



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2022 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer:	887 726 752
Organisasjonsform:	Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn:	OPERA SOFTWARE INTERNATIONAL AS
Forretningsadresse:	Vitaminveien 4 0483 OSLO

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022
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Konsern

Morselskap i konsern:	Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved:	Ja

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet:	Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet:	Forenklet IFRS
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til konsernet:	-

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet:	Joakim Kasbohm
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	01.06.2023

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2022: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2021: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2022

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 12.06.2024



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: USD	Note	2022	2021
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Operating Revenue	8	22 459 000	20 057 000
Other revenue		182 000	171 000
Sum inntekter		22 641 000	20 228 000
Kostnader			
Cost of revenue	3	30 000	234 000
Payroll expenses	2	17 764 000	15 857 000
Share-based remunerations	2	2 309 000	2 933 000
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6,9	1 067 000	1 456 000
Other operating expenses	2,3	2 023 000	1 219 000
Sum kostnader		23 193 000	21 699 000
Driftsresultat		-552 000	-1 471 000
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Annen renteinntekt		-1 000	0
Finance income	4,5	2 887 000	558 000
Sum finansinntekter		2 886 000	558 000
Annen rentekostnad	5	132 000	130 000
Finance expense	4	928 000	299 000
Sum finanskostnader		1 060 000	429 000
Netto finans		1 826 000	129 000
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		1 274 000	-1 342 000
Income tax (expense) benefit	7	427 000	576 000
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		847 000	-1 918 000
Årsresultat		847 000	-1 918 000
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Attributable to Retained earnings		847 000	-1 918 000
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		847 000	-1 918 000



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: USD	Note	2022	2021
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Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2022	2021
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Utsatt skattefordel	7	881 000	916 000
Sum immaterielle eiendeler		881 000	916 000
Varige driftsmidler			
Fixtures and fittings	9	89 000	280 000
Machinery and equipment	9	98 000	79 000
Property and equipment	6,9	4 880 000	1 762 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		5 067 000	2 121 000
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investering i datterselskap	10	7 949 000	7 949 000
Lån til foretak i samme konsern	8	72 000	93 000
Investeringer i tilknyttet selskap	10	119 000	119 000
Other long term receivables	4,8	756 000	812 000
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		8 896 000	8 973 000
Sum anleggsmidler		14 844 000	12 010 000
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Accounts receivable	8	10 588 000	9 037 000
Other receivables	8	215 000	61 000
Sum fordringer		10 803 000	9 098 000
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	710 000	866 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		710 000	866 000
Sum omløpsmidler		11 513 000	9 964 000
SUM EIENDELER		26 357 000	21 974 000



Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2022	2021
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Share capital		231 000	231 000
Overkurs		96 875 000	96 875 000
Annen innskutt egenkapital		65 522 000	63 213 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		162 628 000	160 319 000
Opptjent egenkapital			
Retained earnings		-140 315 000	-139 826 000
Foreign currency translation reserve		-3 686 000	-2 357 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital		-144 001 000	-142 183 000
Sum egenkapital		18 627 000	18 136 000
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Liabilities to employees		23 000	25 000
Sum avsetninger for forpliktelser		23 000	25 000
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Non-current lease liabilities	6	4 281 000	573 000
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		4 281 000	573 000
Sum langsiktig gjeld		4 304 000	598 000
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Leverandørgjeld		352 000	111 000
Taxes payable	7	0	24 000
Kortsiktig konserngjeld		58 000	0
Other current liabilities	11	2 228 000	1 827 000
Current lease liabilities	6	788 000	1 278 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		3 426 000	3 240 000
Sum gjeld		7 730 000	3 838 000



Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2022	2021
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		26 357 000	21 974 000



Vår dato
15.01.2020

Din/Deres dato
29.11.2019

Saksbehandler
Joakim Engebretsen

800 80 000
Skatteetaten.no

Din/Deres referanse

Telefon
92251412

Org.nr
974761076

Vår referanse
2019/6738151

Postadresse
Postboks 9200 Grønland
0134 OSLO

U.off. offl. § 13, fvl. § 13

OPERA SOFTWARE INTERNATIONAL AS
Postboks 4214 Nydalen
0401 OSLO

Dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk

Vi viser til Opera Software International AS' søknad om dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk.

Skattekontoret gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering selskapet dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen forutsetter at engelsk språk benyttes i stedet ved utarbeidelsen, og at øvrige opplysninger som vedtaket baserer seg på, heller ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Det påligger den regnskapspliktige å dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelsen er gitt.

Bakgrunn

Fra søknaden siteres:

Det søkes herved om tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk språk for Opera Software International AS, org. nr. 887 726 752.

Opera Software International AS ble stiftet 05.01.2015 som et ledd i restruktureringer i Opera Software ASA-konsernet, org. nr. 974 529 459. I 2016 ble Opera Software International AS, dets morselskap, Opera Software AS, org. 887 726 752 og konsernspiss i Norge, Kunhoo Software AS, org. nr. 916 544 561, solgt til en gruppe av kinesiske investorer. Fra og med dette tidspunktet har det norske underkonsernet rapportert til ledelse basert i Kina. Videre, i 2018, ble det ultimate morselskapet i konsernet notert på Nasdaq i USA. Både den interne rapporteringen til ledelsen og den eksterne rapporteringen til kapitalmarkedet i USA og andre investorer skjer på engelsk språk. Videre, arbeidsspråket for samtlige norske selskaper i konsernet, inkludert Opera Software International AS, er engelsk. Selskapet har filialer i utlandet og rapporteringen fra disse er på engelsk. Opera Software International AS har ikke konsernekstern gjeld ut over gjeld til ordinære leverandører og offentlige myndigheter.



Selskapet har som formål å utvikle, produsere og selge programvare og tilhørende tjenester, samt hva hermed står i forbindelse, herunder å delta i andre selskaper og annen virksomhet med tilsvarende formål.

Selskapets omsetning er kun konsernintern med morselskapet Opera Software AS som motpart.

I morselskapet Opera Software AS er to av fire styremedlemmer utenlandske statsborgere. Både dette selskapet og Kunhoo Software AS har fått innvilget dispensasjon til å utarbeide regnskap på engelsk språk fra og med året 2017.

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap m.v. er et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til "informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere". Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet.

Selskapets regnskapsbrukere er i hovedsak konsernselskapene i Norge og øvrige konsernselskap basert i utlandet, hvor arbeids- og regnskapsspråket er engelsk.

Det foreligger derfor etter selskapets oppfatning ikke sentrale brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt i negativ forstand ved en dispensasjon som det søkes om.

Skattekontorets vurdering

Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal *"årsregnskapet og årsberetningen ... være på norsk. Departementet kan ved ... enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk."*

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap mv., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:

Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon.

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til *"informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere"*. Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte, kunder og lokalsamfunnet.



Det er etter skattekontorets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Som nevnt ovenfor er det særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I dette tilfellet er det opplyst at selskapets omsetning kun er konsernintern og selskapets regnskapsbrukere er i hovedsak konsernselskapene i Norge og øvrige konsernselskap basert i utlandet, hvor arbeids- og regnskapsspråket er engelsk. To av fire styremedlemmer i morselskapet Opera Software AS er utenlandske statsborgere. Skattekontoret finner at disse forholdene samlet tilsier at dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk kan gis.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelse i saken.

Med hilsen

Roar Thorbjørnsen
underdirektør
Innsats, storbedrift
Skatteetaten

Joakim Engebretsen

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer.



UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

☐ REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____.

OR

☐ SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Date of event requiring this shell company report

Commission file number: 001-38588

Opera Limited

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Cayman Islands

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Vitaminveien 4, 0485 Oslo, Norway

(Address of principal executive offices)

Mr. Yahui Zhou, Chief Executive Officer

c/o Aaron McParlan, General Counsel

Vitaminveien 4, 0485 Oslo, Norway

Tel: +47 2369-2400

E-mail: legal@opera.com

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
American Depositary Shares, each representing two ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share	OPRA	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None



Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the Issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

178,430,242 ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share, as of December 31, 2022.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes ☐ No ☒

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or an emerging growth company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Emerging growth company ☒

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards† provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

☐

†The term "new or revised financial accounting standard" refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

☐

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

☐

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP ☐

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the
International Accounting Standards Board ☒

Other ☐

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 ☐ Item 18 ☐

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ☐ No ☒



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CONVENTIONS THAT APPLY TO THIS ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 20-F

Unless otherwise indicated and except where the context otherwise requires:

- “active user” refers to a user, calculated based on device identification, that has accessed one of our mobile browsers, PC browsers or other applications at least once during a given period. A unique user that is active in more than one of the applications on our platform is counted as more than one active user;
- “ADS” refers to an American depositary share in Opera, trading on Nasdaq under the ticker symbol “OPRA”, each of which representing two ordinary shares in Opera Limited;
- “ARPU” refers to average revenue per user;
- “China” or “PRC” refers to the People’s Republic of China, excluding, for the purpose of this annual report only, Taiwan and the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau;
- “EEA” refers to the European Economic Area consisting of the 27 countries of the European Union plus Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland;
- “IFRS” refers to International Financial Reporting Standards;
- “Kunlun” refers to Kunlun Tech Co., Ltd., unless otherwise indicated;
- “MAUs” or “monthly active users” refers to the average number of active users of any month (within a given period), calculated as of its final day using a 30-day lookback window;
- “Nasdaq” refers to the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC;
- “PC” means computers running versions of the operating systems Windows, Linux or macOS;
- “shares” or “ordinary shares” refers to our ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share;
- “SEC” refers to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission;
- “South Asia” comprises the four distinct markets of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka;
- “Southeast Asia” comprises the six distinct markets of Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and Myanmar;
- “US\$,” “U.S. Dollars,” “\$” and “dollars” refer to the legal currency of the United States; and
- “we,” “us,” “our company,” “the Group,” “our group,” “our” or “Opera” refers to Opera Limited, an exempt company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands with limited liability that is the holding company of our group.

All discrepancies in any table between the amounts identified as total amounts and the sum of the amounts listed therein are due to rounding.



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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of current or historical facts are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made under the “safe harbor” provision under Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, and as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including those listed under “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors,” that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

In some cases, you can identify these forward-looking statements by words or phrases such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “aim,” “estimate,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “likely to” or other similar expressions. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy and financial needs. These forward-looking statements include statements about:

- our goals and strategies;
- our expected development and launch, and market acceptance, of our products and services;
- our future business development, financial condition and results of operations;
- the expected growth in, and market size of, the global internet industry;
- expected changes in our revenues, costs or expenditures;
- our expectations regarding demand for and market acceptance of our brand, platforms and services;
- our expectations regarding growth in our user base and level of engagement;
- our ability to attract, retain and monetize users;
- our ability to continue to develop new technologies and/or upgrade our existing technologies;
- growth of, and trends of, competition in our industry;
- government policies and regulations relating to our industry and the geographic markets in which we have business operations; and
- general economic and business conditions in the markets we have businesses.

You should read this annual report and the documents that we refer to in this annual report with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from, and worse than, what we expect. Other sections of this annual report include additional factors which could adversely impact our business and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in an evolving environment. New risk factors and uncertainties emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for our management to predict all risk factors and uncertainties, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. The forward-looking statements made in this annual report relate only to events or information as of the date on which the statements are made in this annual report. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

This annual report also contains statistical data and estimates that we obtained from industry publications and reports generated by government or third-party providers of market intelligence. Although we have not independently verified the data, we believe that the publications and reports are reliable. However, the statistical data and estimates in these publications and reports are based on a number of assumptions and if any one or more of the assumptions underlying the market data are later found to be incorrect, actual results may differ from the projections based on these assumptions. In addition, due to the rapidly evolving nature of the online content consumption and e-commerce industries, projections or estimates about our business and financial prospects involve significant risks and uncertainties.



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PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

Item 3. Key Information

A. [Reserved]

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

There is a high degree of risk associated with our company and business. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information in this annual report on Form 20-F. The risks described below are not the only risks facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business operations. If any of the following risks occur, our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected and the trading price of our ADSs could decline.

Summary of Risk Factors

Below is a summary of certain material risks we face, organized under relevant headings.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

- We may fail to maintain or grow the size of our user base or the level of engagement of our users.
- We face intense competition in a number of spaces and industries and if we do not continue to innovate and provide products and services that meet the needs of our users, we may not remain competitive.



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- We may fail to keep up with rapid changes in technologies and mobile devices.
- We may not succeed in managing or expanding our business across the expansive and diverse markets that we operate in.
- The impact of worldwide economic conditions may adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition.
- We plan to continue expanding our operations globally to markets where we have limited operating experience, which may subject us to increased business, economic and regulatory risks.
- Direct and indirect impacts of the war in Ukraine are highly unpredictable, could be significant, and may have an adverse effect on our business, operations and our future financial performance.
- We may need additional capital to expand our businesses but may not be able to obtain it on favorable terms or at all.
- Our business depends on a strong brand and reputation, and we may not be able to maintain and enhance our brand or reputation or there may be negative publicity against us.
- We are subject to risks related to litigation, including intellectual property claims and regulatory disputes.
- Our investments in companies, new businesses and new products, services and technologies are inherently risky and could disrupt our ongoing businesses.

Risks Related to Our Technology and Intellectual Property.

- We may fail to maintain or improve our technology infrastructure.
- We may not be able to prevent others from unauthorized use of our intellectual property or brands.
- Some of our applications contain open source software, which may pose increased risk to our proprietary software.
- We have been and expect to continue to be subject to intellectual property infringement claims, which could be time consuming and costly to defend, and may require us to pay significant damages or cease offering any of our products or key features of our products.
- We do not have exclusive rights to certain technology, trademarks and designs that are crucial to our business.
- Privacy concerns relating to our services and the use of user information could negatively impact our user base or user engagement, or subject us to governmental regulation and other legal obligations.
- We are exposed to cyber-attacks, data breaches, internal employee and other insider misconduct, computer viruses, physical and electronic break-ins and similar disruptions that may adversely impact our ability to protect the confidential information of our users and borrowers.



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Risks Related to Our Suppliers and Partners.

- A small number of business partners contribute a significant portion of our revenues.
- We rely on our users' web searches within Opera browsers for a substantial portion of our revenues.
- Our existing business and our expansion strategy depend on certain key collaborative arrangements, and we may be unable to maintain or develop these relationships.

Risks Related to Our Internal Controls and Reporting.

- Our user metrics and other estimates are subject to inherent challenges in measuring our operations.
- Events outside our control may prevent us from timely meeting our reporting obligations.
- If we fail to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, we may be unable to accurately report our results of operations, meet our reporting obligations or prevent fraud.

Risks related to our ADS.

- If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or reports about our business, or if they adversely change their recommendations regarding the ADSs, the market price for the ADSs and trading volume could decline.
- We currently do not have any committed plan to pay dividends in the foreseeable future, and you may therefore have to rely on price appreciation of the ADSs for return on your investment.
- As a "controlled company" under the rules of the Nasdaq, we may be exempt from certain corporate governance requirements that could adversely affect our public shareholders.
- We are a foreign private issuer within the meaning of the rules under the Exchange Act, and as such we are exempt from certain provisions applicable to United States domestic public companies.



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Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We may fail to maintain or grow the size of our user base or the level of engagement of our users.

