS and hosting services, through computer viruses, electronic break-ins and other disruptions. Additionally, third parties may attempt to fraudulently induce employees or customers into disclosing sensitive information such as user names, passwords or other information in order to gain access to our customers' data, our data or our systems. Furthermore, our customers may authorize third party technology providers to access their customer data, and some of our customers may not have adequate security measures in place to protect their data that is stored on our services. Because we do not control our customers or third-party technology providers, or the processing of such data by third-party technology providers, we cannot ensure the integrity or security of such transmissions or processing. Malicious third parties may also conduct attacks designed to temporarily deny customers access to our services. Any security breach could result in a loss of confidence in the security of our services, damage our reputation, negatively impact our future sales, disrupt our business and lead to legal liability.

While we maintain insurance coverage to protect us against a broad range of risks, including in relation to security breaches and cyber security attacks, we could still be subject to risks of losses that might be beyond the limits, or outside the scope, of coverage of our insurance and that may limit or prevent indemnification under our insurance policies. This potential insufficiency of insurance coverage could result in an adverse effect on our business, financial position, profit, and cash flows.

Defects or disruptions in our cloud-based services could impact demand for our services and subject us to substantial liability.

Cloud-based services may have errors or defects that could result in unanticipated downtime for our subscribers and harm to our reputation and our business. We have from time to time found defects in, and experienced disruptions to, our services, and new defects or disruptions may occur in the future. In addition, our customers may use our services in unanticipated ways that may cause a disruption in services for other customers attempting to access their data. As our customers use our services for important aspects of their business, any errors, defects, disruptions in service or other performance problems could harm our reputation and may damage our customers' businesses. As a result, customers could elect to not renew our services or delay or withhold payment to us. We could also lose future sales or customers may make warranty or other claims against us, which may harm our business and adversely affect our results.

We currently serve our customers from third-party data center hosting facilities and cloud computing platform providers. Any damage to, or failure of, our systems generally could result in interruptions in our services. We have from time to time experienced interruptions in our services and such interruptions may occur again in the future. While we have security measures in place, they may be breached as a result of third-party action, including intentional misconduct by computer hackers, employee error, malfeasance or otherwise and result in someone obtaining unauthorized access to our or our third party vendors' systems and infrastructure. This could result in interruptions in our services, which may cause us to issue credits or pay penalties, cause customers to terminate their subscriptions and adversely affect our attrition rates and our ability to attract new customers, all of which would reduce our revenues. Also, we may not be entitled to indemnification or to recuperate any such loss or damage from third party service providers, which may result in us bearing alone the burden of any such liability or losses.

Facilities at which customer data is stored or through which we render our services may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from earthquakes, floods, fires, power loss, telecommunications failures and similar events. They may also be subject to break-ins, sabotage, intentional acts of vandalism and similar misconduct, as well as local administrative actions, changes to legal or permitting requirements and litigation to stop, limit or delay operation. Despite precautions taken at these facilities, the occurrence of a natural disaster or an act of terrorism, a decision to close the facilities without adequate notice or other unanticipated problems at these facilities could result in lengthy interruptions in our services. Even with disaster recovery and business continuity arrangements in place, our services could be interrupted.

We are also dependent on our computer databases, billing systems and accounting computer programs, network and computer hardware that houses these systems to effectively operate our business and market our services. Our clients may become dissatisfied by any system failures that interrupt our ability to provide our service to them. Substantial or repeated system failures would significantly reduce the attractiveness of our services. Significant disruption in the operation of these systems would adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Privacy concerns and legislation, evolving regulation of cloud computing, cross-border data transfer restrictions and other regulations may limit the use and adoption of our services and adversely affect our business.

Governments are adopting new laws and regulations addressing data privacy and the collection, processing, storage and use of personal information. In some cases, foreign data privacy laws and regulations, such as the European Union's Data Protection Directive, and the country-specific laws and regulations that implement that directive, also govern the processing of personal information. These and other requirements could reduce demand for our services or restrict our ability to store and process data or, in some cases, impact our ability to offer some of our solutions and services in certain locations or our customers' ability to deploy our solutions globally.

In addition, regulatory issues relating to the Internet, in general, could affect our ability to provide our services. In the United States, legislation has been adopted that regulates certain aspects of the Internet, including online content, user privacy, taxation, liability for third-party activities and jurisdiction.

Furthermore, our customers expect us to meet voluntary certification or other standards established by third parties. If we are unable to maintain these certifications or meet these standards, it could adversely affect our ability to provide our solutions to certain customers and could harm our business. Even the perception that the privacy of personal information is not satisfactorily protected or does not meet regulatory requirements could inhibit sales of our products or services, and could limit adoption of our cloud-based solutions.

Industry-specific regulation and other requirements and standards are evolving and unfavorable industry-specific laws, regulations, interpretive positions or standards could harm our business.

Our customers and potential customers conduct business in a variety of industries, including financial services and telecommunications. Regulators in certain industries have adopted and may in the future adopt regulations or interpretive positions regarding the use of cloud computing and other outsourced services. The costs of compliance with, and other burdens imposed by, industry-specific laws, regulations and interpretive positions may limit our customers' use and adoption of our services and reduce overall demand for our services. Compliance with these regulations may also require us to devote greater resources to support certain customers, which may increase costs and lengthen sales cycles. For example, some financial services regulators have imposed guidelines for use of cloud computing services that mandate specific controls or require financial services enterprises to obtain regulatory approval prior to outsourcing certain functions. If we are unable to comply with these guidelines or controls, or if our customers are unable to obtain regulatory approval to use our services where required, our business may be harmed. If in the future we are unable to achieve or maintain industry specific certifications or other requirements or standards relevant to our customers, it may harm our business and adversely affect our results.

In some cases, industry-specific laws, regulations or interpretive positions may also apply directly to us as a service provider. Any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with such requirements could have an adverse impact on our business.

We may not be able to successfully execute our growth strategy.

Our strategy is to continue investing in, enhancing and securing our business and operations and growing our business, both organically and through acquisitions. Investments in, among other things, new markets, products, solutions, and technologies, research and development, infrastructure and systems, geographic expansion, and additional qualified and experienced personnel, are critical to achieving our growth strategy. Growth of our revenue depends on the success of all these factors, including our ability to capture market share, attract new clients, develop our strategic partnerships, introduce our solutions and services to new global markets, strengthen and improve our solutions through significant investments in research and developments and successfully consummate and integrate acquisitions. However, such investments and efforts may not be successful, and, even if successful, may negatively impact our short-term profitability. Furthermore, in the event of an acquisition, our profits may be reduced over the short-term with the objective of achieving long-term expansion or growth, which may involve risks. Additionally, the terms of the credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") that we entered into in connection with our senior secured credit facility (the "Credit Facility") contains restrictions that could restrict our ability to make strategic acquisitions or investments.

Our success depends on our ability to execute our growth strategy effectively and efficiently. If we are unable to execute our growth strategy successfully and properly manage our investments and expenditures, our results of operations and stock price may be materially adversely affected. In addition, as a result of the execution of our growth strategy, our short term profitability may be negatively impacted, including as a result of an acquisition.

We cannot guarantee that we will be able to sustain our growth in future years. The increasing proportion of advanced software applications in our overall sales mix might not compensate for the slowing growth rates of our recording solutions and other more mature products. In addition, our new solutions might not achieve wide market acceptance, and therefore might fail to support revenue growth. The failure to implement our growth strategy successfully could affect our ability to sustain growth and could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

Our business could be materially adversely affected as a result of the risks associated with acquisitions and investments. In particular, we may not succeed in making additional acquisitions or be effective in integrating such acquisitions.

