

Ceva Inc.

TCFD Index — Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

About Ceva

Ceva, Inc. is a leading licensor of silicon and software IP that enables devices to connect, sense and infer, bringing intelligence to the Smart Edge and enabling Physical AI. Ceva's technologies span wireless connectivity, sensing and AI processing and are licensed to semiconductor companies and OEMs across consumer, automotive, industrial and communications infrastructure markets. As an IP company, Ceva does not manufacture semiconductors or operate manufacturing facilities, resulting in an asset-light business model with a comparatively limited direct environmental footprint. This report should be read together with Ceva's 2025 Corporate Responsibility Report, which provides fuller context on the Company's sustainability program.

About this Report

This TCFD Index has been prepared in alignment with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and is intended as a supplement to Ceva's Corporate Responsibility Report, addressing climate-related governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets in a structured, standalone format.

Although Ceva is associated with the semiconductor sector, the Company does not engage in chip manufacturing, and its own-operations and supply-chain risk profile is more comparable to that of a software company than to that of a manufacturing-based semiconductor peer. Reflecting Ceva's specific area of technical expertise, this Index placed particular emphasis on the climate-related opportunities associated with Ceva's energy-efficiency IP, alongside a concise discussion of climate-related risks relevant to the Company.

Governance	
Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities	Ceva's Board of Directors oversees the Company's enterprise-wide risk management framework and evaluates risks and opportunities associated with the business, including those related to climate change. The Board's Audit Committee oversees Ceva's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, including the annual company-wide risk register, through which material climate-related drivers of business risks, such as business continuity, may be identified and assessed. Climate-related opportunities, particularly those associated with energy efficiency and Ceva's core technology strategy, are considered by the Board in its regular oversight of the Company's strategy, technology roadmap and business objectives.
Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Management responsibility for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related opportunities and risks, follows Ceva's business strategy and ERM. All business units managers, EVP AI DIV, EVP Connectivity and Sensing DIV, CTO and R&D team managers (SW, VLSI), Sr. Director Head of Global IT & MIS are all involved with climate risks, lower power devices and developments, better efficient data centers and computer usage for R&D activities. Within this framework, climate-related topics are addressed by the functional owners most relevant to each topic, and these include: Product energy-efficiency considerations, Ceva's most significant climate-related opportunity, are embedded into R&D and product roadmaps by the relevant engineering and business-unit leadership. Overall business strategy to

further distribute the company's expertise and associated positive climate impact is under the responsibility of the company's CEO.

- The Company's CFO acts as Chief Risk Officer and leads the annual company-wide ERM process, which is reviewed by senior management, the Audit Committee and the Board.
- Business continuity and disaster-recovery considerations related to extreme weather events affecting Ceva's on-premise R&D systems are managed by the Company's IT and cybersecurity function.
- Office-related environmental matters — including energy consumption, water use and waste management — are managed by facilities and operations teams at each site.

This distributed ownership model reflects the size and asset-light business model of the Company, in which climate is treated as one of several risk and opportunity factors integrated into existing management structures, rather than managed through a stand-alone climate governance process.

Strategy

Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the Company has identified over the short, medium and long term

Opportunities

While Ceva's direct operational footprint is limited, the Company's core area of expertise — IP for the energy-efficient operation of chips, and particularly of battery-powered devices — represents its most significant climate-related opportunity, with meaningful social value alongside the environmental benefit.

1. Energy-efficient IP for battery-powered and smart-edge devices — Ceva's core opportunity

Ceva's IP portfolio (connectivity, sensing and inference) is designed from inception to minimize power consumption, extending battery life across billions of connected devices. As demand grows for connected, battery-powered and Edge AI devices, this expertise represents a structural, long-term growth opportunity, reinforced by increasing customer focus on energy efficiency and power consumption.

Customers and OEMs increasingly prioritize power efficiency in their own products and sourcing decisions, due to increase in energy prices, and increased volatility in the resilience of energy infrastructures. These trends, as well as the environmental impacts of energy generation, increase the importance of energy efficiency as a competitive consideration across Ceva's target markets, supporting the objectives of SDG 13.

2. Reducing energy consumption in telecommunications infrastructure

Ceva's communications DSP technology powers 5G infrastructure deployed by leading network equipment providers, where improvements in processing efficiency can translate into significant reductions in system-level energy consumption.

One example is Nokia's ReefShark family of 5G baseband SoCs, developed using Ceva-XC DSP technology. When Nokia introduced ReefShark, it reported substantially improved energy efficiency compared with the previous generation of baseband technology. Ceva subsequently reported that ReefShark-based baseband units delivered 64% lower power consumption compared with similar units previously used in Nokia base stations.