The size, geographical composition and engagement level of our user base are critical to our success. Our business and financial performance have been and will continue to be significantly affected by our success in adding, retaining and engaging active users. We continue to invest significant resources to grow our user base and increase user engagement, whether through innovations, providing new or improved content or services, marketing efforts or other means. We cannot assure you that our user base and engagement levels will grow at satisfactory rates, or at all. Our user numbers and engagement could be adversely affected if:

- we fail to maintain the popularity of our platforms among users;
- we are unable to continue to develop products that work with a variety of mobile operating systems, networks and smartphones;
- we are unable to maintain the quality of our existing content and services;
- we are unsuccessful in innovating or introducing new, best-in-class content and services;
- we fail to adapt to changes in user preferences, market trends or advancements in technology;
- we are unsuccessful with cross-selling new products and services to our existing user base;
- our partners who provide content for Opera News, GX.games (formerly known as GXC) or our other platforms do not create content that is engaging, useful, or relevant to users;
- our partners who provide content for our platforms decide not to renew agreements or not to devote their resources to creating engaging content;
- our global distribution partners decide not to distribute our software on their products or platforms or impose adverse new restrictions or requirements for distribution on their products or platforms;
- we fail to provide adequate service to users or partners;
- technical or other problems prevent us from delivering our content or services in a timely and reliable manner or otherwise affect the user experience;
- there are user concerns related to privacy, safety, security or other factors;
- there are adverse changes to our platforms that are mandated by, or that we elect to make to address, legislation, regulation or litigation, including settlements or consent decrees;
- we fail to maintain the brand image of our platforms, or our reputation is damaged; or
- there are unexpected changes to the demographic trends, political, regulatory or economic development in the markets that we compete in.

Our efforts to avoid or address any of these events could require us to incur substantial expenditures to modify or adapt our content, services or platforms. If we fail to retain or continue growing our user base, or if our users reduce their engagement with our platforms, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.



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We face intense competition in a number of spaces and industries and if we do not continue to innovate and provide products and services that meet the needs of our users, we may not remain competitive.

We face intense competition in all of the products and services we offer. In the browser space, we generally compete with other global browser developers, including companies such as Google (Chrome), Apple (Safari), Microsoft (Edge) and Samsung, which have distributional or other advantages on their respective hardware or software platforms. We also compete with other regional internet companies that have strong positions in particular countries. From time to time, we have to compete with smaller, independent browser companies such as Mozilla Firefox, Brave, Avast, Yandex, DuckDuckGo and UC Web as well for those users who want to choose an alternative browser for their devices in addition to their respective default browsers. In the advertising space, we compete with other global internet companies which operate advertising platforms and audience extension products, such as those offered by Meta and Alphabet for both inventory and advertisers. In the content space, we have faced significant competition from other internet companies promoting their own content products and services globally, including Google, Apple and Facebook, and traditional media such as local and global newspapers and magazines. Unlike some other large competitors in the content space, we have historically focused on emerging markets, which enables us to integrate unique content to users via our evolving AI-powered content discovery, recommendation platform. However, we expect to increasingly compete with digital media properties and other AI based news offerings as we continue to expand into developed markets.

In addition, we compete with all major internet companies for user attention and advertising spend. Moreover, in emerging international markets, where certain mobile devices lack large storage capabilities, we may compete with other applications for the limited space available on a user's mobile device. As we introduce new products, as our existing products evolve, or as other companies introduce new products and services, we may become subject to additional competition. For example, we launched the Opera cashback rewards program (formerly known as Dify cashback rewards program) in February 2021, the GX.games gaming portal in November 2021 and a crypto enthusiast browser, namely Opera Crypto Browser, in January 2022. While we view our new products as extensions of Opera's existing product portfolio, adding new products and services subjects us to additional competition and new competitors.

Many of our current and potential competitors have significantly greater resources and broader global recognition and occupy better competitive positions in certain markets or on certain platforms than we do. These factors may allow our competitors to respond to new or emerging technologies and changes in market requirements better than we can. Our competitors may also develop products, features or services that are similar to ours or that achieve greater market acceptance. These products, features and services may undertake more far-reaching and successful product development efforts or marketing campaigns, or may adopt more aggressive pricing policies. In addition, our partners may use information that we share with them to develop or work with competitors to develop products or features that compete with us. Certain competitors, including Apple, Facebook, Microsoft, Samsung and Google, could use strong or dominant positions on their respective platforms or in one or more markets to gain competitive advantages against us in areas where we operate, including by:

- integrating competing features into products they control such as web browsers or mobile device operating systems;
- making acquisitions for similar or complementary products or services; or
- impeding Opera's accessibility and usability by modifying or imposing use restrictions on existing hardware and software on which the Opera applications operate or upon which they depend.

As a result, our competitors may acquire and engage users at the expense of our user base or engagement, which may seriously harm our business.

We believe that our ability to compete effectively depends on a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, including:

- the usefulness, novelty, performance and reliability of our products compared to our competitors;
- the number and demographics of our monthly active users, or MAUs;
- the timing and market acceptance of our products, including developments and enhancements of our competitors' products;



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- our ability to monetize our products;
- the effectiveness of our marketing and distribution teams;
- our ability to establish and maintain partners' interest in using Opera;
- the frequency, relative prominence and type of advertisements displayed on our applications or by our competitors;
- the effectiveness of our customer service and support efforts;
- the effectiveness of our marketing activities;
- changes as a result of legislation, regulatory authorities or litigation, including settlements and consent decrees, some of which may have a disproportionate effect on us;
- acquisitions or consolidation within the industries in which we operate;
- our ability to attract, retain and motivate talented employees, particularly engineers and sales personnel;
- our ability to cost-effectively manage and scale our rapidly growing operations; and
- our reputation and brand strength relative to our competitors.

If we cannot effectively compete, our user engagement may decrease, which could make us less attractive to users, advertisers and partners and seriously harm our business.

We may fail to keep up with rapid changes in technologies and mobile devices.

The PC and mobile internet industry is characterized by rapid technological changes. Our future success will depend on our ability to respond to rapidly changing technologies, adapt our services to evolving industry standards and improve the performance and reliability of our products and services. Our failure to adapt to such changes could harm our business. In addition, changes in mobile devices resulting from technological development may also adversely affect our business. If we are slow to develop new products and services for the latest mobile devices, or if the products and services we develop are not widely accepted and used by mobile device users, we may not be able to capture a significant share of this increasingly important market. In addition, the widespread adoption of new internet, mobile, networking or telecommunications technologies or other technological changes could require substantial expenditures to modify or adapt our products, services or infrastructure. If we fail to keep up with rapid technological changes to remain competitive, our future success may be adversely affected.



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We may not succeed in managing or expanding our business across the expansive and diverse markets that we operate in.

Our business has become increasingly complex as we have expanded the markets in which we operate, the variety of products and services we offer and the overall scale of our operations. We have expanded and expect to continue to expand our headcount, office facilities and infrastructure. As our operations continue to expand, our technology infrastructure systems and corporate functions will need to be scaled to support our operations, and if they fail to do so, it could negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, and our ability to provide accurate and timely information.

The markets where we operate are diverse and fragmented, with varying levels of economic and infrastructure development and distinct legal and regulatory systems, and do not operate seamlessly across borders as a single or common market. Managing our growing businesses across these emerging markets requires considerable management attention and resources. Entering into new markets also involves various legal and regulatory risks and requires us to obtain various licenses and permits. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain, renew or obtain such licenses or permits on commercially reasonable terms or at all. We may incur additional compliance costs and may be subject to regulatory action or be ordered to cease our operations in certain markets if we fail to maintain, renew or obtain any material license or permit. Should we choose to expand into additional markets, these complexities and challenges could further increase. Because each market presents its own unique challenges, the scalability of our business is dependent on our ability to tailor our content and services to this diversity.

Our growing multi-market operations also require that we incur certain additional costs, including costs relating to staffing, logistics, intellectual property licensing or protection, tariffs and other trade barriers. Moreover, we may become subject to risks associated with:

- recruiting and retaining talented and capable management and employees in various markets;
- challenges caused by distance, language and cultural differences;
- providing content and services that appeal to the tastes and preferences of users in multiple markets;
- implementing our businesses in a manner that complies with local laws and practices, which may differ significantly from market to market;
- maintaining adequate internal and accounting control across various markets, each with its own accounting principles that must be adjusted to International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS, upon consolidation;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- protectionist laws and business practices;
- complex local tax regimes. Digital business models in general are under significant scrutiny from tax authorities around the world, given the considerable complexity that these can bring on a cross-border basis, particularly when there may be no physical presence involved;
- potential political, economic and social instability;
- potential local government initiatives to restrict access to our products and services; and
- higher costs associated with doing business in multiple markets.

Any of the foregoing could negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.



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The impact of worldwide economic conditions may adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Our financial performance is subject to worldwide economic conditions, including adverse economic conditions caused by the continuing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, rising inflation and interest rates, the continued war in Ukraine, and supply chain disruptions, and their impact on levels of advertising spending. Advertiser expenditures are negatively impacted by overall economic conditions, and reductions in advertising spending could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

We are currently operating during a period of economic uncertainty and cannot predict the timing, strength, or duration of economic downturns. To the extent general macroeconomic conditions remain uncertain or worsen, our business may be harmed. Inflation has the potential to adversely affect our liquidity, business, operating results, and financial condition by increasing our overall cost structure, particularly if we are unable to achieve commensurate increases in the prices, we charge our customers. The existence of inflation in the economy has resulted in, and may continue to result in, higher interest rates and capital costs, increased costs of labor, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, and other similar effects. As a result of inflation, we have experienced, and may continue to experience, cost increases, which could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition.

We plan to continue expanding our operations globally to markets where we have limited operating experience, which may subject us to increased business, economic and regulatory risks.

We plan to continue expanding our business operations globally, entering into new markets where we have limited or no experience in marketing, selling and deploying current and future products and services. If we fail to deploy or manage our operations in international markets successfully, our business may suffer. In the future, as our international operations increase, or more of our revenue and expenses are generated or denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, our operating results may become more sensitive to fluctuations in the exchange rates of various currencies relative to the U.S. dollar. In addition, we are subject to a variety of risks inherent in doing business internationally, including:

- political, social and economic instability;
- risks related to the legal and regulatory environment in foreign jurisdictions, including with respect to privacy, localization and content laws as well as unexpected changes in laws, regulatory requirements and enforcement due to the wide discretion given local lawmakers and regulators regarding the enactment, interpretation and implementation of local regulations;
- potential damage to our brand and reputation due to compliance with local laws, including potential censorship and requirements to provide user information to local authorities;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- higher levels of credit risk and payment fraud;
- complying with multiple tax jurisdictions;
- enhanced difficulties of integrating any foreign acquisitions;
- complying with a variety of foreign laws, including certain employment laws requiring national collective bargaining agreements that set minimum salaries, benefits, working conditions and termination requirements;
- reduced protection for our intellectual property rights in some countries and/or heightened protection for intellectual property rights of content providers in other countries;
- difficulties in staffing and managing global operations and the travel, infrastructure and compliance costs associated with multiple international locations;
- regulations that might add difficulties in repatriating cash earned outside our core markets and otherwise preventing us from freely moving cash;



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- import and export restrictions and changes in trade regulation;
- complying with statutory equity requirements;
- complying with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.K. Bribery Act and similar laws in other jurisdictions; and
- complying with export controls and economic sanctions administered by the relevant local authorities, including in the United States and European Union, in our international business.

If we are unable to expand internationally and manage the complexity of our global operations successfully, our business could be seriously harmed.

Direct and indirect impacts of the war in Ukraine are highly unpredictable, could be significant, and may have an adverse effect on our business, operations and our future financial performance.

The Russian Federation initiated a military invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, precipitating a humanitarian crisis. This ongoing military conflict has provoked strong reactions from the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union and various other countries around the world, including the imposition of export control, control on distribution of online content and other broad financial and economic sanctions against Russia, which may have far-reaching effects on the global economy. While the precise effects of the ongoing military conflict and the retaliatory measures that have been taken, or could be taken in the future, remain uncertain, they have already resulted in significant volatility in financial markets, a rise in energy and commodity prices globally, and created worldwide security concerns that could have a lasting impact on regional and global economies.

The macroeconomic impacts on our business continue to evolve and be unpredictable and may continue to adversely affect our business, operations and financial performance. Examples of potential impacts of the war in Ukraine on our business include changes in our user base or inability to operate our products in affected countries, reduced advertiser demand affecting our search and advertising revenues, increased compliance costs and business limitations from export controls or economic sanctions, as well as broader fluctuations in exchange rates that may directly and indirectly affect our global revenue and costs as presented in U.S. Dollars. For example, on December 16, 2022, the European Union adopted new economic sanctions, or the December 2022 EU Sanctions, prohibiting the provision of “advertising services” to legal persons, entities or bodies established in Russia, and therefore we have subsequently terminated all advertising contracts with customers in Russia among other actions. For additional details, see “Item 4. Information on the Company — B. Business Overview – Regulations – European Economic Sanctions.”

Revenue generated from customers and monetization partners domiciled in Russia accounted for 6.4%, or US\$16.2 million, of our revenue in 2021 and 6.1%, or US\$20.3 million, of our revenue in 2022. A substantial portion of these amounts in both 2021 and 2022 were search revenues from our business partner, Yandex LLC, or Yandex. With respect to these search revenues, Yandex generates advertising revenues primarily in Russian Rubles, and pays us a revenue share converted at prevailing exchange rates to U.S. Dollars. In 2022, we recorded a significant increase in our advertising revenues generated from customers and monetization partners domiciled in Russia due to development of Opera Ads platform following the launch of audience extension services. Although our transactions with Yandex relating to search distribution are not at present subject to any export control or economic sanction against Russia, and we have terminated all advertising contracts with customers in Russia in response to the December 2022 EU Sanctions, there is no assurance that broader sanctions will not be in place in the future, which may adversely affect our relationship with our business partners as well as our revenue related to Russia. We estimate that approximately 9.9% of our revenue in 2022 was generated based on monetizing the portion of our user base which is in Russia. As a result of the scale of the ongoing crisis and the speed at which the global community has been impacted, our revenue growth rate and expense as a percentage of our revenues, and our operating results, may fall below expectations in future periods.

We may need additional capital to expand our businesses but may not be able to obtain it on favorable terms or at all.

While we believe we have sufficient capital to fund our current growth plans, we may require additional capital in order to fund future plans for the additional growth and development of our businesses and any additional investments or acquisitions we may decide to pursue. If our cash resources are insufficient to satisfy our cash requirements, we may seek to issue additional equity or debt securities or obtain new or expanded credit facilities. Our ability to obtain external financing in the future is subject to a variety of uncertainties, including our future financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, share price performance, liquidity of international capital and lending markets and governmental regulations in the markets that we operate in. In addition, incurring indebtedness would subject us to increased debt service obligations and could result in operating and financing covenants that would restrict our operations. There can be no assurance that financing will be available in a timely manner or in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, or at all. Any failure to raise needed funds on terms favorable to us, or at all, could severely restrict our liquidity as well as have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, any issuance of equity or equity-linked securities could result in significant dilution to our existing shareholders.



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Our business depends on a strong brand and reputation, and we may not be able to maintain and enhance our brand or reputation or there may be negative publicity against us.

We believe that our “Opera” brand and our reputation have contributed significantly to the success of our business. We also believe that maintaining and enhancing the “Opera” brand and our reputation are critical to our success in the future. As our markets become increasingly competitive, our success in maintaining and enhancing our brand and reputation will depend largely on our ability to remain a leading provider of browsers, AI-powered news feeds, gaming solutions and other products and services, which may become more expensive and challenging.

We consistently conduct marketing and brand promotion efforts and over the years have increased related spending. However, we cannot assure you that our marketing and brand promotion activities in the future will achieve the expected brand promotion effect to acquire users in a cost-effective way. If we fail to maintain and further promote the “Opera” brand or our reputation, or if we incur excessive expenses in this effort, our business and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We are subject to risks related to litigation, including intellectual property claims and regulatory disputes.