As part of our growth strategy, we have made a significant number of acquisitions (see Item 5, "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Recent Acquisitions" in this annual report for a description of certain of these acquisitions). We expect to continue to make acquisitions and investments in the future as part of our growth strategy. We frequently evaluate the tactical or strategic opportunity available related to complementary businesses, products or technologies. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in making additional acquisitions. Even if we are successful in making additional acquisitions, integrating an acquired company's business into our operations or investing in new technologies may (1) result in unforeseen operating difficulties and large expenditures and (2) absorb significant management attention that would otherwise be available for the ongoing development of our business, both of which may result in the loss of key customers or personnel and expose us to unanticipated liabilities.

Other risks commonly encountered with acquisitions include the effect of acquisitions on our financial and strategic position, the inability to integrate successfully or commercialize acquired technologies and achieve expected synergies or economies of scale on a timely basis and the potential impairment of acquired assets. Further, we may not be able to retain the key employees that may be necessary to operate the business we acquire and we may not be able to attract, in a timely manner, new skilled employees and management to replace them.

In recent years, several of our competitors have also completed acquisitions of companies in our markets or in complementary markets. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to identify suitable acquisitions or investment targets or to consummate acquisitions or investments once identified on acceptable terms or at all. If we are not able to execute on our acquisition strategy, we may not be able to achieve our growth strategy, may lose market share, or may lose our leadership position in one or more of our markets.

We often compete with others to acquire companies, and such competition may result in decreased availability of, or an increase in price for, suitable acquisition candidates. We also may not be able to consummate acquisitions or investments that we have identified as crucial to the implementation of our strategy for other commercial or economic reasons. Further, we may not be able to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals, including those of competition authorities and foreign investment authorities, in countries where we seek to consummate acquisitions or make investments. For those and other reasons, we may ultimately fail to consummate an acquisition, even if we announce the intended acquisition.

We may require significant financing to complete an acquisition or investment, whether through bank loans, raising of debt or otherwise. In connection with our November 2016 acquisition of inContact, we incurred additional indebtedness pursuant to the Credit Facility and, through our wholly owned subsidiary Nice Systems, Inc. ("Nice Systems"), through the issuance of exchangeable senior notes (the "Notes"). In the future, we cannot assure you that such financing options will be available to us on reasonable terms, or at all. If we are not able to obtain the necessary financing, we may not be able to consummate a substantial acquisition or investment and execute our growth strategy. In addition, if we consummate one or more significant acquisitions in which the consideration consists, in whole or in part, of our ordinary shares or American Depositary Shares ("ADSs") representing our ordinary shares, our shareholders may suffer immediate dilution of their interests in us or the value of their interests in us. Our shareholders may also suffer substantial dilution if we issue ADSs upon the conversion of the Notes.

Future acquisitions or investments may also require us to incur contingent liabilities, amortization expenses related to intangible assets and impairment of goodwill, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition. In addition, we may knowingly enter into an acquisition that will have a dilutive impact on our earnings per share.

We depend on a small number of significant customers.

We have a number of significant customers in each sector of our business, each of which could be material to a particular area of our business, including one customer that accounts for approximately five percent of our aggregate revenues in 2017.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to retain these key customers or that such customers will not cancel purchase orders, reschedule, or decrease their level of purchases. Loss, cancellation or deferral of business to such customers could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

We depend on the stability of the financial services sector.

The financial services sector is our main industry vertical. If there is deterioration or a crisis in the economic and financial stability of financial institutions, as well as any change in rules and regulations that apply to this sector (such as deregulation in the area of compliance), customers in this sector, including our top tier customers, could fail to make payments to us, reduce spending or delay or postpone orders. This could have a material adverse effect on our sales to this sector and our results of operations.

If we are unable to develop or maintain our relationships with existing and new distributors and strategic partners, our business and financial results could be materially adversely affected.

We have agreements in place with many distributors, dealers and resellers to market and sell our products and services in addition to our direct sales force across all geographies in which we operate. In certain regions, such as Asia and Eastern Europe, we predominantly work through such partners. Our financial results could be materially adversely affected if our contracts with distribution channel partners or our other partners were terminated, if our relationship with our distribution channel partners or our other partners were to deteriorate, or if the financial condition of our distribution channel partners or our other partners were to weaken.

We believe that developing partnerships and strategic alliances, including through the implementation of our partnership programs, is an important factor in the successful marketing of our products and execution of our growth strategy. In some markets we have only recently started to develop a number of partnerships and strategic alliances. We may not be able to develop such partnerships or strategic alliances on terms that are favorable to us, if at all. Failure to develop such arrangements that are satisfactory to us may limit our ability to successfully market and sell products and may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We leverage strategic relationships with third parties such as system integrators and technology and telephony providers. We also license technology from certain third parties. Certain of these license agreements permit either party to terminate all or a portion of the agreement without cause at any time.

As our market opportunities change and as we grow our business, our dependency on particular distribution channels and strategic partners may increase or we may need to create new strategic partnerships and alliances to address changing market needs. We may not be successful in maintaining, creating or expanding these channels and partnerships, which may negatively impact the development of our business, our growth, gross margins and results of operations. We may also develop dependency on certain strategic partners and vendors, and should we have to find alternatives in the market, our development efforts and business may be negatively impacted.

In addition, the execution of our growth strategy also depends on our ability to create new alliances and enter into strategic partnerships with certain market players and maintain those relationships. Even if we are able to enter into such alliances, it may be under terms that are not favorable to us, or we may not be able to realize the benefits that are anticipated through such alliances. If we are not successful at these efforts, we may lose sales opportunities, customers and market share, which may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

The markets in which we operate are characterized by rapid technological changes and frequent new products and service introductions.

We operate in several markets, each characterized by rapidly changing technology, new product introductions and evolving industry standards. The introduction of products embodying new technology and the emergence of new industry standards might exert price pressures on our existing products or render them obsolete. Our markets are also characterized by consistent demand for state of the art technology and products. Existing and potential competitors might introduce new and enhanced products that could adversely affect the competitive position of our products. Our markets are dominated by a group of highly competitive vendors that are introducing dynamic competitive offerings around evolving industry standards.

We believe that our ability to anticipate changes in technology and industry standards and to successfully develop and introduce new, enhanced and differentiated products, on a timely basis, in each of the markets in which we operate, is a critical factor in our ability to grow our business. As a result, we expect to continue to make significant expenditures on research and development, particularly with respect to new software applications, which are continuously required in all our business areas. Moreover, in the event that we do not anticipate changes in technology or industry practices or fail to timely address market needs or not be able to provide the products that are in demand, we may lose market share and our results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

The growth of new communication channels could require substantial modification and customization of our current cross-channel products, as well as the introduction of new multi-channel products. Also, new products and technologies are being used by our customers to communicate with their customers, e.g., use of chatbots. Such introduction of new products and technologies may change the usage patterns of our products and applications by our customers, which may result in some of our products and applications becoming obsolete. We may not be able to timely and effectively address such market trends and needs.