More recently, Nokia has continued to deliver significant energy-efficiency improvements in its AirScale baseband portfolio, including its Levante capacity card, which Nokia states can reduce energy consumption by up to 60%.

This demonstrates how Ceva's focus on highly efficient communications processing can contribute to reducing the energy requirements of telecommunications infrastructure, supporting the objectives of **SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** and **SDG 13 – Climate Action**.

3. Reducing cloud and data-center energy demand through Edge AI

By enabling AI inference to be performed locally rather than requiring every workload to be processed in the cloud, Ceva's NPUs can reduce data transmission and associated cloud-compute requirements, supporting more energy-efficient distributed AI architectures. This positions Ceva as an enabler of more sustainable AI infrastructure at a time of rapidly growing AI-related energy demand and supports the objectives of SDG 9 and SDG 13.

4. Pioneering battery-free connectivity.

Ceva's ultra-low-power Bluetooth Low Energy technology can enable a new class of connected devices capable of operating with significantly reduced dependence on conventional batteries, including devices powered through energy harvesting.

One example is Ceva customer Atmosic Technologies, which integrates Ceva Bluetooth Low Energy IP into its ultra-low-power wireless SoCs. Atmosic's ATM3 family combines Bluetooth connectivity with energy-harvesting technology capable of capturing energy from RF, photovoltaic, thermal and mechanical sources. This enables IoT devices to operate using harvested energy, potentially extending battery life significantly or, in appropriate applications, eliminating the need for conventional batteries altogether.

This illustrates how Ceva's low-power connectivity IP can contribute to reducing battery consumption and associated electronic waste across high-volume IoT applications, supporting the objectives of SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, and SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production.

5. Enabling safer and more efficient transportation.

Ceva's AI processing and communications technologies are deployed in automotive platforms supporting advanced driver-assistance systems (ADAS) and vehicle-to-everything (V2X) communications, contributing to safer and more efficient transportation.

ADAS and vehicle safety. Renesas' R-Car V4H automotive SoC integrates Ceva AI DSP technology and is now in mass production in the 2026 Toyota RAV4. The R-Car V4H is used within the vehicle's Toyota Safety Sense control unit supplied by Denso, where it processes camera and radar data and AI neural networks supporting functions including vehicle, pedestrian and obstacle detection, driver monitoring and advanced parking. This represents a direct production deployment of Ceva technology in systems designed to improve vehicle and road safety.

V2X connectivity and transportation efficiency. Ceva communications DSP technology is also used in Qualcomm's automotive V2X solutions. V2X enables vehicles to communicate directly with other vehicles, road infrastructure and vulnerable road users, providing information that can support collision avoidance and other safety applications. Qualcomm also identifies optimized traffic flow, reduced congestion and improved mobility as potential benefits of V2X deployment.

These deployments demonstrate how Ceva's technology contributes to semiconductor platforms enabling safer, more intelligent and more efficient transportation systems, supporting SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being and SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.

6. Social value and inclusion

Ceva's technology also contributes to broader social value by enabling connectivity in affordable consumer devices. One example is UNISOC, a leading provider of smartphone chipsets for entry-level and mass-market devices in emerging markets. UNISOC has licensed Ceva technologies for cellular processing and Bluetooth connectivity for use in its smartphone platforms.

By providing proven, licensable technology building blocks, Ceva enables customers such as UNISOC to integrate advanced connectivity capabilities into highly cost-sensitive semiconductor platforms. These chipsets support affordable smartphones in markets where the smartphone is often the primary means of accessing computing and digital services, including education, financial services, communications and entertainment.

This demonstrates how Ceva's IP licensing model can contribute to broader access to affordable connectivity and digital services, supporting the objectives of SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure and indirectly SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities.

7. Reputational and market opportunity.

By proactively communicating its role as an enabler of energy efficiency across the semiconductor value chain, Ceva can strengthen its positioning as a sustainability-minded technology leader - appealing to OEM customers and investors who increasingly weigh decarbonization credentials in sourcing and investment decisions.

Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Given the nature of Ceva's product-related opportunities, the Company's climate and sustainability impact is particularly well aligned with the following SDGs:

- SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being: Ceva's AI processing and V2X technologies are deployed in automotive platforms supporting advanced driver-assistance and road-safety applications. These include Ceva AI DSP technology in Renesas' R-Car V4H, now in mass production in the 2026 Toyota RAV4, and Ceva communications DSP technology used in Qualcomm's V2X solutions.
- SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy: Ceva's ultra-low-power IP enables more energy-efficient operation across billions of connected devices. Its Bluetooth Low Energy technology also enables energy-harvesting applications, including Atmosic's ultra-low-power wireless SoCs, which can significantly extend battery life or enable battery-free operation in appropriate applications.
- SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Ceva's technology enables more energy-efficient communications and computing infrastructure. For example, Ceva-XC DSP technology has been deployed in Nokia's ReefShark 5G baseband SoCs, where improvements in processing efficiency have contributed to successive generations of more energy-efficient telecommunications infrastructure.
- SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities: Ceva's technology is deployed in semiconductor platforms enabling affordable connected devices. UNISOC, a Ceva customer for cellular processing and Bluetooth technologies, supplies smartphone platforms for entry-level and mass-market devices in emerging markets, helping expand access to computing, communications and digital services.
- SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production: Ceva's ultra-low-power connectivity technology can reduce dependence on conventional batteries in IoT devices. Ceva customer Atmosic integrates Ceva Bluetooth Low Energy IP with energy-harvesting technology capable of using RF, photovoltaic, thermal

and mechanical energy, potentially reducing battery consumption and associated electronic waste.

- SDG 13 – Climate Action: Energy efficiency is a fundamental design consideration across Ceva's IP portfolio. Ceva technologies enable lower-power processing in applications ranging from battery-powered connected devices and Edge AI to telecommunications infrastructure, helping customers reduce energy requirements at the device and system level.

Risks

Given Ceva's asset-light business model as an IP licensor with no in-house manufacturing, the climate-related risks to the Company's own operations are considered comparatively limited.

Physical risks

Damage to offices and facilities (medium and long term)

Extreme weather events (e.g., storms, flooding, heatwaves) could damage Ceva's leased offices, and hosted equipment including on-premises servers (supporting core R&D activities), across its global sites, or prevent employees from performing their duties.

Impact: Potential disruption to business operations and additional costs related to facility recovery.

Strategy & Mitigation: Ceva leases rather than owns its offices, preserving flexibility to relocate if required; the Company's hybrid-work model, under which employees generally work remotely up to two days a week, reduces dependency on any single physical location and supports continuity if a site becomes temporarily inaccessible; There is a backup site in a different data center to the servers of the company.

Transition risks

1. Reputation risk from increasing sustainability expectations (long term)

Customers, investors, employees and other stakeholders are increasingly raising their expectations regarding sustainability performance, transparency and integration into business practices. If Ceva is not adequately prepared to respond to these expectations — for example, through appropriate disclosures, transition plan, data availability or policies — the Company could face reputational pressure and reduced stakeholder confidence.

Impact: Potential adverse effect on customer relationships, commercial opportunities, investor sentiment, employee engagement or perceptions of Ceva's readiness to meet evolving market expectations.

Strategy & Mitigation: Ceva continues to develop its sustainability program and disclosure and monitor market trends and expectations. To date, Ceva has not identified a material impact on customer relationships attributable to sustainability considerations.

2. Potential cost increases from third-party cloud/SaaS providers, and higher energy expenses (medium and long term)

Ceva's SaaS providers and energy vendors may pass on increased costs associated with their own climate-related investments (e.g., cooling systems, energy-efficient infrastructure, carbon-related levies, investments in adaptation to climate hazards, climate-related compliance costs).

Impact: Potential and limited increase in Ceva's operating expenses.

Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the Company's business, strategy and financial planning	Strategy & Mitigation: Ceva selects providers with robust sustainability and business-continuity programs and monitors vendor costs as part of routine vendor management, as well as continuously works to increase energy efficiency in own operations. Ceva also continues to improve the energy efficiency of its internal data-center infrastructure through measures including energy-efficient cooling systems, water-based cooling and heat-management technologies. Given Ceva's asset-light, IP-licensing business model, climate-related risks to the Company's own operations are limited relative to manufacturing-based semiconductor peers, and are not currently assessed as having a material impact on operations, strategy or financial planning in the short term. Climate-related opportunities, by contrast, are increasingly central to Ceva's strategy and growth outlook. As OEM customers and end markets pursue their own decarbonization commitments and energy-efficiency requirements, demand for Ceva's low-power IP is expected to be an increasingly important driver of the Company's competitive positioning, product-roadmap priorities and long-term revenue growth.
Describe the resilience of the Company's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios	In light of the Company's characteristics — including its asset-light, IP-licensing business model with no direct manufacturing operations, its limited direct environmental footprint, and its diversified revenue base across numerous customers, end markets and geographies — the Company views its overall business strategy as resilient to a wide range of climate-related scenarios, at least in the short and medium term.
Risk Management	
Describe the Company's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	Ceva's assessment identified comparatively limited direct climate exposure due to its asset-light IP licensing model. Nevertheless, the Company has identified relevant physical and transition risks and integrates material climate-related risks and drivers into its existing Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), business continuity, vendor management and facilities processes. Ceva has conducted a dedicated assessment to identify and evaluate climate-related risks in the context of the Company's specific business model. The assessment considers both physical and transition risks, including potential impacts from extreme weather events, changing stakeholder expectations and potential increases in energy and third-party service costs. Where climate-related factors are identified as material, either independently or as drivers of other business risks, they are incorporated into Ceva's ERM framework and assigned to the relevant functional owner.
Describe the Company's processes for managing	Given the comparatively limited direct climate exposure identified through Ceva's assessment, climate-related risks are managed through existing risk-management processes rather than through a separate ongoing climate-risk structure. Where a climate-related factor is identified as material, or as a material driver of another business risk, it will be managed by the functional owner responsible for that

climate-related risks	risk. For example, potential extreme-weather implications for operational resilience would be addressed within business-continuity and IT/disaster-recovery processes, while increasing energy and SaaS costs are managed through ongoing efforts to enhance efficiency.																											
Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the Company's overall risk management	Ceva's current approach therefore combines a stand-alone climate risk identification process with a principle of integration into ERM only where warranted by materiality. This reflects management's view that climate risk, in itself, is not currently material to the Company given its business model and type of activity, while ensuring that any material climate-related risk or material climate-related driver of an existing risk would be escalated, assigned to the appropriate risk owner and managed within the Company's established ERM and risk-specific governance processes.																											
Metrics and Targets																												
Disclose the metrics used to assess climate-related risks and opportunities	Ceva tracks the following metrics to assess climate-related risks and opportunities • Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions • Total energy consumption • Water consumption • Product-level energy-efficiency metrics for key technology lines (e.g., AI NPU performance-per-watt and performance-per-area) Further details of these metrics and Ceva's performance can be found in its corporate responsibility report.																											
Disclose Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions and related climate metrics	<table><tr><th>Metric</th><th>2024</th><th>2025</th></tr><tr><td>Scope 1 (metric tons CO₂e)</td><td>113.3</td><td>79.0</td></tr><tr><td>Scope 2 – Location-based (metric tons CO₂e)</td><td>815.3</td><td>802.5</td></tr><tr><td>Total (metric tons CO₂e)</td><td>928.6</td><td>881.5</td></tr><tr><td>Intensity per employee (metric tons CO₂e)</td><td>2.3</td><td>2.2</td></tr></table> Energy consumption: <table><tr><th>Metric</th><th>2024</th><th>2025</th></tr><tr><td>Total energy consumption (GJ)</td><td>9,170.0</td><td>8,517.9</td></tr><tr><td>Electricity consumption (GJ)</td><td>7,508.6</td><td>7,360.7</td></tr><tr><td>Fuel consumption (GJ)</td><td>1,661.4</td><td>1,157.2</td></tr></table>	Metric	2024	2025	Scope 1 (metric tons CO ₂ e)	113.3	79.0	Scope 2 – Location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	815.3	802.5	Total (metric tons CO ₂ e)	928.6	881.5	Intensity per employee (metric tons CO ₂ e)	2.3	2.2	Metric	2024	2025	Total energy consumption (GJ)	9,170.0	8,517.9	Electricity consumption (GJ)	7,508.6	7,360.7	Fuel consumption (GJ)	1,661.4	1,157.2
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Describe the targets used to manage	Ceva has established the following concrete, quantitative targets directly relevant to its climate-related product opportunity and environmental impact:																											

climate-related risks and opportunities, and performance against targets	• AI NPU – Performance per watt: Target of at least 20% improvement with each new major architecture generation compared with the preceding generation under comparable process and workload conditions. • AI NPU – Performance per area: Target of at least 30% improvement with each new major architecture generation compared with the preceding generation under comparable process and workload conditions. These targets reflect Ceva's commitment to continuously improving the energy efficiency of its core AI technology lines, consistent with the Company's broader positioning as an enabler of low-power computing at the edge.
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This report contains forward-looking statements which are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to our management. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "may," "will," "should," "could," "goal," "would," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "project," "aim," "strive," "predict," "potential" and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause our actual results, performance, time frames or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance, time frames or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Given these risks, uncertainties and other factors, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.