We may be, and in some instances have been, subject to claims, lawsuits (including class actions and individual lawsuits), government investigations and other proceedings relating to intellectual property, consumer protection, privacy, labor and employment, import and export practices, competition, securities, tax, marketing and communications practices, commercial disputes and other matters. For example, we and certain of our directors and officers were named as defendants in a putative class action filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York: *Brown v. Opera Limited et al.*, Case No. 20 cv 674 (S.D.N.Y.), which was dismissed with prejudice in April 2021. We are also currently subject to a patent troll case which we consider to be without substantive merits. The number and significance of our legal disputes and inquiries have increased as our products and services have grown in complexity and as our business has expanded in scope and geographic reach.

As a public company, we have an elevated public profile, which may result in increased litigation and public awareness of such litigation. Further, there is substantial uncertainty regarding the scope and application of many of the laws and regulations to which we are subject, which increases the risk that we will be subject to claims alleging violations of those laws and regulations. Many of these laws and regulations are subject to change and uncertain interpretation, and could result in investigations, claims, changes to our business practices, increased cost of operations and declines in our user base, retention or engagement, any of which could seriously harm our business. In the future, we may also be accused of having, or be found to have, infringed or violated third party intellectual property rights.

Regardless of the outcome, legal proceedings can have a material and adverse impact on us due to their costs, diversion of our resources and other factors. We may decide to settle legal disputes on terms that are unfavorable to us. Furthermore, if any litigation to which we are a party is resolved adversely, we may be subject to an unfavorable judgment that we may not choose to appeal or that may not be reversed upon appeal. We may have to seek a license to continue practices found to be in violation of a third party’s rights. If we are required, or choose to enter into, royalty or licensing arrangements, such arrangements may not be available on reasonable terms, or at all, and may significantly increase our operating costs and expenses. As a result, we may also be required to develop or procure alternative non-infringing technology or discontinue the use of technology, and doing so could require significant effort and expense, or may not be feasible. In addition, the terms of any settlement or judgment in connection with any legal claims, lawsuits or proceedings may require us to cease some or all of our operations, or pay substantial amounts to the other party and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our investments in companies, new businesses and new products, services and technologies are inherently risky and could disrupt our ongoing businesses.

We have invested and expect to continue to invest in new businesses, products, services and technologies. For example, we launched the Opera cashback rewards program in February 2021 which we have continued to expand into new markets in 2022, the GX.games gaming portal in November 2021, a dedicated browser tailored for crypto industry enthusiasts, namely Opera Crypto Browser, in January 2022, a premium VPN offering, namely Opera VPN Pro, in April 2022, and the DegenKnows NFT analysis and exploration tool in November 2022. We may pursue additional opportunities in or relating to Web3 and blockchain technologies in the future. We have limited historical experience in most aspects of the operation of our new initiatives, which makes it difficult to evaluate our future prospects. We intend to promote our new product and service offerings to our existing user base, and the success of such cross promotional efforts is uncertain. Moreover, we may not be able to obtain the regulatory approvals, permits or licenses as may be required for all of our desired initiatives. Failure to manage or grow our initiatives may have material adverse effects on our overall financial position and results of operations.



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We have also invested in promising companies. Since 2017, we have invested in OPay, a leading mobile wallet and payment services company that first launched in Nigeria. In 2018 and 2020, we acquired minority interests in Star Group Interactive Inc., or Star X (formerly known as StarMaker), and NanoCred Cayman Co. Limited, or Nanobank, respectively, and sold all of our equity interests in these two companies in 2022 to focus on our core businesses. Our investments and acquired assets or businesses may not generate the financial results we expect. They could result in occurrence of significant investments and goodwill impairment charges, amortization expenses for other intangible assets and credit losses on trade and other receivables. See "— We may be required to recognize impairment charges." Changes to the valuation of our remaining investee, OPay, may also impact our financial results, depending on the way in which we account for our investment. Should the fair value decrease, our financial results will be adversely affected. Moreover, general operational risks, such as inadequate or failing internal control of an investee, may also expose our investments to risks beyond our control. See "Item 4. Information on the Company — B. Business Overview — Our Investments," "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects — A. Operating Results—Major Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations— Our Ability to Conduct and Manage Strategic Investments and Acquisitions" and Note 13 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for additional information regarding our investments.

We may fail to attract, motivate and retain the key members of our management team or other experienced and capable employees.

Our future success is significantly dependent upon the continued service of our executives and other key employees. If we lose the services of a key member of management or any key personnel, we may not be able to locate a suitable or qualified replacement and we may incur additional expenses to recruit and train a replacement, which could severely disrupt our business and growth.

To maintain and grow our business, we will need to identify, hire, develop, motivate and retain highly skilled employees. Identifying, recruiting, training, integrating and retaining qualified individuals requires significant time, expense and attention. In addition, from time to time, there may be changes in our management team that may be disruptive to our business. We may also be subject to local hiring restrictions in certain markets, particularly in connection with the hiring of foreign employees, which may affect the flexibility of our management team. If our management team, including any new hires that we make, fail to work together effectively and execute our plans and strategies, or if we are not able to recruit and retain employees effectively, our ability to achieve our strategic objectives will be adversely affected and our business and growth prospects will be harmed.

Competition for highly skilled personnel is intense, including in the markets where our business operations are located. We may need to invest significant amounts of cash and equity to attract and retain new employees and we may not be able to realize returns on these investments.

We may be the subject of anti-competitive, harassing or other detrimental conduct that could harm our reputation and cause us to lose users and customers.

In the future, we may be the target of anti-competitive, harassing, or other detrimental conduct by third parties. Allegations, directly or indirectly against us or any of our executive officers, may be posted in internet chatrooms or on blogs or websites by anyone, whether or not related to us, on an anonymous basis. The availability of information on social media platforms and devices is virtually immediate, as is its impact. Social media platforms and devices immediately publish the content their subscribers and participants post, often without filters or checks on the accuracy of the content posted. Information posted may be inaccurate and adverse to us, and it may harm our business, prospects or financial performance. The harm may be immediate without affording us an opportunity for redress or correction. In addition, such conduct may include complaints, anonymous or otherwise, to regulatory agencies. We may be subject to regulatory investigations as a result of such third party conduct and may be required to expend significant time and incur substantial costs to address such third party conduct, and there is no assurance that we will be able to conclusively refute each of the allegations within a reasonable period of time, or at all. Additionally, our reputation could be harmed as a result of the public dissemination of anonymous allegations or malicious statements about our business, which in turn may cause us to lose users and customers and adversely affect the price of our ADSs.

If we fail to detect click-through fraud, we could lose the confidence of our advertisers and our revenues could decline.

Our business is exposed to the risk of click-through fraud on our partners' advertisements. Click-through fraud occurs when a person clicks advertisements for a reason other than to view the underlying content of advertisements. If our advertising partners fail to detect significant fraudulent clicks or otherwise are unable to prevent significant fraudulent activity, the affected search advertisers may experience a reduced return on their investment in advertising on our platform and lose confidence in the integrity of our search partners' pay-for-click service systems. If this happens, our revenues from our monetization partners may decline.



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We face risks related to natural disasters, health epidemics or terrorist attacks, which could significantly disrupt our operations.

Our business could be adversely affected by natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, tsunamis, outbreaks of health epidemics such as an outbreak of COVID-19, avian influenza, severe acute respiratory syndrome, Zika virus, or Ebola virus, as well as terrorist attacks, other acts of violence or war or social instability. If any of these occurs, we may be required to temporarily or permanently close and our business operations may be suspended or terminated. For example, since early 2020, COVID-19 has impacted market and economic conditions globally, resulting in the implementation of significant governmental measures to control the spread of COVID-19 as well as changes in our user behavior and the businesses of our monetization partners. While currently many countries are in the process of returning to normal and preparing to live with COVID-19 as a lesser threat to public health, the full impact of COVID-19 on our business, financial condition, and the results of operations will depend on numerous evolving factors that we may not be able to accurately predict and that will vary by market, including the duration and scope of the pandemic, including any resurgences, the impact of the pandemic on economic activity, and actions taken by governments, businesses, and individuals in response. See "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospectus – A. Operating Results – Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic." Thus, our future operating and financial results may fluctuate substantially or fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors. In such events, the trading price of our ADSs may fluctuate significantly. If any such situation persists, the global economy may be severely harmed and disrupted, which could adversely affect our results of operation.

We have limited business insurance coverage.

Our business insurance is limited. Any uninsured damage to our platforms, technology infrastructures or disruption of our business operations could require us to incur substantial costs and divert our resources, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our results of operations are subject to seasonal fluctuations due to a number of factors.

We are subject to seasonality and other fluctuations in our business. For example, revenues from our e-commerce and travel partners are typically affected by seasonality due to various holidays that may result in higher than usual e-commerce transactions and travel-related activities, and similar seasonal trends may affect revenues from our search partners. We may not yet have sufficient historical information to accurately anticipate seasonal or other fluctuations in our newer business areas. Historical patterns of seasonality may in any case be less relevant under current macroeconomic conditions as the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine may alter seasonal trends.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates will affect our financial results, which we report in U.S. Dollars.

We operate in multiple jurisdictions, which exposes us to the effects of fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Most of our revenue is denominated in the U.S. Dollar and Euro, while operating expenses are incurred in a wider specter of currencies, including the Norwegian krone, Chinese renminbi, Polish zloty, Swedish krona, British pound, and the Euro. The functional currency of revenue-generating entities in the Group is primarily the U.S. dollar. We typically have currency exchange exposure also in cases of global partners, even as such partners typically make payments to us in a major international currency like the U.S. Dollar, as the underlying activity upon which our revenue is calculated, may be based on such local currencies as observed and collected by our partners prior to converting to the currency in which we are paid, and in many cases this currency exposure is less visible to us. Fluctuations in the exchange rates between the various currencies that we use or are exposed to could result in expenses being higher and revenue being lower than would be the case if exchange rates were stable. We cannot assure you that movements in foreign currency exchange rates will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in future periods. We do not generally enter into hedging contracts to limit our exposure to fluctuations in the value of the currencies that our businesses use.

We may not achieve the intended tax efficiencies of our corporate structure and intercompany arrangements, which could increase our worldwide effective tax rate.

Our corporate structure and intercompany arrangements, including the manner in which we conduct our intercompany and related party transactions, are intended to provide us with worldwide tax efficiencies. The application of tax laws of various jurisdictions to our business activities is subject to interpretation and also depends on our ability to operate our business in a manner consistent with our corporate structure and intercompany arrangements. The tax authorities of jurisdictions where we operate may challenge our methodologies for intercompany and related party arrangements, including transfer pricing, or determine that the manner in which we operate does not achieve the intended tax consequences, which could increase our worldwide effective tax rate and adversely affect our financial position and results of operations.

A certain degree of judgment is required in evaluating our tax positions and determining our provision for income taxes. In the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. For example, our effective tax rate, expressed as the percentage of income tax expenses to profit before income taxes, was 37.0% in 2022, as compared to negative 0.1% in 2021. Our effective tax rate could be adversely affected by lower than anticipated earnings in markets where we have lower statutory rates and higher than anticipated earnings in markets where we have higher statutory rates, inability to fully utilize tax assets recognized on our balance sheet, by changes in foreign currency exchange rates or by changes in the relevant tax, accounting and other laws, regulations, principles and interpretations. Any of these factors could materially and adversely affect our financial position and results of operations.



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We may be required to recognize impairment charges.

Our goodwill and other intangible assets totaled US\$429.4 million and US\$100.0 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2022, predominantly relating to our acquisition of Opera Norway AS and its subsidiaries in 2016. We also had property and equipment with a carrying amount of US\$14.6 million as of December 31, 2022. Intangible assets, including goodwill, and property and equipment, are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the assets might be impaired. In assessing whether there are indicators of impairment, we consider both external and internal sources of information, including losses of key customers, unfavorable changes in technology or competition and unfavorable changes in user base or user testes. Irrespective of any indicators, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and goodwill are tested annually for impairment. In 2022, we recognized an impairment loss of US\$3.2 million related to certain non-core intangible assets, while in 2021, we recognized an impairment loss of US\$3.1 million for our goodwill and US\$2.5 million for our other intangible assets. These impairment losses were caused by changes to our strategic priorities.

We also have investments in ordinary and preferred shares in OPay and ordinary shares in Fjord Bank. The shares are measured at fair value through profit or loss. While we recognized an unrealized gain in 2022 of US\$1.5 million on our shares in OPay, we may recognize losses in future periods if the fair value of the shares decreases. Moreover, since estimates of fair value are based on significant unobservable inputs, they are subject to estimation uncertainty, as disclosed in Notes 2 and 12 to the annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. Furthermore, we have committed to the pro-rata return of Series C shares in OPay that we received in early 2023 in connection with OPay's acquisition of Nanobank's Asian business in the event such business falls short of certain financial targets for 2023 and 2024, as disclosed in Note 18 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. In the first quarter of 2023, the estimated fair value of the shares subject to these provisions was US\$77.4 million.

Based upon future economic and financial market conditions, the operating performance of our reporting units and other factors, including those listed above, future impairment charges could be incurred. It is possible that such impairment, if required, could be material. Any future impairment charges that we are required to record could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Technology and Intellectual Property

We may fail to maintain or improve our technology infrastructure.

We are constantly upgrading our technology to provide improved performance, increased scale and better integration among our platforms. Adopting new technologies, upgrading our internet ecosystem infrastructure, as well as maintaining and improving our technology infrastructure require significant investments of time and resources, including adding new hardware, updating software and recruiting and training new engineering personnel. Adverse consequences for the failure to do so may include unanticipated system disruptions, security breaches, computer virus attacks, slower response times, decreased user satisfaction and delays in reporting accurate operating and financial information. In addition, many of the software and interfaces we use are internally developed and proprietary technology. If we experience problems with the functionality and effectiveness of our software or platforms, or are unable to maintain and constantly improve our technology infrastructure to handle our business needs and ensure a consistent and acceptable level of service for our users, our business, financial condition, results of operation and prospects, as well as our reputation, could be materially and adversely affected.

We may not be able to prevent others from unauthorized use of our intellectual property or brands.

We regard our patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, and other intellectual property as critical to our business. Unauthorized use of our intellectual property by third parties may adversely affect our business and reputation. We rely on a combination of intellectual property laws and contractual arrangements to protect our proprietary rights. It is often difficult to register, maintain and enforce intellectual property rights in the markets where we operate. For example, statutory laws and regulations are subject to judicial interpretation and enforcement and may not be applied consistently due to the lack of clear guidance on statutory interpretation in certain countries in which we operate. In addition, contractual agreements may be breached by counterparties and there may not be adequate remedies available to us for any such breach. Accordingly, we may not be able to effectively protect our intellectual property rights or to enforce our contractual rights. Policing any unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult and costly and the steps we have taken may be inadequate to prevent the misappropriation of our intellectual property. In the event that we resort to litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights, such litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our managerial and financial resources. We can provide no assurance that we will prevail in such litigation. In addition, our trade secrets may be leaked or otherwise become available to, or be independently discovered by, our competitors.



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Some of our applications contain open source software, which may pose increased risk to our proprietary software.