Further, customer adoption of these new technologies may be slower than we anticipate. We cannot assure you that the market or demand for our products and solutions will be sustained or grow as rapidly as we expect (if at all), that we will successfully develop new products or introduce new applications for existing products, that such new products and applications will achieve market acceptance, or that the introduction of new products or technological developments by others will not render our products obsolete. In addition, our products must readily integrate with major third party telephone, security, front-office and back-office systems. Any changes to these third party systems could require us to redesign our products, and any such redesign might not be possible on a timely basis or achieve market acceptance. Our inability to develop products that are competitive in technology and price and responsive to customer needs could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Therefore, some of the factors that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations include industry-specific factors; our ability to continuously develop, introduce, deliver and support commercially viable products, solutions and technologies; the market's rate of acceptance of the product solutions and technologies we offer; our ability to keep pace with market and technology changes; and our ability to compete successfully.

We depend on certain infrastructure vendors' installation base for a portion of our new and recurring sales.

We sell some of our products, either directly or through our other distribution channels, to customers who use infrastructure of our distributors or of other vendors, or operate in their environment. To the extent that certain infrastructure vendors do not allow or support the integration of our products with their infrastructure or products, or use other means to prevent us from selling our products to such customers, we may experience a reduction in sales to these customers, which is broader than such infrastructure vendors' direct business with us. This could impact our ability to attract new customers that use such infrastructure products or continue rendering maintenance services and other services and generate recurring sales to existing customers. As a result, we could lose customers and market share, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operation.

Some of our enhanced services are dependent on leased network connectivity lines, and a significant disruption or change in these services could adversely affect our business.

A significant portion of our cloud software solutions are provided to customers through a dedicated network of equipment we own that is connected through leased network connectivity lines based on Internet protocol with capacity dedicated to us. We also move a portion of our voice long distance service over this dedicated network.

We lease network connectivity lines and space at co-location facilities for our equipment from third-party suppliers. These co-location facilities represent the backbone of our dedicated network. If any of these suppliers is unable or unwilling to provide or, if we desire, expand their current levels of service to us, the services we offer to customers may be adversely affected. We may not be able to obtain substitute services from other providers at reasonable or comparable prices or in a timely fashion. Any resulting disruptions in the services we offer that are provided over our dedicated network would likely result in customer dissatisfaction and adversely affect our operations. Furthermore, pricing increases by any of the suppliers we rely on for our dedicated network could adversely affect our results of operations if we are unable to pass through pricing increases.

We rely on third party network service providers to originate and terminate public switched telephone network calls, and thus significant failures in these networks could harm our operations.

For our business in the unified communications market, we leverage the infrastructure of third party network service providers to provide telephone numbers, public switched telephone network call termination and origination services, and local number portability for our customers rather than deploying our own network throughout the United States. If any of these network service providers ceases operations or otherwise terminate the services that we depend on, the delay in switching our technology to another network service provider, if available, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

Interruptions or delays in our services through third-party error, our own error or the occurrence of unforeseeable events, could harm our ability to deliver our services, which could harm our relationships with customers and subject us to liability.

We provide some of our services through computer hardware that we own and that is currently located in third-party web hosting co-location facilities maintained and operated in various locations globally. Our hosting providers do not guarantee that our customers' access to our solutions will be uninterrupted, error-free or secure. Our operations depend on our providers' ability to protect their and our systems in their facilities against damage or interruption from natural disasters, power or network connectivity failures, criminal acts and similar events. Our back-up computer hardware and systems may not have sufficient capacity to recover all data and services in the event of an outage occurring simultaneously at all facilities. In the event that our hosting facility arrangements were terminated, or there was a lapse of service or accidental or willful damage to such facilities, we could experience lengthy interruptions in our service as well as delays and/or additional expense in arranging new facilities and services. Any or all of these events could cause our customers to lose access to the services they are purchasing from us. In addition, the failure by our third-party hosting facilities to meet our capacity requirements could result in interruptions in our service or impede our ability to scale our operations.

Design and mechanical errors, spikes in usage volume and failure to follow system protocols and procedures could cause our systems to fail, resulting in interruptions in our customers' service to their customers. Any interruptions or delays in our services, whether as a result of third-party error, our own error, natural disasters or security breaches, and whether accidental or willful, could harm our relationships with customers and our reputation. This in turn could cause a reduction in our revenue, subject us to liability, and cause us to issue credits or pay penalties or cause customers to fail to continue service, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In the event of damage or interruption, our insurance policies may not adequately compensate us for any losses that we may incur.

We provide certain service level commitments to our customers, which could cause us to provide credits for future services if the stated service levels are not met for a given period and could adversely impact our revenue.

Our customer agreements for cloud offerings provide service level commitments. If we are unable to meet the stated service level commitments or suffer extended periods of unavailability for our service, we may be contractually obligated to provide these customers with credits for future services. Our revenue could be adversely impacted if we suffer unscheduled downtime that exceeds the allowed downtimes under our agreements with our customers. Any such extended service outages could harm our reputation, revenue and operating results.

General Risks Relating to Our Offerings and Operations

We depend on the success of our recording solutions.

We are dependent on the success of our recording solutions to maintain profitability and sustain growth. Our recording solutions currently generate, and in recent years have generated, a significant portion of our revenues, and we will continue to be dependent on the sales of our recording solutions and recurring revenues, such as maintenance services, in the next several years. However, there can be no assurance that the recording market will not decline significantly or that revenues generated from our recording solutions will not be significantly impacted. Also, certain switch manufacturers offer various types of recording solutions, which could result in a significant decline in sales of our recording solutions and in sales of related applications, or a significant decrease in the profit margin on such solutions, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The trend of enterprise customers moving from voice to other means of communication with the enterprise (such as self-service, e-mail, instant messaging, social media and chat), may result in a reduction in the demand for our voice recording platform and applications. If such trend continues, and to the extent not mandated under applicable regulations, our customers may cease to record voice and switch to recording other means of communication. In addition, changes in regulations could reduce the need for recording, which would reduce the demand for our recording and platform. Any of the above may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The sale of advanced software applications and a multi-product offering requires significant resources and may also delay our recognition of revenues.

The sale of advanced software applications and multi-product offering is complex, and requires, among other things, customization and implementation, and is subject to a prolonged sale process. Therefore, the sale of advanced software applications and multi-product offering may impact the time we recognize the revenue from such orders. These factors could result in a delay in revenue recognition and materially adversely affect our results of operations.

A significant portion of our business relies on software applications. We cannot guarantee that our customers' adoption of advance software applications will meet our expectation and planning. As a result, certain applications may not reach the critical mass in sales and revenues necessary to offset the high cost of developing and maintaining such advanced applications, which could negatively affect our results of operation.

Our seasonal sales patterns could significantly impact our revenues and earnings.

We encounter quarter-to-quarter seasonality, especially given the increasing proportion of advanced software applications in our overall sales mix. The sales cycle for our products and services ranges between a few weeks to several months from initial contact with the potential client to the signing of a contract. Frequently, sales orders accumulate towards the latter part of a given quarter. In addition, our revenues are typically highest in the fourth quarter. As a result, transactions that do not meet all the recognition criteria of that quarter may only be recognized in the following quarter or subsequent quarters, which may have an adverse impact on the booking and revenues in the quarter in which such transactions were entered into. In addition, the timing in which transactions are entered into may shift from one quarter to another. Customers often shift their buying decision towards the end of their budgetary year, which could result in the shifting of booking and revenues from one quarter to another and in many cases to the last quarter of a calendar year.