We use open source software in some of our applications, including our Opera browsers which incorporate Chromium browser technology, and we will use open source software in the future. We are supportive of the open source community, and we regularly support open source software communities and release internal software projects under open source licenses and anticipate continuing to do so in the future. The terms of many open source licenses to which we are subject have not been interpreted by U.S. or foreign courts, and there is a risk that such licenses could be construed in a manner that imposes unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to sell or distribute our applications. Additionally, we may from time to time face threats or claims from third parties claiming ownership of, or demanding release of, the alleged open source software or derivative works we developed using such software, which could include our proprietary source code, or otherwise seeking to enforce the terms of the applicable open source license. These threats or claims could result in litigation and could require us to make our source code freely available, purchase a costly license or cease offering the implicated applications unless and until we can re-engineer them to avoid the alleged infringement. Such a re-engineering process could require significant additional research and development resources, and we may not be able to complete it successfully. In addition to risks related to license requirements, our use of certain open source software may lead to greater risks than use of third party commercial software, as open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or controls on the origin of the software. Additionally, because any software source code we contribute to open source projects is publicly available, our ability to protect our intellectual property rights with respect to such software source code may be limited or lost entirely, and we are unable to prevent our competitors or others from using such contributed software source code. Any of these risks could be difficult to eliminate or manage and, if not addressed, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have been and expect to continue to be subject to intellectual property infringement claims, which could be time consuming and costly to defend, and may require us to pay significant damages or cease offering any of our products or key features of our products.

We cannot be certain that the products, services and intellectual property used in the ordinary course of our business do not or will not infringe valid patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights held by third parties. We operate platforms, in particular Opera News, which display third party content and through which third party content providers may distribute their content. We cannot assure you that we or such content providers have sufficient rights in all content distributed via our platforms. We have been and expect to continue to be subject to claims or legal proceedings relating to the intellectual property of others in the ordinary course of our business and may in the future be required to pay damages or license fees, or to agree to restrict our activities. In particular, if we are found to have violated the intellectual property rights of others, we may be enjoined from using such intellectual property, may be ordered to pay damages and may incur licensing fees or be forced to develop alternatives. We may incur substantial expense in defending against third party infringement claims, regardless of their merit. Successful infringement claims against us may result in substantial monetary liability or may materially disrupt the conduct of our business by restricting or prohibiting our use of the intellectual property in question.

We do not have exclusive rights to certain technology, trademarks and designs that are crucial to our business.

We have applied for various patents relating to our business. While we have succeeded in obtaining some patents, some of our patent applications are still under examination by the various regulatory authorities in the markets that we operate in. Approvals of our patent applications are subject to determinations by the relevant local authorities that there are no prior rights in the applicable territory. In addition, we have also applied for initial registrations and/or changes in registrations relating to transfers of our Opera logos and other of our key trademarks to establish and protect our exclusive rights to these trademarks. While we have succeeded in registering the trademarks for most of these marks in our major markets under certain classes, the applications for initial registration, and/or changes in registrations relating to transfers, of some marks and/or of some of trademarks under other classes are still under examination by the relevant local authorities. Approvals of our initial trademark registration applications, and/or of changes in registrations relating to such transfers, are subject to determinations by the relevant local authorities that there are no prior rights in the applicable territories. We cannot assure you that these patent and trademark applications will be approved. Any rejection of these applications could adversely affect our rights to the affected technology, marks and designs. In addition, even if these applications are approved, we cannot assure you that any issued patents or registered trademarks will be sufficient in scope to provide adequate protection of our rights.

Privacy concerns relating to our services and the use of user information could negatively impact our user base or user engagement, or subject us to governmental regulation and other legal obligations.

We collect certain user profile, user location and other data from our users for various purposes including to better understand our users and their needs and to support our advertising business as well as our AI-powered content discovery and recommendation platform and big data analytical capabilities for more targeted services such as personalized news, videos and other online content recommendations. Concerns about the collection, use, disclosure or security of personal information and data or other privacy-related matters, even if unfounded, could damage our reputation, cause us to lose users and subject us to regulatory investigations, all of which may adversely affect our business. While we strive to comply with applicable data protection laws and regulations, as well as our privacy policies and other obligations we may have with respect to privacy and data protection, any failure or perceived failure to comply with these laws, regulations or policies may result in inquiries and other proceedings or actions against us by government agencies or others, as well as negative publicity and damage to our reputation and brands, each of which could cause us to lose users and have an adverse effect on our business and operating results.



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We are exposed to cyber-attacks, data breaches, internal employee and other insider misconduct, computer viruses, physical and electronic break-ins and similar disruptions that may adversely impact our ability to protect the confidential information of our users and borrowers.

We collect, store and process certain personal and other sensitive data from our users during our daily business operations. The data that we have processed and stored makes us and our external service providers a target and potentially vulnerable to cyber-attacks, computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins or similar disruptions. While we have taken measures to protect the confidential information that we have access to, our security measures could be breached. Moreover, the techniques used to obtain unauthorized, improper or illegal access to our and our external service providers' systems, our data or customers' data, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems are constantly evolving, may be difficult to detect quickly, and often are not recognized until after they have been launched against a target. Unauthorized parties can and have attempted to gain access to our systems and facilities through various means, including, among others, hacking into the systems or facilities of us or our partners or customers, or attempting to fraudulently induce our employees, partners, customers or others into disclosing usernames, passwords, or other sensitive information, which may in turn be used to access our information technology systems. Certain efforts may be state-sponsored and supported by significant financial and technological resources, making them even more difficult to detect. Although to date we have not suffered any material costs or disruption to our business caused by any such incident, any future security breach could have a material adverse impact on our users' willingness to use our services, and our reputation and brands, business operations and financial performance.

Because we store, process and use data, some of which contains personal information, we are subject to complex and evolving laws and regulations across multiple jurisdictions regarding privacy, data protection and other matters.

We are subject to a variety of laws and regulations that involve matters central to our business, including user privacy, rights of publicity, data protection, content, intellectual property, distribution, electronic contracts and other communications, competition, protection of minors, consumer protection, taxation and online-payment services. These laws can be particularly restrictive in certain countries, particularly in the European Economic Area, where courts and regulators applying the General Data Protection Regulation, or GDPR, have generally favored a strict application of the law, especially where international data transfers or internet advertising are at issue. Further, such laws and regulations constantly evolve and many jurisdictions that are significant to our businesses, including China, Nigeria, Kenya, and Brazil have enacted or updated privacy laws, while similar developments are under consideration in India and several US states. The application and interpretation of these laws and regulations are often uncertain, particularly in the new and rapidly evolving industry in which we operate. Many of these laws and regulations are subject to change and uncertain interpretation, and could result in investigations, claims, changes to our business practices, increased cost of operations and declines in user growth, retention or engagement, any of which could seriously harm our business.

Mobile malware, viruses, hacking and phishing attacks, spamming and improper or illegal use of our products or services could seriously harm our business and reputation.

Mobile malware, viruses, hacking and phishing attacks have become more prevalent in our industry, have occurred on our systems in the past and may occur on our systems in the future. Because of our prominence, we believe that we are an attractive target for these sorts of attacks. In some of our businesses we rely on mobile money providers and payment processors to conclude transactions. Such suppliers may hold funds on our behalf and may themselves be attractive targets for these sorts of attacks. Although it is difficult to determine what, if any, harm may directly result from an interruption or attack, any failure to maintain performance, reliability, security and availability of our products and technical infrastructure to the satisfaction of our users may seriously harm our reputation and our ability to retain existing users and attract new users. If these activities increase on our platform, our reputation, user growth and engagement, and operational cost structure could be seriously harmed. Likewise, such failures with respect to our suppliers may harm our reputation or result in a financial loss.

Our business may be adversely affected by third party software applications or practices that interfere with our receipt of information from, or provision of information to, our users, which may impair the user experience on our platform.

Our business may be adversely affected by third party software applications, which may be unintentional or malicious, that make changes to our users' PCs or mobile devices and interfere with our products and services. These software applications may change the user experience on our platform by hijacking queries, altering or replacing the search results provided by our search engine partners to our users or otherwise interfering with our ability to connect with our users. Such interference can occur without disclosure to or consent from users, and users may associate any resulting negative experience with our products and services. Such software applications are often designed to be difficult to remove, block or disable. Further, software loaded on or added to mobile devices on which our software applications are pre-installed may be incompatible with or interfere with or prevent the operation of such applications, which might deter the owners of such devices from using our services. If we are unable to successfully prevent or limit any such applications or systems that interfere with our products and services, our ability to deliver a high-quality experience or recommend relevant content to our users may be adversely affected.



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Interruption or failure of our information technology and communications systems may result in reduced user traffic and harm to our reputation and business.

Interruption or failure of any of our information technology and communications systems or those of the operators of third party internet properties that we collaborate with could impede or prevent our ability to provide our services. In addition, our operations could be interrupted by natural disasters and other events. Our disaster recovery plan for our servers cannot fully ensure safety in the event of damage from fire, floods, typhoons, earthquakes, power loss, telecommunications failures, hacking and similar events. If any of the foregoing occurs, we may experience a partial or complete system shutdown. Furthermore, our servers, which are hosted at third party internet data centers, are also vulnerable to break-ins, sabotage and vandalism. Some of our systems are not fully redundant, and our disaster recovery planning does not account for all possible scenarios. The occurrence of a natural disaster or a closure of an internet data center by a third-party provider without adequate notice could result in lengthy service interruptions. Any system failure or inadequacy that causes interruptions in the availability of our services, or increases the response time of our services, could have an adverse impact on our user experience and satisfaction, our attractiveness to users and advertisers and future user traffic and advertising on our platform. To improve performance and to prevent disruption of our services, we may have to make substantial investments to deploy additional servers or one or more copies of our internet platforms to mirror our online resources.

Risks Related to Our Suppliers and Partners

A small number of business partners contribute a significant portion of our revenues.

A small number of business partners contribute a significant portion of our revenues. For example, our largest business partner, Google, contributed approximately 44.9% of our revenues in 2022, compared to 51.3% in 2021 and 46.1% in 2020. Although we continue efforts to diversify our partner base, we cannot assure you that a limited number of partners will not continue to contribute a significant portion of our revenues for the near future. Consequently, any of the following events may materially and adversely impact our business, results of operations and growth prospects:

- reduction, delay or cancellation of services by our large search partners;
- a significant decrease in the business results or prospects of one of our large search partners;
- failure by one or more of our large search partners to pay for our services; or
- loss of one or more of our significant search customers and any failure to identify and acquire additional or replacement partners.

Revenue generated from customers and monetization partners domiciled in Ireland accounted for 48.4%, 50.5% and 44.1% in 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. This geographic concentration is not necessarily an indication of where user activity occurs as our end users are located across the world but is affected by the geographic concentration of domicile among certain of our primary monetization partners. We are especially exposed to risks related to the economic conditions, regional specific legislation and tax law of the identified countries.

We rely on our users' web searches within Opera browsers for a substantial portion of our revenues.

We share in the revenue generated by search partners when our users conduct searches initiated within the URL bar or search boxes embedded in our PC and mobile browsers. Revenue generated from users' search activity accounted for 51.0%, 48.6% and 42.3% of our total revenue in 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. Traditional search business models may, for example, evolve if AI chatbot powered search experiences become widely adopted. Moreover, our revenue sharing and fee arrangements with these search partners are subject to change. If our search partners reduce or discontinue their spending with us or see reduced monetization, or if we fail to attract new search or advertising partners, or the fees we receive for the traffic we refer to our search partners significantly decrease, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.



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Our existing business and our expansion strategy depend on certain key collaborative arrangements, and we may be unable to maintain or develop these relationships.

Our existing business, and our strategy for developing our business, involve maintaining and developing various types of collaborations with third parties, which provide us with access to additional user traffic, search services, products and technology. For example, our collaboration with Google allows us to provide our global users with high quality search services. We also work with leading device manufacturers and mobile software storefront providers, to ensure cost-efficient and reliable distribution of our products and services. Moreover, as part of our focus on expanding our AI capabilities, we formed strong relationships with high profile media and independent content providers to obtain comprehensive news and other content that we can make available to users on our platform.

We consider these collaborations to be important to our ability to deliver attractive services, products and content offerings to our users, in order to maintain and expand our user and advertiser bases, and we believe that it will continue to be important for us to develop similar partnerships in the future. Our inability to maintain and grow such relationships could have an adverse impact on our existing business and our growth prospects. In addition, our competitors may establish the same relationships that we have, which would diminish any advantage we might otherwise gain from these relationships.

We may fail to maintain and expand our collaborations with third party operators of internet properties.

We place promotional links to some of our search engine providers and other partners on our browsers, thereby providing easy access to premier search and other online services for our users and increasing our associated revenues. Moreover, we rely on third party operators of internet properties for auxiliary services. For example, we use a third-party service to store and analyze most of our system data including number of active users, clicks-per-user, impressions, comments, likes, visits, etc. If these third parties decide to stop collaborating with us, our revenues and growth and operations may be adversely affected.

We operate platforms, products and services that include third parties over whose actions we have no control.

We operate a number of online platforms and portals that collect the digital content or offers of a wide variety of third parties over which we do not exercise control. For example, our AI-powered Opera News content discovery platform integrates the services of third-party content providers and offers a platform for independent bloggers and journalists to publish their work. In addition, in certain markets we integrate locally relevant third-party content aggregators into our platform. We cannot control the actions of these third parties and our ability to identify and remove content that may be deemed inaccurate, misleading, offensive, socially unacceptable or otherwise violates applicable laws in relevant jurisdictions may be insufficient, such that if they were to upload any such content, or they do not perform their functions to our satisfaction or the satisfaction of our users, even if we may not be legally responsible for their actions, it may damage the reputation of our platform.

Our browsers integrate online search capabilities from leading international and regional search companies. We cannot be certain that our search partners will provide our users with the search results that they are looking for. Our browsers also contain short-cuts to third party coupons, e-commerce, travel and other businesses and we cannot be certain that the products and services that these third parties provide will all be legitimate, of a sufficiently high quality or that they will accurately represent the products and services in their postings. Further, while we have agreements with each of these parties, any legal protections we might have in our agreements could be insufficient to compensate us for our losses and may not be able to repair the damage to our reputation.

We rely upon third party channels and partners in distributing our products and services.

We rely upon a number of third parties for distribution of our products and services to end users. For example, we rely on mobile software application storefronts, including Google Play and Apple's App Store, as well as various mobile manufacturer app stores, to enable users to download our mobile software applications, and on key mobile manufacturers to pre-install our mobile software applications on mobile phones prior to sale. The promotion, distribution and operation of our software applications are subject to the standard terms and conditions of these distribution channel providers, which may be broad, poorly tailored to local conditions, and subject to frequent unilateral changes and interpretation by the channel providers. If one or more channel providers halt the distribution of certain of our products and services on their platforms, as they have temporarily done in the past, our business may suffer. There is no guarantee that these distribution channel providers will distribute or continue to support or feature our product offerings. Furthermore, these channel providers may not enforce their standard terms and conditions for application developers consistently or uniformly across all applications and with all application developers, in part because such terms and conditions may not be practical or otherwise appropriate in certain markets. We will continue to be dependent on distribution channel providers, and any changes, bugs, technical or regulatory issues relating to such channel providers, our relationships with these channel providers, or the requirements or interpretation of their terms and conditions or pricing that is to our detriment could adversely impact our business. These may include any changes that degrade the functionality of our offerings, reduce or eliminate our ability to distribute our offerings, give preferential treatment to competitive products, limit our ability to deliver high quality offerings, or impose fees or other charges related to delivering our offerings. Further, if a channel provider believes that we have violated the terms and conditions of its platform, regardless of whether such terms and conditions have a legitimate basis or are practical in a given market, this could result in the channel provider restricting our ability to use their services and adversely affect our product usage and monetization. Furthermore, if any of these distribution channel providers delivers unsatisfactory services, engages in fraudulent action, or is unable or refuses to continue to provide its services to us and our users for any reason, it may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.



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We rely upon the internet infrastructure, data center providers and telecommunications networks in the markets where we operate.

Our business depends on the performance and reliability of the internet infrastructure and contracted data center providers in the markets where we operate. We may not have access to alternative networks or data servers in the event of disruptions or failures of, or other problems with, the relevant internet infrastructure. In addition, the internet infrastructure, especially in the emerging markets where we operate, may not support the demands associated with continued growth in internet usage.

We use third party data center providers for the storing of data related to our business. We do not control the operation of these facilities and rely on contracted agreements to employ their use. The owners of the data center facilities have no obligation to renew their agreements with us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. If we are unable to renew these agreements on commercially reasonable terms, or if one of our data center providers is acquired by another party, we may be required to transfer our servers and other infrastructure to new data center facilities, and we may incur significant costs and possible lengthy service interruptions in connection with doing so. Any changes in third party service levels at our data centers or any errors, defects, disruptions or other performance problems with our browsers or other services could adversely affect our reputation and adversely affect the online browsing experience. If navigation through our browsers is slower than our users expect, users may use our services less, if at all. Interruptions in our services might reduce our revenue, subject us to potential liability or adversely affect our ability to attract advertisers.

We also rely on major telecommunications operators in the markets where we operate to provide us with data communications capacity primarily through local telecommunications lines and data centers to host our servers. We and our users may not have access to alternative services in the event of disruptions or failures of, or other problems with, the fixed telecommunications networks of these telecommunications operators, or if such operators otherwise fail to provide such services. Any service interruption could disrupt our operations, damage our reputation and result in a decrease in our revenue. Furthermore, we have no control over the costs of the services provided by the telecommunications operators to us and our users. If the prices that we pay for telecommunications and internet services rise significantly, our margins could be reduced. In addition, if internet access fees or other charges to internet users increase, our user traffic may decrease, which in turn may cause our revenue to decline.

Our business depends on continued and unimpeded access to the internet by us and our users. Internet access providers may be able to restrict, block, degrade or charge for access to certain of our products and services, which could lead to additional expenses and the loss of users and advertisers.

Our products and services depend on the ability of our users to access the internet. Currently, this access is provided by companies that have significant market power in the broadband and internet access marketplace, including incumbent telephone companies, cable companies, mobile communications companies and government-owned service providers. Some of these providers have taken, or have stated that they may take measures, including legal actions, that could degrade, disrupt or increase the cost of user access to certain of our products by restricting or prohibiting the use of their infrastructure to support or facilitate our offerings, or by charging increased fees to us or our users to provide our offerings.

In addition, in some markets, our products and services may be subject to government-initiated restrictions or blockages. Such interference could result in a loss of existing users and advertisers, and increased costs, and could impair our ability to attract new users and advertisers, thereby harming our revenues and growth.

Risks Related to Our Internal Controls & Reporting

Our user metrics and other estimates are subject to inherent challenges in measuring our operations.

We regularly review metrics, including our MAUs, to evaluate growth trends, measure our performance and make strategic decisions. These metrics are calculated using internal company data and have not been validated by an independent third party. While these numbers are based on what we believe to be reliable data, there are inherent challenges in measuring how our platforms are used across large populations throughout the regions that we operate in. For example, we typically are not able to distinguish individual users who use multiple applications. Our user metrics are also affected by technology on certain mobile devices that automatically runs in the background of our applications when another phone function is used, and this activity can cause our system to miscount the user metrics associated with such applications.

Errors or inaccuracies in our metrics or data could result in incorrect business decisions and inefficiencies. For instance, if a significant understatement or overstatement of active users were to occur, we may expend resources to implement unnecessary business measures or fail to take required actions to remedy an unfavorable trend. Moreover, during the process of upgrading our platform in the past, we have lost certain historical metrics, such as the number of search queries, that we rely on to manage our operations. If partners or investors do not perceive our user, geographic or other operating metrics as accurately representing our user base, or if we discover material inaccuracies in our user, geographic or other operating metrics, our reputation may be seriously harmed.



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If we fail to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, we may be unable to accurately report our results of operations, meet our reporting obligations or prevent fraud.

As a public company in the United States, we are subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires that we include a report from management on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in our annual report on Form 20-F. In connection with the preparation of this annual report, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, was not effective due to the presence of certain control deficiencies that in the aggregate represented a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. These deficiencies were related to us not maintaining effective internal control over certain accounting transactions. Specifically, we did not perform all controls that were designed and implemented to address the identified risks of misstatements, including sufficiently analyzing and assessing transactions and complex accounting matters based on the accounting requirements, and preparing and reviewing contemporaneous accounting documentation. Moreover, we did not sufficiently assess and address the IT dependencies related to business process controls. To our knowledge, the deficiencies did not result in a material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. While there have been improvements throughout the year, there continued to be insufficient capacity to perform all controls at a sufficiently detailed level and in a timely manner. Although we are in the process of taking remedial measures to fully implement our framework of internal controls, we cannot assure you that the material weakness will be cured in a timely manner. See “Item 15. Controls and Procedures —B. Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.”

Moreover, if we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting due to our failure to attract and retain sufficiently qualified personnel with competence in internal control over financial reporting, or due to other reasons, we may identify additional control deficiencies and we may not be able to conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. If we fail to achieve and maintain an effective internal control environment, we could suffer material misstatements in our financial statements and may fail to meet our reporting obligations, which would likely cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information. This could in turn limit our access to capital markets, harm our results of operations, and lead to a decline in the trading price of our ADSs. Additionally, ineffective internal control over financial reporting could expose us to increased risk of fraud or misuse of corporate assets and subject us to potential delisting from the stock exchange on which we list, regulatory investigations and civil or criminal sanctions. We may also be required to restate our financial statements from prior periods.

We have incurred and anticipate that we will continue to incur considerable costs, management time and other resources in an effort to comply with Section 404 and other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. In particular, with effect from the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023, we will no longer be an “emerging growth company” as such term is defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act. A consequence of this is that our independent registered public accounting firm must attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023. Therefore, after we are no longer an “emerging growth company,” we expect to incur significant expenses and devote substantial management time and effort toward ensuring compliance with all requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and other applicable rules and regulations of the SEC.

The requirements of being both a public company and a Kunlun subsidiary may strain our resources and divert our management’s attention.

We have been a public company since 2018. In 2021, Kunlun, a Chinese public company and our largest investor, increased its ownership stake in us beyond 50%, and as a result we became a consolidated subsidiary of Kunlun. As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Act and the listing standards of Nasdaq as applicable to a foreign private issuer, which are different in some material respects from those applicable to U.S. domestic issuers. Similarly, as a subsidiary of Kunlun, we are additionally subject to certain of the listing rules of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and Chinese corporate governance standards. We expect that the requirements of these rules and regulations will increase, both in isolation and in combination, elevating our legal, accounting and financial compliance costs, making some activities more difficult, time consuming and costly, and placing additional requirements on our personnel, systems and resources. As a result, or for other reasons, we may experience threatened or actual litigation, including by customers, suppliers, competitors, shareholders or other third parties. If such claims are successful, our business and operating results could be harmed, and even if the claims do not result in litigation or are resolved in our favor, these claims, and the time and resources necessary to resolve them, could divert the resources of our management and harm our business and operating results.

Industry data, projections and estimates contained in this annual report are inherently uncertain and subject to interpretation. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on such information.

Certain facts, forecasts and other statistics relating to the industries in which we compete contained in this annual report have been derived from various public data sources and third party industry reports. In deriving the market size of the aforementioned industries and regions, these industry consultants may have adopted different assumptions and estimates, such as the number of internet users. While we generally believe such reports are reliable, we have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of such information. Such reports may not be prepared on a comparable basis or may not be consistent with other sources.

Industry data, projections and estimates are subject to inherent uncertainty as they necessarily require certain assumptions and judgments. Our industry data and market share data should be interpreted in light of the defined geographic markets and defined industries we operate in. Any discrepancy in the interpretation thereof could lead to different industry data, measurements, projections and estimates and result in errors and inaccuracies.



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Risks Related to Our ADSs

The trading price of ADSs has been and may continue to be volatile, which could result in substantial losses to investors.

The trading price of ADSs can be volatile and fluctuate widely due to factors beyond our control. This may happen because of broad market and industry factors such as but not limited to concerns over the health of the global economy and geopolitical concerns.

In addition to market and industry factors, the price and trading volume for the ADSs may be highly volatile for factors specific to our own operations, including the following:

- variations in our quarterly or annual revenue, earnings and cash flow;
- announcements of new investments or divestments, acquisitions, strategic partnerships or joint ventures by us or our competitors;
- announcements of new products, services and expansions by us or our competitors;
- changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;
- detrimental adverse publicity about us, our platforms or our industries;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- short seller reports that make allegations against us or our affiliates, even if unfounded;
- sales of additional equity securities;
- potential litigation or regulatory investigations; and
- other risk factors mentioned in this annual report.

Any of these factors may result in large and sudden changes in the volume and price at which the ADSs will trade.

In the past, class action lawyers have often sought to bring securities class action suits against those companies following periods of instability in the market price of their securities. Such class action suits may divert a significant amount of our management's attention and other resources from our business and operations and may require us to incur significant expenses to defend the suit, which could harm our results of operations. Any such class action suit, whether or not successful, could harm our reputation and restrict our ability to raise capital in the future. In addition, if a claim is successfully made against us, we may be required to pay significant damages, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.



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If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or reports about our business, or if they adversely change their recommendations regarding the ADSs, the market price for the ADSs and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for the ADSs will be influenced by research or reports that industry or securities analysts publish about our business. If one or more analysts who cover us downgrade the ADSs, the market price for the ADSs would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease to cover us or fail to regularly publish reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause the market price or trading volume for the ADSs to decline.

We currently do not have any committed plan to pay dividends in the foreseeable future, and you may therefore have to rely on price appreciation of the ADSs for return on your investment.

In February 2023, we paid a special cash dividend of US\$0.80 per ADS, or US\$0.40 per ordinary share, to all of our shareholders of record as of the close of business on January 30, 2023. Other than this dividend payment, we have not paid any cash dividends to our shareholders since our initial public offering, and we do not have any committed plan to pay regular cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Therefore, you should not rely on an investment in the ADSs as a source for any future dividend income and you may have to rely on price appreciation of the ADSs for return on your investment. There is no guarantee that the ADSs will appreciate in value or even maintain the price at which you purchased the ADSs. You may not realize a return on your investment in the ADSs and you may even lose your entire investment in the ADSs.

Our board of directors has complete discretion as to whether to distribute dividends subject to our memorandum and articles of association and certain restrictions under Cayman Islands law. In addition, our shareholders may by ordinary resolution declare a dividend, but no dividend may exceed the amount recommended by our directors. Even if our board of directors decides to declare and pay future dividends, the timing, amount and form of future dividends, if any, will depend on, among other things, our future results of operations and cash flow, our capital requirements and surplus, our financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors.

Any dividends paid will be subject to fees charged by our depositary bank, payable by the recipient.

Kunlun, our parent company, and Yahui Zhou, our chairman of the board and chief executive officer, have control over our company and their interests may not be aligned with the interests of our other shareholders.

As of the date of this annual report, Kunlun, a Chinese public company listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, indirectly owns 71.2% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares. As such, we are a consolidated subsidiary of Kunlun. In addition, Mr. Zhou, our chairman of the board and chief executive officer, directly owns an additional 10.9% of our shares and is also a controlling shareholder of Kunlun. With his own holdings, as well as those of Kunlun, Mr. Zhou then may be in a position to effectively control 82.1% of our voting power.

As a result of the foregoing, Kunlun and Mr. Zhou have the ability to control or exert significant influence over important corporate matters and investors may be prevented from affecting important corporate matters involving our company that require approval of shareholders, including:

- the composition of our board of directors and, through it, any determinations with respect to our operations, business direction and policies, including the appointment and removal of officers;
- any determinations with respect to mergers or other business combinations;
- our disposition of substantially all of our assets; and
- any change in control.

These actions may be taken even if they are opposed by our other shareholders, including the holders of the ADSs. Furthermore, this concentration of ownership may also discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company, which could have the dual effect of depriving our shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their shares as part of a sale of our company and reducing the price of the ADSs. As a result of the foregoing, the value of your investment could be materially reduced.



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In addition, the significant concentration of share ownership may adversely affect the trading price of the ADSs due to investors' perception that conflicts of interest may exist or arise. For more information regarding our principal shareholders and their affiliated entities, see "Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—E. Share Ownership." We have in the past, and likely will continue to enter into related party transactions involving entities directly or indirectly controlled by Kunlun or Mr. Zhou. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — B. Related Party Transactions" for details. Such related party transactions, while reviewed and approved by our Board's Audit Committee consisting solely of independent directors, may indirectly benefit Kunlun or Mr. Zhou personally, by virtue of their interest in the related party.

As a "controlled company" under the rules of the Nasdaq, we may be exempt from certain corporate governance requirements that could adversely affect our public shareholders.

Due to the shareholding of our chairman and chief executive officer, Yahui Zhou, and because Kunlun is the beneficial owner of a majority of the voting power of our issued and outstanding share capital, we are qualified as a "controlled company" under the rules of the Nasdaq. Under these rules a company of which more than 50% of the voting power is held by an individual, group or another company is a controlled company and may elect not to comply with certain corporate governance requirements, including the requirement that a majority of our directors be independent, as defined in the Nasdaq rules, and the requirement that our compensation and corporate governance and nominating committees consist entirely of independent directors. We rely on certain corporate governance exemptions as described in Item 16G (Corporate Governance) of this annual report. So long as we remain a controlled company relying on any of such exemptions and during any transition period following the time when we are no longer a controlled company, you would not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all of the Nasdaq corporate governance requirements.

If a United States person is treated as owning at least 10% of our ADSs or ordinary shares, such person may be subject to adverse United States federal income tax consequences.

If a United States person is treated as owning (directly, indirectly or constructively) at least 10% of the value or voting power of our ADSs or ordinary shares, such person may be treated as a "United States shareholder" with respect to each "controlled foreign corporation," or CFC, in our group. Because our group includes one or more United States subsidiaries, that are corporations for United States federal income tax purposes, in certain circumstances we could be treated as a CFC and certain of our non-United States subsidiary corporations could be treated as CFCs (regardless of whether or not we are treated as a CFC).

A United States shareholder of a CFC may be required to annually report and include in its United States taxable income its pro rata share of "subpart F income," "global intangible low-taxed income" and investments in United States property by CFCs, whether or not we make any distributions. An individual who is a United States shareholder with respect to a CFC generally would not be allowed certain tax deductions or foreign tax credits that would be allowed to a corporation that is a United States shareholder. A failure to comply with these reporting obligations may subject a United States shareholder to significant monetary penalties and may prevent starting of the statute of limitations with respect to such shareholder's United States federal income tax return for the year for which reporting was due. We do not intend to monitor whether we are or any of our non-United States subsidiaries is treated as a CFC or whether any investor is treated as a United States shareholder with respect to us or any of our CFC subsidiaries or to furnish to any United States shareholders information that may be necessary to comply with the aforementioned reporting and tax paying obligations. A United States investor should consult its tax advisor regarding the potential application of these rules in its particular circumstances.

We may be classified as a passive foreign investment company, which could result in adverse United States federal income tax consequences to United States Holders of our ADSs or ordinary shares.