We believe this seasonality is typical for many software companies and that it may become more pronounced as the proportion of advanced software applications in our overall sales mix continues to increase. Additionally, as a high percentage of our expenses, particularly employee compensation and other overhead costs, are relatively fixed, a variation in the level of sales, especially at or near the end of any quarter, may have a material adverse impact on our quarterly operating results.

Fluctuations in our results of operations may result from our ability to retain and increase sales to existing customers, attract new customers and satisfy our customers' requirements, the timing and success of new product introductions and enhancements or product initiation by our competitors, the purchasing and budgeting cycles of our customers and general economic, industry and market conditions, amongst other factors.

In addition, our quarterly operating results may be subject to significant fluctuations due to additional factors, including the timing and size of orders and shipments to customers (including delays in execution of customer orders), variations in distribution channels, mix of products and services, new product introductions, competitive pressures and general economic conditions. It is difficult to predict the exact mix of products and services for any period between hardware, software and services as well as within the product category between interaction-related platforms and related applications and transactional related platforms and applications. Changes in the mix of products and services across our different business lines may significantly impact our revenues. Further, the period of time from order to delivery of our platforms and applications is short, and therefore our backlog for such products is currently, and is expected to continue to be, small and substantially unrelated to the level of sales in subsequent periods. As a result, our results of operations for any quarter may not necessarily be indicative of results for any future period, and may be below our forecasts.

Our quarterly results may be volatile at times, which could cause us to miss our forecasts.

We generally provide forecasts as to expected future revenues in the coming fiscal quarters and fiscal year. These forecasts are based on management estimation and expectations, our then-existing backlog and an analysis of assumptions and assessments that may not materialize or end up being inaccurate. We may not meet our expectations or those of industry analysts in a particular future quarter, including as a result of the factors described in this Item 3.

In addition, as described above, our revenues reflect seasonal fluctuations related to slower spending activities in the first quarter, and the increased activity related to the year-end purchasing cycles of many users of our products.

We derive a substantial portion of our sales through indirect channels, making it more difficult for us to predict revenues because we depend partially on estimates of future sales provided by third parties. In addition, changes in our arrangements with our network of channel partners or in the products they offer, such as the introduction of new support programs for our customers, which combines support from our channel partners with back-end support from us, could affect the timing and volume of orders. Furthermore, our expense levels are based, in part, on our expectations as to future revenues. If our revenue levels are below expectations, our operating results are likely to be adversely affected, as most of our expenses are not variable in the short term.

We depend on our ability to recruit and retain key personnel.

In order to compete, we must recruit and retain executives and other key employees. Hiring and retaining qualified executives and other key employees is critical to our business, and competition for highly qualified and experienced managers in our industry is intense. There is no guarantee that additional key management members will not leave the Company, or if they do, that we will be able to identify and hire qualified replacements, or that the transition of new personnel will not cause disruption in our business.

In addition, due to our growth, or as a result of regular recruitment, we will be required to hire and integrate new employees. Recruiting and retaining qualified engineers and computer programmers to perform research and development and to commercialize our products, as well as qualified personnel to market and sell those products, are critical to our success. As of December 31, 2017, approximately 27% of our employees were devoted to research and product development and approximately 22% were devoted to marketing and sales. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully recruit and integrate new employees.

There is intense competition to recruit highly skilled employees in the technology industry. We have suffered from attrition in our workforce in previous years and we believe that such attrition will continue in the future. We may not be able to offer current and potential employees a compensation package that is satisfactory in order to keep them within our employment.

In certain locations in which we have development centers, the rate of attrition is high and could have a negative impact on our ability to retain our employees in such centers, timely develop our products and service our customers. In addition, the migration of development and other activities and functions to low-cost countries (such as India) may result in disruption to our business due to differing levels of employee knowledge, expertise and organizational and leadership skills, greater employee attrition and increased cost of retaining our most highly-skilled employees.

An inability to attract and retain highly qualified employees may have an adverse effect on our ability to develop new products and enhancements for existing products and to successfully market such products, all of which would likely have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position. Our success also depends, to a significant extent, upon the continued service of a number of key management, sales, marketing and development employees, the loss of any of whom could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on software from third parties. If we lose the right to use that software, we would have to spend additional capital to redesign our existing software to adhere to new third party providers or develop new software.

We integrate and utilize various third party software products as components of our products and solutions to enhance their functionality. Our business could be disrupted if functional versions of these software products were either no longer available to us or no longer made available to us on commercially reasonable terms. Also, in the event that any of these third party vendors is unable to meet our requirements in a timely manner or that our relationship with any such vendor is terminated, we may experience disruption in our business until an alternative source of supply can be obtained. Any disruption, or any other interruption in a vendor's ability to provide components to us, could result in delays in making product deliveries or inability to deliver, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, some of our third party vendors use proprietary technology and software code that could require significant redesign of our products in the case of a change in vendor. If we lost the right to use such third party software, we would be required to spend additional capital to either redesign our software to function with alternate third party software or develop these components ourselves. As a result, we might be forced to limit the features available in our current or future products and solutions offerings and the commercial release of our products and solutions could be delayed.

Incorrect or improper use of our products and solutions or failure to properly provide professional services and maintenance services could result in negative publicity and legal liability.

Our products and solutions are complex and are deployed in a wide variety of network environments. The proper use of our software requires training and, if our software products are not used correctly or as intended, there may be inaccurate results. Our products may also be intentionally misused or abused by clients who use our products. The incorrect or improper use of our products and solutions or our failure to properly provide professional services and maintenance services, including installation, training, project management, product customizations and consulting to our clients may result in losses suffered by our clients, which could result in negative publicity and product liability or other legal claims against us.

Undetected errors or malfunctions in our products or services could directly impair our financial results and we could face potential product liability claims.

Our software products and services are highly complex. Despite extensive testing by us and by our clients, our products and services may include errors, failures, bugs or other weaknesses. Such errors, failures, bugs or other weaknesses in our products and services could result in product returns, loss of or delay in market acceptance of our products and services, loss of competitive position, or claims by clients or others, which would seriously harm our revenues, financial condition and results of operations. Correcting and repairing such errors, failures or bugs could also require significant expenditures of our capital and other resources and could cause interruptions, delays or cessation of our product licensing.

In addition, the identification of errors in our software applications and services or the detection of bugs by our clients may damage our reputation in the market as well as our relationships with existing clients, which may result in our inability to attract or retain clients.

Further, as our products are used by our customers for important aspects of their business, such as compliance recording and operational risk management functions that are often critical to our clients and must adhere to certain rules and regulations, any errors or defects in, or other performance problems with, our products and services could hurt our reputation and may damage our customers' business. If that occurs, we could lose future sales, our existing customers could elect not to renew, and we could potentially be subject to product liability claims. In particular, some of our customers, including financial institutions, may suffer significant damages as a result of a failure of our solutions to perform their functions. Although we attempt to limit any potential exposure through quality assurance programs, insurance and contractual terms, we cannot assure you that we will be able to eliminate or successfully limit our liability for any failure of our solutions. Any product liability insurance we carry may not be sufficient to cover our losses resulting from any such product liability claims. The successful assertion of one or more large product liability claims against us could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Relating to Our Financial Condition

Our debt could adversely affect our financial condition and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under our financing arrangements.

In connection with our November 2016 acquisition of inContact, we incurred indebtedness pursuant to the Credit Facility available to us under the Credit Agreement and through the issuance of the Notes. The debt incurred could have adverse consequences to our financial condition and business. For example, it could:

- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our other financial obligations;
- make it more difficult for us to make strategic acquisitions;
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our debt, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes;
- expose us to interest rate fluctuations since the interest on the Credit Agreement is imposed at variable rates;
- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations to our lenders, resulting in possible defaults on and acceleration of such debt;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt;
- limit our ability to borrow additional funds as needed;
- restrict our ability to prepay the Notes or to pay cash upon exchanges of the Notes; and
- limit our ability to pay dividends, redeem stock or make other distributions.

Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our debt, to fund planned capital expenditures and to maintain sufficient working capital will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. This is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, business, regulatory and other factors that may be beyond our control.

We cannot assure you that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future borrowings will be available to us under the Credit Agreement or from other sources in an amount sufficient to enable us to service our debt or to fund our other liquidity needs. If our cash flow and capital resources are insufficient to allow us to make scheduled payments on our debt, we may need to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets, seek additional capital or restructure or refinance all or a portion of our debt on or before the maturity thereof, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance any of our debt on commercially reasonable terms or at all, or that the terms of that debt will allow any of the above alternative measures or that these measures would satisfy our scheduled debt service obligations. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow to repay or refinance our debt on favorable terms, it could significantly adversely affect our financial condition and the value of our outstanding debt. Our ability to restructure or refinance our debt will depend on the condition of the capital markets and our financial condition. Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business operations.

A failure to comply with the covenants and other provisions of our outstanding debt could result in events of default under such instruments, which could permit acceleration of our Notes and borrowings under our Credit Agreement. Any required prepayment or exchange of our Notes or Credit Facility as a result of an event of default or fundamental change triggering such right would lower our current cash on hand such that we would not have those funds available for use in our business, which could adversely affect our operating results.

We are subject to a number of restrictive covenants under the Credit Agreement, which restrict our business and financing activities.

The Credit Agreement imposes, and the terms of any future debt may impose, operating and other restrictions on us. Such restrictions limit or prohibit, among other things, our and our subsidiaries' ability to incur or guarantee additional debt, pay dividends, repurchase or retire our equity interests or subordinated debt, transfer or sell our assets, make certain payments or investments and capital expenditures, create liens, engage in certain transactions with our affiliates and merge or consolidate with other companies.

The restrictions under the Credit Agreement may, in certain circumstances, prevent us from taking actions that management believes would be in the best interests of our business, and may make it difficult for us to successfully execute our business strategy or effectively compete with companies that do not have similar restrictions. In the event of any event of default under the Credit Agreement, the lenders under the Credit Agreement could elect to terminate their commitments or cease making further loans and accelerate the outstanding loans, and, in any such case, we could ultimately be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. Because the indenture governing the Notes and the Credit Agreement has customary cross-default provisions, if our obligations under the Credit Agreement are accelerated we may be unable to repay or refinance the amounts due under the Credit Agreement or the Notes.

The conditional exchange feature of the Notes, if triggered, may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

The Notes will mature on January 15, 2024, unless earlier prepaid, redeemed or exchanged. In the event certain conditions are met during set periods, the conditional exchange feature of the Notes will be triggered, meaning that holders of Notes will be entitled at their option to exchange the Notes at any time during such specified periods. If one or more holders elect to exchange their Notes, we may elect to settle all or a portion of our exchange obligation through the payment of cash, which could adversely affect our liquidity. In addition, even if holders do not elect to exchange their Notes, we could be required under applicable accounting rules to reclassify all or a portion of the outstanding principal of the Notes as a current rather than long-term liability, which would result in a material reduction of our net working capital and adversely affect covenants under the Credit Agreement.

We face foreign exchange currency risks.

Exchange rate fluctuations affect our operations. We experience risks from fluctuations in the value of the NIS, EUR, GBP, INR and other currencies compared to the U.S. dollar, the functional currency in our financial statements. A significant portion of the expenses associated with our Israeli and Indian operations, including personnel and facilities related expenses, are incurred in NIS and INR, respectively, whereas most of our business and revenues are generated in dollars, and to a certain extent, in GBP, EUR and other currencies. If the value of the dollar decreases against these foreign currencies, our earnings may be negatively affected. As a result, we may experience an increase in the costs of our operations, as expressed in dollars, which could adversely affect our earnings.

We monitor foreign currency exposure and may use various instruments to preserve the value of sales transactions, expenses and commitments; however, this cannot assure our full protection against risks of currency fluctuations that could affect our financial results. As part of our efforts to mitigate these risks, we use foreign currency hedging mechanisms, which may be ineffective in protecting us against adverse currency fluctuations and can also limit opportunities to profit from exchange rate fluctuations that would otherwise be favorable. For information on the market risks relating to foreign exchange, please see Item 11, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" in this annual report.

Additional tax liabilities could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

As a global corporation, we are subject to income and other taxes in Israel, the United States and various foreign jurisdictions. Our domestic and international tax liabilities are subject to the allocation of revenues and expenses in different jurisdictions and the timing of recognizing revenues and expenses. Additionally, the amount of income taxes paid or accrued is subject to our interpretation of applicable laws in the jurisdictions in which we do business. From time to time, we are subject to income and other tax audits in various jurisdictions, the timing of which is unpredictable. While we believe we comply with applicable tax laws, there can be no assurance that a governing tax authority will not have a different interpretation of the law and assess us with additional taxes. If we are assessed additional taxes, it could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

In recent years we have seen changes in tax laws resulting in an increase in effective tax rates, especially increased liabilities of corporations and limitations on the ability to benefit from strategic tax planning, with these laws particularly focused on international corporations. Such legislative changes in one or more jurisdictions in which we operate may have implications on our tax liability and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD") introduced the base erosion and profit shifting project in 2013, which set out a plan to address international taxation principles in a globalized, digitized business world. In November 2015, the G20 adopted the OECD's published guidance on domestic legislation and administrative changes to address the plan's action points. As a result of participant countries adopting the international tax policies set out under the plan, changes have been and continue to be made to numerous international tax principles, as well as national tax incentives, which could adversely affect our provision for income taxes.

The recent comprehensive tax reform in the United States could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

On December 22, 2017, the United States enacted the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "U.S. Tax Reform"), a comprehensive tax legislation that includes significant changes to the taxation of business entities. These changes include, among others, (i) a permanent reduction to the corporate federal income tax rate, (ii) a partial limitation on the deductibility of business interest expense, (iii) a shift of the U.S. taxation of multinational corporations from a tax on worldwide income to a territorial system (along with certain rules designed to prevent erosion of the U.S. income tax base) and (iv) a one-time tax on accumulated offshore earnings held in cash and illiquid assets, with the latter taxed at a lower rate. We are in the process of assessing the overall impact of the U.S. Tax Reform on our business and financial condition. Currently such impact is not entirely clear, and it is possible that our assessment of our business, effective income tax rate and our profitability may be adversely affected as a result of tax regulations and guidance to this new legislation, which are anticipated to be provided by the regulators during the coming year.

We might recognize a loss with respect to our financial investments.

We invest most of our cash through a variety of financial investments. If the obligor of any of our financial investments defaults or undergoes reorganization in bankruptcy, we may lose a portion of such investment and our assets and income may decrease. In addition, a downturn in the credit markets or the downgrading of the credit rating of our investments could result in a reduction in the market value of our holdings and reduce the liquidity of our investments, which could require us to recognize a loss at the time of liquidation and would adversely affect our assets and income.

Changes in accounting principles, or interpretations thereof, could have a significant impact on our financial position and results of operations.