We will be a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for United States federal income tax purposes for any taxable year if, applying applicable look-through rules, either (i) at least 75% of our gross income for such year is passive income or (ii) at least 50% of the value of our assets (generally determined based on an average of the quarterly values of the assets) during such year is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income. A separate determination must be made after the close of each taxable year as to whether we are a PFIC for that year and involves extensive factual investigation, including ascertaining the fair market value of all of our assets on a quarterly basis and the character of each item of income that we earn, and is subject to uncertainty in several respects. Based on the market price of our ADSs, the value of our assets and the nature and composition of our income and assets, we do not believe that we were a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes for our taxable year ended December 31, 2022, and we do not expect to become a PFIC for our current taxable year, although there can be no assurances in this regard. Moreover, we cannot assure you that the United States Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, will agree with any position that we take. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will not be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year or that the IRS will not take a position contrary to any position that we take.



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Changes in the nature or composition of our income or assets, including as a result of our investment in new businesses, products, services and technologies, may cause us to be or become a PFIC. In addition, the determination of whether we will be a PFIC for any taxable year may also depend in part upon the value of our goodwill and other unrecorded intangibles not reflected on our balance sheet (which may depend upon the market price of our ADSs or ordinary shares from time to time, which may fluctuate significantly) and also may be affected by if, how, and how quickly, we spend our liquid assets and the cash we generate from our operations and raise in any offering. In estimating the value of our goodwill and other unrecorded intangibles, we have taken into account our market capitalization. Among other matters, if our market capitalization declines, we may be or become a PFIC for the current or future taxable years because our liquid assets and cash (which are for this purpose considered assets that produce passive income) may then represent a greater percentage of the value of our overall assets. Further, while we believe our classification methodology and valuation approach are reasonable, it is possible that the IRS may challenge our classification or valuation of our goodwill and other unrecorded intangibles, which may result in our being or becoming a PFIC for our taxable year ended December 31, 2022, the current taxable year or one or more future taxable years.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a United States Holder (as defined in “Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation—United States Federal Income Tax Considerations”) holds our ADSs or ordinary shares, certain adverse United States federal income tax consequences would generally apply to such United States Holder. See “Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation—United States Federal Income Tax Considerations—Passive Foreign Investment Company.”

Our memorandum and articles of association contain anti-takeover provisions that could have a material adverse effect on the rights of holders of our ordinary shares and the ADSs.

Our memorandum and articles of association contain provisions to limit the ability of others to acquire control of our company or cause us to engage in change-of-control transactions. These provisions could have the effect of depriving our shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging third parties from seeking to obtain control of our company in a tender offer or similar transaction. For example, our board of directors has the authority, without further action by our shareholders, to issue preferred shares in one or more series and to fix their designations, powers, preferences, privileges and relative participating, optional or special rights and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions, including dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption and liquidation preferences, any or all of which may be greater than the rights associated with our ordinary shares, in the form of ADSs or otherwise. Preferred shares could be issued quickly with terms calculated to delay or prevent a change in control of our company or make removal of management more difficult. If our board of directors decides to issue preferred shares, the price of the ADSs may fall and the voting and other rights of the holders of our ordinary shares and the ADSs may be materially and adversely affected.

You may face difficulties in protecting your interests, and your ability to protect your rights through U.S. courts may be limited, because we are incorporated under Cayman Islands law.

We are an exempted company limited by shares incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Our corporate affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association, the Companies Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands and the common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders to take action against the directors, actions by minority shareholders and the fiduciary duties owed by our directors under Cayman Islands law are to a large extent governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands as well as from the common law of England, the decisions of whose courts are of persuasive authority, but are not binding, on a court in the Cayman Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary duties of our directors under Cayman Islands law are not as clearly established as they would be under statutes or judicial precedent in some jurisdictions in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands has a less developed body of securities laws than the United States. Some U.S. states, such as Delaware, have more fully developed and judicially interpreted bodies of corporate law than the Cayman Islands. In addition, Cayman Islands companies may not have standing to initiate a shareholder derivative action in a federal court of the United States.

Shareholders of Cayman Islands exempted companies like us have no general rights under Cayman Islands law to inspect corporate records (other than such companies' memorandum and articles of association, any special resolutions and the register of mortgages and charges) or to obtain copies of lists of shareholders of these companies. Under Cayman Islands law, the names of our current directors can be obtained from a search conducted at the Registrar of Companies. Our directors have discretion under our memorandum and articles of association to determine whether or not, and under what conditions, our corporate records may be inspected by our shareholders, but are not obliged to make them available to our shareholders. This may make it more difficult for you to obtain the information needed to establish any facts necessary for a shareholder resolution or to solicit proxies from other shareholders in connection with a proxy contest.

Certain corporate governance practices in the Cayman Islands, which is our home country, differ significantly from requirements for companies incorporated in other jurisdictions such as the United States. We rely on certain corporate governance exemptions as described in Item 16G (Corporate Governance) of this annual report which permit us to follow our home country practices. Consequently, our shareholders may be afforded less or different protections than they otherwise would under the rules and regulations applicable to U.S. domestic issuers.

As a result of all of the above, public shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests in the face of actions taken by management, members of the board of directors or controlling shareholders than they would as public shareholders of a company incorporated in the United States.



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Certain judgments obtained against us by our shareholders may not be enforceable.

We are a Cayman Islands company, and the majority of our assets are located, and the majority of our operations are conducted outside of the United States. In addition, a majority of our current directors and officers are nationals and residents of countries other than the United States. Substantially all of the assets of these persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for you to bring an action against us or against these individuals in the United States in the event that you believe that your rights have been infringed under the U.S. federal securities laws or otherwise. Even if you are successful in bringing an action of this kind, the laws of the Cayman Islands and of Norway may render you unable to enforce a judgment against our assets or the assets of our directors and officers.

Once we cease to be an emerging growth company, we will not be entitled to the exemptions provided by the JOBS Act.

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the JOBS Act, and we may take advantage of certain exemptions from requirements applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies including, most significantly, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act for so long as we are an emerging growth company. We will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of (a) the last day of the fiscal year during which we have total annual gross revenue of at least US\$1.07 billion; (b) the last day of our fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of our initial public offering in July 2018; (c) the date on which we have, during the preceding three-year period, issued more than US\$1.07 billion in non-convertible debt; or (d) the date on which we are deemed to be a “large accelerated filer” under the Exchange Act, which would occur if the market value of the ADSs that are held by non-affiliates exceeds US\$700 million as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter. As a result of our current status as an emerging growth company, our investors may not have access to certain information that they may deem important. Once we cease to be an emerging growth company, we will not be entitled to the exemptions provided by the JOBS Act.

As an exempted company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, we are permitted to adopt certain home country practices for corporate governance matters that differ significantly from the Nasdaq corporate governance listing standards; these practices may afford less protection to shareholders than they would enjoy if we complied fully with the corporate governance listing standards.

As a Cayman Islands exempted company listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, we are subject to Nasdaq corporate governance listing standards which permit a foreign private issuer like us to follow the corporate governance practices of its home country. Certain corporate governance practices in the Cayman Islands, which is our home country, may differ significantly from the Nasdaq corporate governance listing standards. For instance, we are not required to: (i) have a majority of the board be independent; or (ii) have a compensation committee consisting entirely of independent directors. We rely on certain corporate governance exemptions as described in Item 16G (Corporate Governance) of this annual report. To the extent we choose to follow home country practice in the future, our shareholders may be afforded less protection than they would otherwise enjoy under the Nasdaq corporate governance listing standards applicable to U.S. domestic issuers.

We are a foreign private issuer within the meaning of the rules under the Exchange Act, and as such we are exempt from certain provisions applicable to United States domestic public companies.

Because we are a foreign private issuer under the Exchange Act, we are exempt from certain provisions of the securities rules and regulations in the United States that are applicable to U.S. domestic issuers, including:

- the rules under the Exchange Act requiring the filing of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or current reports on Form 8-K with the SEC;
- the sections of the Exchange Act regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations in respect of a security registered under the Exchange Act;
- the sections of the Exchange Act requiring insiders to file public reports of their stock ownership and trading activities and liability for insiders who profit from trades made in a short period of time; and
- the selective disclosure rules by issuers of material nonpublic information under Regulation FD.

We are required to file an annual report on Form 20-F within four months of the end of each fiscal year. In addition, we intend to continue to publish our results on a quarterly basis through press releases, distributed pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Nasdaq. Press releases relating to financial results and material events will also be furnished to the SEC on Form 6-K. However, the information we are required to file with or furnish to the SEC is less extensive and less timely compared to that required to be filed with the SEC by U.S. domestic issuers. As a result, you may not be afforded the same protections or information, which would be made available to you, were you investing in a U.S. domestic issuer.



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The voting rights of holders of ADSs are limited by the terms of the deposit agreement, and you may not be able to exercise your right to vote with respect to the ordinary shares.

As a holder of ADSs, you will only be able to exercise the voting rights with respect to the underlying ordinary shares in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement. Under the deposit agreement, you must vote by giving voting instructions to the depositary. Upon receipt of your voting instructions, the depositary will try to vote the underlying ordinary shares in accordance with these instructions. You will not be able to directly exercise your right to vote with respect to the underlying shares unless you withdraw the shares. Under our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, the minimum notice period required for convening a general meeting is seven days. When a general meeting is convened, you may not receive sufficient advance notice to withdraw the shares underlying your ADSs to allow you to vote with respect to any specific matter. If we ask for your instructions, the depositary will notify you of the upcoming vote and will arrange to deliver our voting materials to you. We cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that you can instruct the depositary to vote your shares. In addition, the depositary and its agents are not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions or for their manner of carrying out your voting instructions. This means that you may not be able to exercise your right to vote and you may have no legal remedy if the shares underlying your ADSs are not voted as you requested.

ADSs holders may not be entitled to a jury trial with respect to claims arising under the deposit agreement, which could result in less favorable outcomes to the plaintiff(s) in any such action.

The deposit agreement governing the ADSs representing our ordinary shares provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, ADS holders waive the right to a jury trial for any claim they may have against us or the depositary arising out of or relating to our shares, the ADSs or the deposit agreement, including any claim under the U.S. federal securities laws.

If we or the depositary were to oppose a jury trial based on this waiver, the court would have to determine whether the waiver was enforceable based on the facts and circumstances of the case in accordance with applicable state and federal law. To our knowledge, the enforceability of a contractual pre-dispute jury trial waiver in connection with claims arising under the federal securities laws has not been finally adjudicated by the United States Supreme Court. However, we believe that a contractual pre-dispute jury trial waiver provision is generally enforceable, including under the laws of the State of New York, which govern the deposit agreement, or by a federal or state court in the City of New York, which has non-exclusive jurisdiction over matters arising under the deposit agreement. In determining whether to enforce a contractual pre-dispute jury trial waiver, courts will generally consider whether a party knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily waived the right to a jury trial. We believe that this would be the case with respect to the deposit agreement and the ADSs. It is advisable that you consult legal counsel regarding the jury waiver provision before investing in the ADSs.

If you or any other holders or beneficial owners of ADSs bring a claim against us or the depositary in connection with matters arising under the deposit agreement or the ADSs, including claims under federal securities laws, you or such other holder or beneficial owner may not be entitled to a jury trial with respect to such claims, which may have the effect of limiting and discouraging lawsuits against us or the depositary. If a lawsuit is brought against us or the depositary under the deposit agreement, it may be heard only by a judge or justice of the applicable trial court, which would be conducted according to different civil procedures and may result in different outcomes than a trial by jury would have, including outcomes that could be less favorable to the plaintiff(s) in any such action.

Nevertheless, if this jury trial waiver is not permitted by applicable law, an action could proceed under the terms of the deposit agreement with a jury trial. No condition, stipulation or provision of the deposit agreement or the ADSs serves as a waiver by any holder or beneficial owner of ADSs or by us or the depositary of compliance with any substantive provision of the U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

You may not receive dividends or other distributions on our ordinary shares, and you may not receive any value for them if it is illegal or impractical to make them available to you.

The depositary has agreed to pay to you the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on the ordinary shares or other deposited securities underlying your ADSs, after deducting its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of ordinary shares your ADSs represent. However, the depositary is not responsible if it decides that it is unlawful or impractical to make a distribution available to any holders of ADSs. For example, it would be unlawful to make a distribution to a holder of ADSs if it consists of securities that require registration under the Securities Act but that are not properly registered or distributed under an applicable exemption from registration. The depositary may also determine that it is not feasible to distribute certain property through the mail. Additionally, the value of certain distributions may be less than the cost of mailing them. In these cases, the depositary may determine not to distribute such property. We have no obligation to register under U.S. securities laws any ADSs, ordinary shares, rights or other securities received through such distributions. We also have no obligation to take any other action to permit the distribution of ADSs, ordinary shares, rights or anything else to holders of ADSs. This means that you may not receive distributions we make on our ordinary shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impractical for us to make them available to you. These restrictions may cause a material decline in the value of the ADSs.

You may experience dilution of your holdings due to inability to participate in rights offerings.

We may, from time to time, distribute rights to our shareholders, including rights to acquire securities. Under the deposit agreement, the depositary will not distribute rights to holders of ADSs unless the distribution and sale of rights and the securities to which these rights relate are either exempt from registration under the Securities Act with respect to all holders of ADSs, or are registered under the provisions of the Securities Act. The depositary may, but is not required to, attempt to sell these undistributed rights to third parties, and may allow the rights to lapse. We may be unable to establish an exemption from registration under the Securities Act, and we are under no obligation to file a registration statement with respect to these rights or underlying securities or to endeavor to have a registration statement declared effective. Accordingly, holders of ADSs may be unable to participate in our rights offerings and may experience dilution of their holdings as a result.



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Item 4. Information on the Company

A. History and Development of the Company

We trace our history back to 1996 and the launch of the first version of our “Opera” branded browser software. We have since been a pioneer in redefining the web browsing experience, providing personalized content discovery platforms and offering gaming services for hundreds of millions of global internet users.

Opera Limited is an exempted company with limited liability incorporated in March 2018 in the Cayman Islands. We conduct our business mainly through our operating companies, including in particular Opera Norway AS, a private limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Norway. We acquired Opera Norway AS and its subsidiaries on November 3, 2016, for a consideration of US\$575.0 million, less working capital adjustments. This acquisition included the business of providing Opera’s mobile and PC web browsers, as well as certain related products and services.

We listed our ADSs on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol “OPRA” on July 27, 2018. One ADS corresponds to two underlying shares in Opera Limited. On August 9, 2018, we completed the initial public offering of 9,600,000 ADSs, and the underwriters exercised their over-allotment option on the same date for the purchase of an additional 334,672 ADSs. We also sold 9,999,998 shares, equivalent to 4,999,999 ADSs, in a concurrent private placement. Our pre-IPO shareholders held 190,250,000 shares, equivalent to 95,125,000 ADSs. Combined, following the IPO, Opera Limited had 220,119,342 shares outstanding, corresponding to 110,059,671 ADSs. On September 24, 2019, we completed a follow-on public offering of an additional 7,500,000 ADSs, and the underwriters later exercised their over-allotment option for the purchase of an additional 1,125,000 ADSs, which was completed on October 16, 2020. As of the date of this annual report, net of separately announced repurchases of our own shares and the exercise of employee equity grants, a total of 179,684,494 shares are outstanding, equivalent to 89,842,247 ADSs.

Our company is a holding company that does not have substantive operations. We conduct our principal activities through our subsidiaries. Our principal executive offices are located at Vitaminveien 4, 0485 Oslo, Norway. Our telephone number at this address is +47 23 69 24 00. Our principal website is www.opera.com. The information contained on our website is not a part of this annual report.