We prepare our Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. These principles are subject to interpretation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and various bodies formed to interpret and create appropriate accounting principles. A change in these principles can have a significant effect on our reported results and may even retroactively affect previously reported transactions. Additionally, the adoption of new or revised accounting principles may require that we make significant changes to our systems, processes and controls. Changes resulting from these new standards may result in materially different financial results and may require that we change how we process, analyze and report financial information and that we change financial reporting controls.

The accounting method for convertible debt securities that may be settled in cash, such as the Notes, may have a material effect on our reported financial results.

Under Accounting Standards Codification 470-20, Debt with Conversion and Other Options, an entity must separately account for the liability and equity components of convertible or exchangeable debt instruments (such as the Notes) that may be settled entirely or partially in cash upon exchange in a manner that reflects our economic interest cost. The effect of ASC 470-20 on the accounting for the Notes is that the equity component is required to be included in the additional paid-in capital section of shareholders' equity on our consolidated balance sheet, and the value of the equity component would be treated as original issue discount for purposes of accounting for the debt component of the Notes. As a result, we will be required to record a greater amount of non-cash interest expense in current periods presented as a result of the amortization of the discounted carrying value of the Notes to their principal amount over the term of the Notes. We will report lower net income (or greater net loss) in our financial results because ASC 470-20 requires interest to include both the current period's amortization of the debt discount and the instrument's coupon interest, which could adversely affect our reported or future financial results.

In addition, convertible or exchangeable debt instruments (such as the Notes) that may be settled entirely or partly in cash are not required to be included in our diluted share count if we have the ability and intent to settle exchanges in cash. If we elect to settle such excess in ADSs, according to the treasury stock method, the transaction is accounted for in the diluted share count, as if the number of ADSs that would be necessary to settle such excess are deemed issued. We cannot be sure that we will be able to continue to demonstrate the ability or intent to settle exchanges in cash or that the accounting standards in the future will continue to permit the use of the treasury stock method. If we are unable to use the treasury stock method in accounting for the ADSs deliverable upon exchange of the Notes, our diluted earnings per share would be adversely affected.

If we fail to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and the price of our ordinary shares and ADSs.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and prepare consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and U.S. securities laws, as well as to effectively prevent material fraud. Because of inherent limitations, even effective internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect every misstatement. In addition, if we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, we may not be able to ensure that we can conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting. Furthermore, as we grow our business or acquire businesses, our internal controls may become more complex and we may require significantly more resources to ensure they remain effective. In addition, we may identify material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting. Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could result in investigation or sanctions by regulatory authorities, and could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results, investor confidence in our reported financial information, and the market price of our ordinary shares and ADSs.

Current and future accounting pronouncements and other financial reporting standards, might negatively impact our financial results.

We regularly monitor our compliance with applicable financial reporting standards and review new pronouncements and drafts thereof that are relevant to us. As a result of new standards, changes to existing standards and changes in their interpretation, we might be required to change our accounting policies.

This could lead to risks in the following areas, among others: not being able to react in a timely manner to new accounting pronouncements and financial reporting standards concerning revenue recognition (including the new ASC 606 guidance on revenue from contracts with customers that we will need to adopt in 2018) and unpredictable changes in interpretation of standards. Any one or more of these events could have an adverse effect on our business, financial position, and profit.

Risks Relating to Intellectual Property, Data Protection and Regulatory Environment

We may face risks relating to inadequate intellectual property protection and liability resulting from infringement by our products or solutions of third party proprietary rights.

Our success is dependent, to a significant extent, upon our proprietary technology. We currently hold 225 U.S. patents and 49 patents issued in additional countries covering substantially the same technology as the U.S. patents. We have over 64 patent applications pending in the United States and other countries. We rely on a combination of patent, trade secret, copyright and trademark law, together with non-disclosure and non-competition agreements, as well as third party licenses to establish and protect the technology used in our systems. However, we cannot assure you that such measures will be adequate to protect our proprietary technology, that competitors will not develop products with features based upon, or otherwise similar to our systems, that third party licenses will be available to us or that we will prevail in any proceeding instituted by us in order to enjoin competitors from selling similar products. In most of the areas in which we operate, third parties also have patents which could be found applicable to our technology and products. Such third parties may include competitors, as well as large companies, which invest millions of dollars in their patent portfolios, regardless of their actual field of business. Although we believe that our products and solutions do not infringe upon the proprietary rights of third parties, we cannot assure you that one or more third parties will not make a contrary claim or that we will be successful in defending such claim.

We generally distribute our software products under software license agreements that restrict the use of our products by terms and conditions prohibiting unauthorized reproduction or transfer of the software products. However, effective copyrights and other intellectual property rights protection may be inadequate or unavailable to us in every country in which our software products are available, and the laws of some foreign countries may not be as protective of intellectual property rights as those in Israel and the United States. Consequently, we may be unable to prevent our proprietary technology from being exploited abroad, which could affect our ability to expand to international markets or require costly efforts to protect our technology. Policing the unauthorized use of our products, trademarks and other proprietary rights is expensive, difficult and, in some cases, impossible. Litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce or defend our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Such litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of management resources, either of which could harm our business. Accordingly, despite our efforts, we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating our intellectual property.

In the past we received, from time to time, “cease and desist” letters alleging patent infringements. Although there are currently no formal infringement claims or other actions pending against us, in the event that we are required to defend ourselves against any such claims or actions we could be subject to substantial costs and diversion of management resources.

In addition, to the extent we are not successful in defending such claims, we may be subject to injunctions with respect to the use or sale of certain of our products or to liabilities for damages and may be required to obtain licenses which may not be available on reasonable terms. Any of these may have a material adverse impact on our business or financial condition.

We face risks relating to our use of certain “open source” software tools.

Certain of our software products contain a limited amount of open source code and we may use more open source code in the future. In addition, certain third party software that we embed in our products contains open source code. Open source code is code that is covered by a license agreement that permits the user to liberally use, copy, modify and distribute the software without cost, provided that users and modifiers abide by certain licensing requirements. The original developers of the open source code provide no warranties on such code.

As a result of our use of open source software, we could be subject to suits by parties claiming ownership of what we believe to be open source code and we may incur expenses in defending claims that we did not abide by the open source code license. In addition, third party licensors do not provide intellectual property protection with respect to the open source components of their products, and therefore we may not be indemnified by such third party licensors in the event that we or our customers are held liable in respect of the open source software contained in such third party software. If we are not successful in defending against any such claims that may arise, we may be subject to injunctions and/or monetary damages or be required to remove the open source code from our products. Such events could disrupt our operations and the sales of our products, which would negatively impact our revenues and cash flow.

Moreover, under certain conditions, the use of open source code to create derivative code may obligate us to make the resulting derivative code available to others at no cost. The circumstances under which our use of open source code would compel us to offer derivative code at no cost are subject to varying interpretations. If we are required to publicly disclose the source code for such derivative products or to license our derivative products that use an open source license, our previously proprietary software products may be available to others without charge. If this happens, our customers and our competitors may have access to our products without cost to them, which could harm our business.

We monitor our use of such open source code to avoid subjecting our products to conditions we do not intend. The use of such open source code, however, may ultimately subject some of our products to unintended conditions so that we are required to take remedial action that may divert resources away from our development efforts.

Changes in the legal and regulatory environment could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected if laws, regulations or standards relating to our business and products, us or our employees (including labor laws and regulations) are constantly implemented or changed. Such implemented laws and regulations include requirements in the United States, Europe and other territories in relation to, data privacy and protection, anti-bribery and anti-corruption, import and export, labor, tax and environmental and social issues. It is expected that the current U.S. administration will promulgate new or amended or abolish regulations that may impact our customers’ business or our operations, such as the Dodd -Frank Act or consumer protection laws, and which may reduce the demand for our products and services and may adversely affect our results of operations.

From time to time, we may also operate pursuant to specific authorizations of, and commitments towards, U.S., Israeli, E.U. or other governmental authorities and agencies. While we make every effort to comply with such requirements, we cannot assure you that we will be fully successful in our efforts, and that our business will not be harmed. Failure to comply with such laws, regulations, authorizations and commitments could result in fines, damages, civil liability and criminal sanctions against us, our officers and our employees, prohibitions on the conduct of our business and damage to our reputation.

We believe there is a global trend toward adoption and enforcement of data privacy, information security and cyber related legislation and procedures. For example, on April 14, 2016, the European Parliament formally adopted the General Data Protection Regulation (the "GDPR"), which formally go into effect on May 25, 2018. The GDPR provides that companies must comply with certain standards regarding the protection of the personal data of their customers or risk significant financial penalties. Regulations or interpretive positions may be enforced specifically with respect to the use of SaaS, hosting and cloud-based services, as well as other outsourced services. Adoption of such legislation and regulations may require that we invest in the modification of our solutions to comply with such legislation and regulations, cause a reduction in the use of our solutions and services or subject ourselves or our customers to liability resulting from a breach of such regulations. If we are unable to comply with these specific requirements or guidelines, or privacy and information security legislation in general, it could materially adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Failure to comply with privacy legislation or procedures may cause us to incur civil liability to government agencies, customers, shareholders and individuals whose privacy may have been compromised.

In addition, our revenues would be adversely affected if we fail to adapt our products and services to changes in rules and regulations applicable to the business of certain clients, such as rules and regulations regarding securities trading, broker sales compliance and anti-money laundering, which could have an impact on their need for our products and services. There are growing compliance and regulatory initiatives and changes for corporations and public organizations around the world that are driven by events and concerns such as accounting scandals, security threats and economic conditions.

While we attempt to prepare in advance for these new initiatives and standards, we cannot assure you that we will be successful in our efforts, that such changes will not negatively affect the demand for our products and services, or that our competitors will not be more successful or prepared than us. Alternatively, a reduction in the implementation of compliance and regulatory requirements in the industries in which we operate could result in a decrease in demand, which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

In certain industries in which we operate, there may be regulations or guidelines for use of SaaS, hosting and cloud-based services that mandate specific controls or require enterprises to obtain certain approvals prior to outsourcing certain functions. In addition, we may be limited in our ability to transfer or outsource business to certain jurisdictions, and may be limited in our ability to undertake development activity in certain jurisdictions, which may impede on our efficiency and adversely affect our business results of operations.

Risks Relating to our Presence in Israel

We are subject to the political, economic and security conditions in Israel.

Our headquarters, primary research and development facilities, and a substantial percentage of our manufacturing capabilities, are located in Israel. Political, economic and military conditions in Israel directly affect our operations. Since the establishment of the State of Israel, a number of armed conflicts have taken place, varying in degree and intensity. There have been ongoing hostilities between Israel and the Palestinians, including continuous rocket and missile attacks on certain areas of the country over the last couple of years. There can be no assurance that such attacks will not have an impact on our premises or major infrastructure and transport facilities in the country, which may have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct business.

Israel also faces threats from Hezbollah militants in Lebanon, from ISIS and rebel forces in Syria, and from Iran. Moreover, some of Israel's neighboring countries have recently undergone or are undergoing significant political changes. Any of these situations could escalate in the future and turn violent, which could affect the Israeli economy generally and us in particular, and have a negative impact on our ability to operate. Furthermore, several countries restrict doing business with Israel and Israeli companies, and additional companies may restrict doing business with Israel and Israeli companies or boycott Israel as a result of an increase in hostilities or due to disagreement with Israel's policies and agenda. This may also seriously harm our operating results, financial condition and the ability to expand our business.

Some of our officers and employees are obligated to perform up to 36 days of annual military reserve duty, and in the event of a military conflict, these persons could be called to active duty at any time, for extended periods of time and on very short notice. The absence of a number of our officers and employees for significant periods could disrupt our operations and impact our business. We cannot assess the full impact of these obligations on our workforce or business if conditions should change.

It may be difficult to enforce a U.S. judgment against us and our officers and directors in Israel or the United States, or to serve process on our officers and directors.

Service of process upon us, our Israeli subsidiaries, our directors and officers, and the Israeli experts, if any, named in this annual report, most of whom reside outside the United States, may be difficult to obtain within the United States. Additionally, it may be difficult to enforce civil liabilities under U.S. federal securities law in original actions instituted in Israel. Israeli courts may refuse to hear a claim based on a violation of U.S. securities laws because Israel is not the most appropriate forum to bring such a claim. In addition, even if an Israeli court agrees to hear a claim, it may determine that Israeli law and not U.S. law is applicable to the claim. If U.S. law is found to be applicable, the content of applicable U.S. law must be proved as a fact, which can be a time-consuming and costly process. Certain matters of procedure will also be governed by Israeli law. There is little binding case law in Israel addressing these matters.

Subject to specific time limitations and legal procedures, Israeli courts may enforce a U.S. judgment in a civil matter, including a judgment based upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. securities laws, as well as a monetary or compensatory judgment in a non-civil matter, provided that the following conditions are met:

- subject to limited exceptions, the judgment is final and non-appealable;
- the judgment was given by a court competent under the laws of the state in which the court is located and is otherwise enforceable in such state;
- the judgment was rendered by a court competent under the rules of private international law applicable in Israel;
- the laws of the state in which the judgment was given provides for the enforcement of judgments of Israeli courts;
- adequate service of process has been effected and the defendant has had a reasonable opportunity to present his arguments and evidence;

- the judgment and its enforcement are not contrary to the law, public policy, security or sovereignty of the State of Israel;
- the judgment was not obtained by fraud and does not conflict with any other valid judgment in the same matter between the same parties; and
- an action between the same parties in the same matter was not pending in any Israeli court at the time the lawsuit was instituted in the U.S. court.

We currently benefit from local government programs as well as international programs and local tax benefits that may be discontinued or reduced.

We derive and expect to continue to derive significant benefits from various programs including Israeli tax benefits relating to our “Preferred Technology Enterprise” programs and certain grants from the National Association for Technology and Innovation (formerly known as the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Economy) of the State of Israel (the “NATI”), for research and development.

To be eligible for tax benefits as a Preferred Technology Enterprise, we must continue to meet certain conditions. While we believe that we have met and continue to meet the conditions that entitle us to previously obtained Israeli tax benefits, there can be no assurance that the Israeli Tax Authorities will agree.

To be eligible for NATI-related grants and benefits, we must continue to meet certain conditions, including conducting the research, development, manufacturing of products developed with such NATI grants in Israel, and providing the NATI with an undertaking that the know-how to be funded, and any derivatives thereof, is wholly owned by us, upon its creation. In addition, we are prohibited from transferring to third parties the know-how developed with these grants without the prior approval of a governmental committee and, possibly, paying a fee. See Item 4, “Information on the Company—Research and Development” in this annual report, for additional information about NATI programs.