B. Business Overview

Overview

Opera is a leading global internet brand with a large, engaged and growing base reaching over 324 million average MAUs in 2022. Building on over 27 years of innovation, starting with our browser products, we are increasingly leveraging our brand as well as our massive and engaged user base in order to expand our offerings and our business. Today, we offer users around the globe a range of products and services that include a variety of PC and mobile browsers, our Opera Gaming portals and development tools, our Opera News content recommendation products, our audience extension product (namely Opera Ads platform) and a number of Web3 and e-commerce products and services.

Opera launched one of the first PC browsers in 1996 and introduced the world’s first full web browser for mobile phones in 2002. Since then, Opera has remained an innovator in the browser space, launching features including tabbed browsing, data savings, PC/mobile sync, and numerous features focused on privacy and security, including ad blocking and a built-in VPN. Today, our browser products include Opera Mini, Opera Browser for Android and iOS, Opera for Computers, Opera GX and Opera GX Mobile, separate browsers tailored for gamers. The newest addition to our family of browsers is Web3-centric browser for PC and mobile, namely Opera Crypto Browser, which is tailored for crypto enthusiasts. The development of features for the Opera Crypto Browser allows us to determine which Web3 features might be desirable for all of our users and implemented in other Opera Browsers. Our browsers had approximately 290 million average MAUs in 2022.

The browser is an increasingly strategic application—often serving as an access point for content, e-commerce, gaming and fintech activities on the internet, and Opera is utilizing this strategic position to launch and scale new offerings.

Opera Gaming, our emerging video game focused division, started with Opera GX, a browser tailored for gamers. We launched our GX Browser for PCs in the second quarter of 2019 followed by a mobile version in May 2021. In early 2021, we purchased GameMaker Studio, which allows anyone to develop a video game in a low-code environment. Building on the strength of our GX browser user base and the community of developers using GameMaker Studio, in September 2021, we launched GX.games, a gaming portal which allows gamers to find and play games developed using GameMaker Studio. In 2022, Opera GX reached over 17 million MAUs and GX Mobile reached over 3 million MAUs.



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Opera News, our AI-driven content platform enabled by big data technologies, was launched in 2017, initially as part of our browser and later as a stand-alone app, leveraging our large user base and well-known brand in order to deliver a personalized and relevant content experience at scale. To ensure access to compelling content, Opera News Hub was launched to enable local content creators to publish exclusive content on our platform, which has helped grow engagement on the service by increasing page views and time spent. Since the initial launch of Opera News, we have expanded the platform to offer customized experiences for certain particular verticals, such as football (soccer). Today, Opera News is offered in a number of customizations and under a variety of brands, most notably Apex News, which collectively make it one of the most downloaded and used global news applications. In 2022, Opera News had an average of 172 million MAUs, which included 31 million MAUs from standalone news apps.

Opera Ads platform, our audience extension product, was launched in 2021 as an online marketing platform that allows our advertising partners to reach an even larger audience than the ones offered by Opera's owned and operated apps and websites.

Since 2021, we have begun to launch Web3 and e-commerce products including a premium VPN and the Opera cashback rewards program that allows browser users to reap rewards from their online shopping.

We intend to continue to leverage our brand as well as our large and engaged user base to launch additional consumer facing products in the future.

Our Products and Users

Our products include: (i) Opera Browsers – the web browsers Opera Mini, Opera Browser for Android and iOS, Opera for Computers, the Opera GX and Opera Crypto Browser for PCs and mobile; (ii) Opera Gaming – which builds on the success of Opera GX with the GX.games gaming portal and the GameMaker Studio 2 video game development engine; (iii) the personalized Opera News content aggregation and recommendation platform; (iv) the intelligent online marketing platform – Opera Ads; and (v) our Web3 and e-commerce offerings.

Our cloud-based technologies enable hundreds of millions of users to discover and interact with the content and services that matter most to them. The application of leading AI-powered technologies and advanced data analytics and the recommendation engine built into our browsers and news apps, and other products and services, give our users a better, faster and more personalized online experience and enable advertisers to target relevant users in a more precise way.

Opera Browsers

Our PC browsers: Opera for Computers and Opera GX

Opera for Computers is one of the most innovative and differentiated PC browsers on the market, catering to the high-end user segment that requires performance and features beyond those offered by the default system browsers on Windows, macOS and variants of Linux. Opera for Computers uses an Opera-tuned version of the Chromium browsing engine carefully optimized for performance metrics such as speed and laptop battery consumption. In addition, we provide users with unique features that are not found in other major web browsers, including a free, built-in VPN service that enhances user privacy and security, especially for laptops on public networks, subject to compliance with relevant local regulatory requirements. The browser also includes a native ad block feature that increases page loading speeds by up to five times as compared to when the ad block feature is disabled or not present as in certain other browsers. Our PC browser makes it easier to shop online with built-in currency and foreign unit conversion and makes communication easier by embedding social network services such as Facebook Messenger, WhatsApp, Instagram, Telegram and Twitter in the browser's sidebar. In November 2022, we became the first browser to add a built-in TikTok feature to the sidebar of our desktop browser. In 2022, we continued to add features and functionality to our Opera for Computers offering.

Opera GX, which launched in the second quarter of 2019, is a web browser tailored for gamers. Opera GX allows PC gamers to customize and tune their browsers to improve their gaming experience. In September 2019, Opera GX won the Red Dot Award in the Interface and User Experience Design category. Features, such as GX Control and embedding Twitch in the browser, differentiates Opera GX from Opera for Computers. In December 2022, we announced that Opera GX had exceeded 20 million MAUs across the desktop and mobile versions.

We have a large and active global PC browser user base with 74.8 million average MAUs in 2022. Our PC browser user base has historically been prominent in regions that value our innovations in browser technology and more recently in regions where gaming is particularly popular, such as Europe and the Americas.



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Our Mobile Browsers: Opera Browser for Android, Opera Browser for iOS, Opera GX Mobile and Opera Mini and Opera Crypto Browser

Our mobile browser products currently include Opera Browser for Android and iOS, Opera GX Mobile and Opera Mini, as well as an early access version of a Web3-centric mobile browser, namely Opera Crypto Browser. Our mobile browser products are fast and optimized for mobile browsing. All mobile browsers come with native ad blockers, which provide users with the option to further increase browser speed by blocking ads that are often slow and intrusive.

Launched in 2013, the Opera Browser for Android is our flagship Android smartphone browser. It comes with a full browser engine, based on the Chromium project, and a user-friendly interface designed to give users a fast browsing experience on high-end smartphones. Opera for Android is a powerful and feature-rich browser, optimized for mobile phones with larger screens and tablets. In December 2018, Opera for Android became the first browser to feature an integrated Crypto Wallet, making it easy to use Ethereum-based cryptocurrencies and blockchain powered web applications. The browser also enables users to block annoying cookie dialogs, and in March 2019, the browser became the first major mobile browser to ship with an integrated VPN solution.

We launched the iOS version of the Opera Browser in the fourth quarter of 2018, at the time branded as Opera Touch. Opera Browser for iOS is designed for mobile phone users to engage with the browser with one hand while they are on the move. The browser has won both the Red Dot Award in Communication Design 2018 and the iF DESIGN AWARD 2019 for its unique design and usability. Opera for iOS offers a rich feature set including a native ad-blocker, a Crypto Wallet and the Flow syncing feature that enables users to continue browsing across their devices. In March 2021, we rebranded our award-winning browser Opera Touch on iOS and changed its name to Opera. This rebranding marks a new milestone for us; unifying our brand and products across all platforms to offer users a seamless browsing experience on all their devices.

In May 2021, we announced the launch of Opera GX Mobile – the world's first mobile browser designed specifically for gamers. Opera GX Mobile users enjoy custom navigation with the Fast Action Button, or FAB, using vibration and haptic feedback. This browser won two Red Dot Awards in 2021 in the Mobile UIs category. Users are also getting the ability to sync mobile and PC experiences through the Flow feature, which enables gamers to share walkthroughs, tutorials and character builds between devices, and getting instant access to GX corner – a unique space on GX Mobile's home screen featuring the latest gaming news, deals and a game release calendar. Opera GX Mobile also distinguishes itself with a unique gaming-inspired design supporting different color themes.

First launched in 2006, Opera Mini is a mobile browser that provides a faster browser experience on practically any Android smartphone or feature phone. Through the application of advanced data compression and savings technologies, Opera Mini has enabled hundreds of millions of users around the world to access the internet through their mobile devices, providing a reliable browsing experience regardless of their network conditions. Opera Mini is a cloud-based browser that is fast to install and takes up very little space on a user's mobile phone. When browsing with Opera Mini, the data traffic can go through Opera servers, which compress web pages, including text and images, towards only 10% of their original size, reducing the amount of data that needs to be sent over mobile networks that are often congested. Moreover, the reduced data traffic consumption can provide users with a significantly lower data cost compared to the default browsers found on their phones. Opera Mini averaged 152 million users worldwide during 2022, with over 98 million MAU in its Android version alone. In addition, Opera is one of the most widely used mobile browsers in emerging markets in 2022 according to Statcounter.

Building on our tradition of creating bespoke browsing experiences, in January 2022, we launched a public beta of browsers for PC and mobile that are tailored to provide crypto enthusiasts a gateway to web3 and crypto, namely Opera Crypto Browser. While we believe it is early in the adoption of web3, Opera is positioning itself for the adoption of such services.

Our mobile browser user base reached 215 million average MAUs in 2022, of which 161.9 million were smartphone users and 53.6 million were feature phone users. In 2022, we continued to reduce acquisition spend in South Asia, a low ARPU region, while reallocating our resources to growing our users in high ARPU markets such as North America and Western Europe.



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Our Gaming Initiative: Opera Gaming

Building on the success of Opera GX, Opera is developing a community of gamers and game creators. This included creating the Opera Gaming division that provides GameMaker, a 2D gaming development platform. The focus of Opera Gaming will be to grow the user base of Opera GX and build increased functionality within and outside the Opera GX browser, using GameMaker.

GameMaker provides game creators with a complete set of tools to create games for any platform. In the third quarter of 2021, Opera made it free for creators to develop games with GameMaker and publish those games to Opera GX. In 2022, GameMaker started monthly game releases, as compared to quarterly releases previously. Numerous product updates throughout the year brought long-awaited Long Term Support (promise of long-term updates important for console development), shaders, graphics filters, audio filters, and initial multiplayer support, to the platform. In November 2021, we launched GX Games, a portal connecting our Opera GX browser users with the games created by developers using our GameMaker development platform. Developers can publish their games to GX Games directly from GameMaker with a single click. GX Games gives users instant access to over 3,000 games directly from Opera GX. By bringing Opera GX and GameMaker together, the GX Games portal seeks to make creating, sharing and playing games as quick and easy as posting on social media. Even though it's currently limited to Opera GX audience, the services' early adopters spent over 1.5 million hours playing games in December 2022.

Our AI-powered News and Content Recommendations Service: Opera News

Leveraging our massive user base and innovation capability, we launched the Opera News service in January 2017. Opera News is our AI-powered personalized news discovery and aggregation service. The service is both featured prominently as part of our browsers, and also made available as a standalone app and website. These apps operate under both the Opera News and Apex News brands. By providing AI-powered news and content recommendations, we have increased both user activity and the amount of time users spend in our online ecosystem.

We use our proprietary AI technologies to curate and intelligently recommend news, articles, videos and other online content that may be of interest to our users. Users can conveniently access this content through real-time intelligent ranking, top news and push notification features. Moreover, Opera News utilizes natural language processing and other technologies to quickly process linguistic differences and nuances to assess and recommend online content across different languages and cultures. When using an Opera product powered by our AI recommendation engine, people can efficiently discover and share online content that appeals to them.

We continue to improve Opera News, adding new features and functions for our users as well as improving the attractiveness of the platform for content creators and publishers. In September 2019, we launched Opera News Hub in Nigeria and then expanded to additional markets in 2020 and 2021. The Opera News Hub platform enables content creators to self-publish and monetize their content through our Opera News channels, which has enabled us to attract increasingly local content. At the same time, we have sought to increase the number of mainstream news publishers distributing content on the Opera News platform. To enable publishers to build audience loyalty, we have added features for users to follow specific publishers and receive notifications when they submit new content. Users can also create custom feeds to receive content from their preferred publishers and content categories.

Building upon the success of Opera News, we rolled out Apex Football (formerly known as Opera Football) in 2021. This website and related apps use the AI technology developed for Opera News, with a filter in place to highlight only the news about a specific vertical, in this case football (soccer). In addition to the filter, Apex Football is given a design aesthetic that gives the apps and website a unique look. In 2022, we introduced additional sports verticals including Cricket, Basketball and general sporting news. Furthermore, in 2022, Opera embedded a live score feature into our Android browsers allowing users to subscribe and follow their favorite matches and teams from the browser start page. We believe there are opportunities for additional sports and other verticals that Opera can offer, leveraging the already developed Opera News AI technology.

Our Opera News user base reached 172 million average MAUs in 2022 across those users that accessed Opera News from Opera browsers and those that accessed it from dedicated Opera News apps or websites. The Opera News apps reached an average of 36 million in MAUs in 2022. In light of the strong adoption of Opera News in emerging markets, in 2021, we entered into additional markets including the United States, France and Germany, and we have seen initial success in these markets in terms of revenue. Generally speaking, users in these markets monetize at a significantly higher rate than those in the initial Opera News markets in Africa.



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Our Intelligent Online Marketing Platforms: Opera Ads

Opera Ads is our in-house advertising platform optimized for serving our owned and operated inventory targeting digital agencies, advertisers and brands to connect and engage directly with Opera users through both programmatic and traditional advertising solutions. The Opera Ads offering is an important part of our monetization strategy aimed at growing our ARPU and it builds on top of our existing search monetization partnerships with third-party companies, such as Google, and partnerships with other monetization partners, such as Amazon.

The Opera Ads platform was extended in 2021 with our audience extension service, which connects with partner inventories via real-time bidding, offering our advertising partners an audience extension and incremental reach for their campaigns. In 2022, Opera Ads platform was the fastest growing contributor to our advertising revenue, which surpassed our search revenue for the first time, and outperformed our expectations throughout the year.

Our Web3 and E-Commerce Initiatives

Our Web3 Initiatives

In 2018, we introduced a Crypto Wallet inside our browsers, enabling access to a new generation of blockchain-based Web3 applications. This allows users to interact with these applications, send or receive various kinds of cryptocurrencies to sites and users, as well as identify themselves to sites and hold unique digital items from blockchain-based games. As of December 31, 2022, Opera supports the most relevant blockchains including Bitcoin, Ethereum, Polygon and Solana. In addition, we re-built our non-custodial Web3 wallet into a standalone SDK, which is embedded into Opera browser applications. In the fourth quarter of 2022, we had 0.6 million average MAUs of our Web3 wallet across smartphone and PC platforms.

In November 2022, we introduced DegenKnows, an NFT analysis and exploration tool that helps users seamlessly discover and verify digital collectibles through social signals, on-chain analysis and wallet tracking. DegenKnows API service helps platforms, institutions, communities and other business partners retrieve, manage and analyze both on-chain and social real-time data with deep market insights.

Our E-commerce Initiatives

We launched a browser-based cashback offering that provides financial rewards to Opera users for certain online transactions. The Opera cashback rewards program aims to provide Opera's users with an integrated, seamless, non-intrusive cashback experience inside their browser. The cashback service was initially offered in Spain and then rolled out to Polish users in October 2021. Opera cashback features hundreds of shops including brands such as PC Componentes, AliExpress, and Shein.