Moreover, we participated in the European Community Framework Program for Research, Technological Development and Demonstration, which funds and promotes research. Under these programs we had to comply with certain conditions. If it is apparent we failed to comply with these conditions, the benefits received could be canceled and we could be required to refund any payments previously received under these programs or pay additional amounts with respect to the grants received under these programs. Our last program under this Framework ended in August 2015.

If grants, programs and benefits available to us or the laws, rules and regulations under which they were granted are eliminated or their scope is further reduced, or if we fail to meet the conditions of existing grants, programs or benefits and are required to refund grants or tax benefits already received (together with interest and certain inflation adjustments) or fail to meet the criteria for future Preferred Technology Enterprises, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Provisions of Israeli law may delay, prevent or otherwise impede a merger with, or an acquisition of, our company, which could prevent a change of control, even when the terms of such a transaction are favorable to us and our shareholders.

Israeli corporate law regulates mergers, requires tender offers for acquisitions of shares above specified thresholds, requires special approvals for transactions involving directors, officers or significant shareholders and regulates other matters that may be relevant to these types of transactions.

Furthermore, Israeli tax considerations may make potential transactions unappealing to us or to our shareholders whose country of residence does not have a tax treaty with Israel exempting such shareholders from Israeli tax. These and other similar provisions could delay, prevent or impede an acquisition of us or our merger with another company, even if such an acquisition or merger would be beneficial to us or to our shareholders.

See Item 10, “Additional Information—Mergers and Acquisitions” in this annual report, for additional discussion regarding anti-takeover effects of Israeli law.

Risks Relating to our Securities

The market price of each of our ADSs, ordinary shares and the Notes is volatile and may decline.

Numerous factors, some of which are beyond our control, may cause the market price of our ADSs, ordinary shares and the Notes to fluctuate significantly. These factors include, among other things:

- Quarterly variations in our operating results;
- Changes in expectations as to our future financial performance, including financial estimates by securities
- Perceptions of our company held by analysts and investors;
- Additions or departures of key personnel;
- Announcements related to dividends;
- Development of or disputes concerning our intellectual property rights;
- Announcements of technological innovations;
- Customer orders or new products by us or our competitors;
- Acquisitions or investments by us or by our competitors and partners;
- The exchangeability of the Notes for ADSs;
- Hedging or arbitrage trading activity involving ADSs by holders of the Notes;
- Modification of hedge positions by counterparties to the hedge transactions we entered into simultaneously with the issuance of the Notes, including the possible entry into or unwinding of derivative transactions with respect to the ADSs or the purchase or sale of the ADSs or other NICE securities in secondary market transactions;
- Currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- Earnings releases by us, our partners or our competitors;
- General financial, economic and market conditions;
- Political changes and unrest in regions, natural catastrophes;
- Market conditions in the industry and the general state of the securities markets, with particular emphasis on the technology and Israeli sectors of the securities markets; and
- General stock market volatility.

Our ADSs and ordinary shares are traded on different markets and this may result in price variations.

Our ADSs have been listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market since 1996 and our ordinary shares have been traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, or the "TASE", since 1991. Trading in our securities on these markets takes place in different currencies (our ADSs are traded in U.S. dollars and our ordinary shares are traded in New Israeli Shekels), and at different times (resulting from different time zones, different trading days and different public holidays in the United States and Israel). As a result the trading prices of our securities on these two markets may differ due to these factors. In addition, any decrease in the price of our securities on one of these markets could cause a decrease in the trading price of our securities on the other market.

Substantial future sales or the perception of sales of our ADSs or ordinary shares, or the exchange of a substantial amount of Notes, or perception thereof, could cause the price of our ADSs or ordinary shares to decline.

Sales of substantial amounts of our ADSs or ordinary shares in the public market, or the perception that these sales could occur, could adversely affect the price of our ADSs and ordinary shares and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional shares. Such sales may also make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and at a desirable price.

Additionally, future exchanges of the Notes for ADSs, or the perception that these exchanges may occur, could reduce the market price of the ordinary shares or ADSs. This could also impair NICE's abilities to raise additional capital through the sale of its securities.

The market prices of the ordinary shares and the ADSs, which may fluctuate significantly, will directly affect the market price for the Notes.

We expect that the market price of the ordinary shares and the ADSs will affect the market price of the Notes. This may result in greater volatility in the market price of the Notes than would be expected for non-exchangeable notes. The market price of the ordinary shares and the ADSs will likely fluctuate in response to a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control. Holders who receive ADSs upon exchange of the Notes will therefore be subject to the risk of volatility and depressed prices of ADSs. In addition, we expect that the market price of the Notes will be influenced by yield and interest rates in the capital markets, our creditworthiness and the occurrence of certain events affecting us that do not require an adjustment to the exchange rate. Fluctuations in yield rates in particular may give rise to arbitrage opportunities based upon changes in the relative values of the Notes and ADSs. Any such arbitrage could, in turn, affect the market prices of ADSs and the Notes.

Holders of our ADSs are not treated as shareholders of our company.

Holders of our ADSs are not treated as shareholders of our company unless they withdraw the ordinary shares underlying the ADSs from the depositary, which holds the ordinary shares underlying the ADSs. Holders of ADSs therefore do not have any rights as shareholders of our company, other than the rights that they have pursuant to the deposit agreement with the depositary.

We have not registered, and do not currently intend to register, the Notes, the ADSs into which the Notes are exchanged or exchangeable or the ordinary shares represented thereby. There are restrictions on Noteholders' ability to transfer or resell the Notes, ADSs and the underlying ordinary shares.

The Notes, the ADSs deliverable upon exchange of the Notes and the ordinary shares represented thereby were offered and sold pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws, and we have not registered, and do not currently intend to register, the Notes, the ADSs or such ordinary shares. Therefore, Noteholders may transfer or resell the Notes only in a transaction registered under or exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws, and may be required to bear the risk of their investment for an indefinite period of time.

The fundamental change and make-whole fundamental change provisions of the Notes may delay or prevent an otherwise beneficial attempt to acquire our company.

The fundamental change prepayment rights of the Noteholders under the Notes, which would allow Noteholders to require that we prepay all or a portion of their Note upon the occurrence of a fundamental change, and the provisions under the Notes requiring an increase to the exchange rate for exchanges in connection with a make-whole fundamental change, in certain circumstances may delay or prevent an acquisition of NICE that would otherwise be beneficial to our shareholders.

Item 4. Information on the Company.

Company Background

NICE was founded on September 28, 1986, as NICE Neptun Intelligent Computer Engineering Ltd., and on October 14, 1991 was renamed NICE-Systems Ltd. On June 6, 2016 we were renamed NICE Ltd., which is our legal and commercial name. NICE is a company limited by shares organized under the laws of the State of Israel. Our headquarters are located at 13 Zarchin Street, P.O. Box 690, Ra'anana 4310602, Israel (Tel. +972-9-775-3151). In the United States, our subsidiary, NICE Systems, Inc. is located at 221 River Street, Hoboken, New Jersey 07030.

In the last three fiscal years, our principal capital expenditures were the acquisition of other businesses, repurchases of our ADRs and distributions of dividends. For information regarding our acquisitions and ordinary share repurchases, please see Item 5, "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Recent Acquisitions," and "Liquidity and Capital Resources," in this annual report. For additional information regarding our ordinary share repurchases, please also see Item 16E, "Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers," in this annual report.

For a breakdown of total revenues by products and services and by geographic markets for each of the last three years, please see Item 5, "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Results of Operation," in this annual report.