In 2022, we rolled out Opera cashback to Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Mexico with further plans on expanding into Brazil, where Opera browsers' market share has been consistently growing. In 2023, we plan to focus on scaling the business, adding web3 based differentiators to the cashback product along with further expansion in Latin America.

In 2022, we also rolled out Opera VPN Pro, a subscription-based VPN service, white labeled and operated by a leading VPN brand, and integrated payment/subscription options within Opera account, enabling Opera to offer more paid services for its users in the future.

Our Partners

We partner with companies that benefit from our online marketing and advertising services, including search engines, e-commerce and travel providers and digital advertising platforms. Through placement of shortcuts, or "Speed Dials", and advertisements in our browsers and apps, we have the ability to direct traffic to the websites of both global and local partners that provide services to our users. These companies pay us either for referring traffic to them or for displaying their advertisements.



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Search Providers

We partner with internet search providers like Google and Yandex and have worked closely with them for over 20 and 15 years, respectively. These partnerships make available best-in-class search technology to our users and enhance the visibility of our brand. We share the revenue generated by our search partners when our users conduct searches initiated within the URL bar, default search page or search boxes embedded in our PC and mobile browsers.

We have had a search distribution agreement with Google since 2001. We entered into our current search distribution agreement with Google in 2012 and have extended the term of that agreement until December 31, 2024. Google may also extend the term by an additional 12-month period by providing 30 days written notice to us. We have had a search partner agreement with Yandex since 2007. We entered into our current partner agreement with Yandex in 2012. The initial term of this agreement has been extended several times and now extends until December 2024. Following the initial term, the partner agreement automatically renews for additional two-year periods unless written notice is given by either party at least 30 days prior to the automatic renewal. Our agreements with Google and Yandex are subject to customary events of default, including failure to make payments, material breach, liquidation, as well as other termination trigger events as provided therein.

E-commerce and Online Travel Agencies

We work closely with large, global e-commerce and online travel agencies, such as Amazon, eBay, Aliexpress, and Booking.com, as well as strong local brands like Flipkart, Lazada and others. The value of these partnerships continues to rise through increased user engagement with such popular services within our browsers, as well as our audience extension offering.

We earn revenue from transactions initiated by our directed users via links provided on our Speed Dial homepage and other advertisements, typically in the form of a defined share of the revenue generated by these service providers.

Digital Advertising Platforms

We have established relationships with leading digital advertising platforms such as Google AdSense, AdMob by Google, Meta Audience Network and others.

We allow these digital advertising platforms to display their advertising demand on our browsers, content apps and websites where we recognize revenue based on the amounts we are entitled to receive from such advertising partners. We also sell selected premium advertising placements, such as Roadblock banners, interstitials, videos, sponsored articles and notifications to global and local advertisers.

Content Providers

In addition to monetization partners, we have formed strong relationships with high profile media companies, while also focusing on regional and local content providers in key markets in Africa, Europe and the United States. These relationships enable us to obtain comprehensive news and other content that we can make available to users on our platform, provide more publicity for our content provider partners and generate revenues through the placement of advertising within our news service. Further, we are increasingly focused on the creation of exclusive local content through Opera News Hub. We also analyze users' behavior to improve the relevance of the news stories and advertisements that we show to each user based on their preferences.

Marketing & Distribution

We also partner with device manufacturers and mobile network operators to promote and distribute our products. We have long-term relationships with device manufacturers to ensure cost-efficient and reliable distribution benefitting both these distribution partners and us. In addition, we partner with mobile network operators in Africa for joint marketing campaigns. These campaigns promote the data saving features of our mobile browsers on our operator partner's network, while providing free or reduced cost browsing to the consumer for a limited time.



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Technology

Technology is key to our success as it enables us to innovate, improve our users' experience and operate our business more efficiently. Our technology team is composed of highly skilled engineers, computer scientists and technicians whose expertise spans a wide range of areas. As of December 31, 2022, we employed a team of approximately 450 engineering and data analytics personnel, mainly located in Poland, China, Sweden and the United Kingdom engaging in building our technology platform and developing new Opera products and services in our core businesses as well as newer initiatives such as gaming, Web3 and e-commerce.

Artificial Intelligence

Through AI technologies, we have transformed our browsers and other products and services into an AI-powered content discovery and recommendation platform that provides our users with personalized news, videos and other online content. We leverage data from our existing user base and technologies, such as natural language processing, computer visioning and image recognition, deep learning and collaborative filtering, to develop our AI-powered content discovery and recommendation platform that we integrate into a variety of our products and services. Our AI platform evaluates billions of potentially correlated data points between each item of online content and each individual user to provide personalized content recommendations of high interest to our users.

Our key AI technologies implement the following powerful features:

- **Natural Language Processing.** We use natural language processing, or NLP, and deep learning models to analyze, sort, extract, classify, process and better understand news content. Using NLP, we can quickly incorporate new languages into our AI-powered content discovery and recommendation platform. Our deep learning models, which include few-shot and zero-shot learning multilingual models, billion parameters BERT-based pretrained models and knowledge graph embedding, help us to extract key entities, topics and other semantics tags. We can also find connections between top news, celebrities and other news elements, extract timeline and history of important events automatically.
- **Computer Vision for Images and Videos.** We analyze the images and videos that are associated with online text to better understand the content and optimize our recommendation engines. Deep learning is at the core of our image and video understanding technologies. Our deep learning convolutional neural network-based models analyze images and videos frame-by-frame and classify them into content categories that our recommendation engine refers to when recommending content to users.
- **Personalized Multi-Objective Ranking Model.** On the basis of the personalized click prediction model (a large-scale deep neural network), we have developed a personalized multi-objective prediction model, which not only predict the click probability of a user to a certain news article, but also predict the reading time and whether the user will like/share the news or subscribe to the author, thereby better reflecting the user's satisfaction with the recommended content. This is a multi-objective neural network model with tens of billions of features, trained in real time based on user interactions.
- **Deep Reinforcement Learning Recommendation.** By applying the improved version of Deep Deterministic Policy Gradient, or DDPG, the machine learning algorithm not only optimizes the reward of the current recommended content, but also optimizes the total reward of a series of user interactions in a session. Such objective function leads to deeper reading interactions and also represents an increase in reading satisfaction.
- **Big Data Capabilities.** We are able to quickly develop and scale our presence across different geographies, languages and cultures, utilizing our big data capabilities. We have multiple data centers distributed across four continents that support massive petabyte-level distributed data storage and allow us to process in real-time hundreds of terabytes of data related to our users every day. We use data mining and analytics technologies to find patterns in the large amounts of data we collect, which helps us to understand our users and provide them with better content recommendations

Cloud Compression Technologies

Our compression technologies, Turbo and Opera Binary Markup Language, or OBML, are advanced compression technologies that are built into our apps to optimize data traffic and connection times for our users. These technologies allow our browsers to load web pages faster by downloading less data. Today, Turbo is our standard compression mode for high-end smartphones and computers, while OBML, adapted exclusively for Opera Mini, provides an extreme compression mode, which compresses web content by up to 90%, providing a good web browsing experience even on the most limited mobile data networks.



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Network Infrastructure

We have built a reliable and secure network infrastructure that fully supports our operations. Our physical network infrastructure utilizes our data centers that are linked with high-speed networking. We have developed our architecture to work effectively in a flexible cloud environment that has a high degree of elasticity. Our automatic provisioning tools have enabled us to increase our storage and computing capacity in a short period of time in response to increasing demand for our services. Our proprietary network application protocols ensure fast and reliable mobile communications under different network conditions in the various markets where we operate. We aim to provide a consistent user experience across different devices, operating systems, carriers and network environments.

As of December 31, 2022, we owned approximately 6,000 servers in nine internet data centers located in the Netherlands (two locations), the United States (two locations), Singapore, Canada, Kenya, South Africa and Nigeria. As of December 31, 2022, our data centers had a total connectivity bandwidth of 1.18 Tbps max throughput, 300 Gbps daily peak.

Our Investments

Our business includes non-controlling investments in other companies.

OPay Limited, or OPay, an investee in which we currently hold a 9.5% ownership interest, is a mobile payment fintech company that focuses on emerging markets, with Nigeria and Egypt as initial key markets. OPay provides online and offline payments, and digital wallet services leveraging AI, big data and other fintech innovations, thus helping countries in emerging markets transform into cashless societies. As of December 31, 2022, our investment in OPay is treated as held for sale pursuant to a divestment plan authorized by the board of directors of the Company.

nHorizon Innovation (Beijing) Software Ltd., or nHorizon, a joint venture in which we have a 29.1% ownership interest, operates an Opera browser in China. nHorizon's monetization partners include Baidu, Sogou and others. nHorizon consists of nHorizon Innovation (Beijing) Software Limited and nHorizon Infinite (Beijing) Software Limited.

AB "Fjord Bank", or Fjord Bank, an investee in which we invested EUR0.8 million in January 2021 in exchange for shares representing an ownership interest of 6.1% as of December 31, 2022, operates as a licensed specialized bank and has launched operations with an online offering which includes fixed deposits and consumer lending business in the Lithuanian market.

Historically we held a 19.4% ownership interest in **Star Group Interactive Inc.**, or Star X (formerly known as StarMaker). Star X is a technology-driven company focused on audio-centric social networking, which is popular in emerging markets like Southeast Asia and the Middle East. On April 21, 2022, we announced the sale of our entire ownership interest in Star X to Kunlun Tech Limited for US\$83.5 million in cash, of which US\$28.4 million was received in May 2022 while the remaining consideration is due in two equal installments by December 31 of 2023 and 2024 with no contingencies.

In addition, we owned a 42.4% ownership interest in **NanoCred Cayman Co. Limited**, or Nanobank. Nanobank offered microlending and other services in Africa, Latin America, South Asia and Southeast Asia. On March 22, 2022, we announced the sale of our entire ownership interest in Nanobank to an undisclosed third-party buyer for US\$127.1 million in cash, payable in eight equal quarterly installments over the next two years. In August 2022, we and the buyer agreed to make certain modifications to the sales agreement, including to the total purchase price, payment period and installment amounts. The adjusted purchase price was US\$131.7 million, payable in 16 quarterly installments, the first of which had been made at the time the restated share transfer agreement was entered into. The restated share transfer agreement also introduced certain provisions which would potentially reduce the purchase price and cause the immediate settlement of the receivable following a sale or merger in which Nanobank is the target entity sold or merged. In February 2023, Nanobank sold the majority of its business in Asia to OPay in exchange for shares in OPay. In connection with this, we and the buyer of our shares in Nanobank agreed to treat the transaction as a full sale of Nanobank, triggering an immediate settlement of Opera's receivable in the form of shares in OPay in lieu of quarterly cash installments. The settlement was based on the valuation applied in the transaction as well as an estimate for the value of Nanobank's remaining business. We entered into a final share transfer agreement mirroring relevant provisions of the sales agreement between Nanobank and OPay, which includes certain financial targets for the Nanobank business acquired and a provision for the sellers to pro-rata return up to all Series C preferred shares received as consideration in the transaction, after 2024, if the cumulative performance over 2023 and 2024 falls short of such targets. Following the settlement of the receivable, our ownership interest in OPay increased from 6.4% to 9.5%.



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User Privacy and Safety

The vitality and integrity of our user base is the cornerstone of our business. We dedicate significant resources to the goal of strengthening our user base through developing and implementing programs designed to protect user privacy, promote a safe environment, and ensure the security of user data. We also implement unique features in our products and services to protect users' online digital presence, such as a free, no-log VPN service, a premium, paid VPN service for enhanced protection, native ad blocking and anti-tracking options.

Our privacy statements seek to describe our data use practices and how privacy works on our platforms in a user-friendly manner. We provide users with adequate notice as to what data is being collected and undertake to manage and use the data collected in accordance with applicable laws. We consider the protection of the personal privacy of each of our users to be of paramount importance.

We continuously strive to prevent unauthorized use, loss or leak of user data. In addition, we use a variety of technical and organizational measures to protect the data with which we are entrusted, including encryption of personal data at rest and in transit, and, for our external interfaces, we also utilize demilitarized zones and firewalls to protect against potential attacks or unauthorized access. We have privacy and security teams dedicated to the ongoing review and monitoring of data protection practices, including penetration testing, auditing, and carrying out data privacy impact assessments.

Product Marketing and Distribution

For the majority of our products and services, the main source of marketing is "word-of-mouth" from our large user base. The trust and reliance that our users place in us is a key growth driver of our business, since prospective users that hear positive feedback from their friends and colleagues about our products and services are more likely to try them. We have run influencer marketing campaigns to gain trust and mind-share among key target demographics. We also run promotional campaigns around global events, such as the World Cup tournament, to further engage users and drive adoption.

In 2022, organic installs were our most important channel for new user acquisition, representing approximately 75% of our new smartphone users. In parallel, we cooperate with industry partners to promote our products. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions." In 2022, approximately 7% of new smartphone users originated from our paid online promotions.

Our products are available through our official website, www.opera.com, as well as Google Play, Apple's App Store, and other online app marketplaces.

Competition

We face intense competition with regard to all of the products and services we offer. In the browser space, we generally compete with other global browser developers, including companies such as Google (Chrome), Apple (Safari), Microsoft (Edge) and Samsung that distribute their browsers via proprietary operating systems and devices. We also compete with other regional internet companies that have strong positions in particular countries. From time to time, we have to compete with smaller, independent browser companies such as Mozilla Firefox, Brave, Avast, Yandex, DuckDuckGo and UC Web as well for those users who want to choose an alternative browser for their devices in addition to their respective default browsers. In the advertising space, we compete with other global internet companies which operate advertising platforms and audience extension products, such as those offered by Meta and Alphabet for both inventory and advertisers. In the content space, we have faced significant competition from other internet companies promoting their own content products and services globally, including Google, Apple and Facebook, and traditional media such as local and global newspapers and magazines. Unlike some other large competitors in the content space, we have historically focused on emerging markets, which enables us to integrate unique content to users via our evolving AI-powered content discovery, recommendation platform. However, we expect to increasingly compete with digital media properties and other AI based news offerings as we continue to expand into developed markets. In addition, we compete with all major internet companies for user attention and advertising spend. Moreover, in emerging international markets, where certain mobile devices lack large storage capabilities, we may compete with other applications for the limited space available on a user's mobile device. As we introduce new products, as our existing products evolve, or as other companies introduce new products and services, we may become subject to additional competition.

See "Item 3. Key Information —D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We face intense competition in a number of spaces and industries and if we do not continue to innovate and provide products and services that meet the needs of our users, we may not remain competitive."



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Seasonality

See “Item 3. Key Information — D. Risk Factors— Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Our results of operations are subject to seasonal fluctuations due to a number of factors.”

Intellectual Property

We regard our patents, copyrights, service marks, trademarks, trade secrets and other intellectual properties as critical to our success. We rely on patents, trademarks, copyrights and trade secret protection, as well as non-competition, confidentiality, and license agreements with our employees, customers, partners and others to protect our intellectual property rights. Despite our precautions, it may be possible for third parties to obtain and use our intellectual properties without authorization. Furthermore, the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights in internet-related industries are uncertain and still evolving.

As of December 31, 2022, we had over 300 active registrations or pending applications for the OPERA, Opera with Red O (both old and new versions) and OPERA SOFTWARE trademarks in over 90 countries, and for our red “O” logo in over 80 countries. We are also seeking trademark protections for certain of our other brands. Opera has a patent portfolio that includes more than 20 patents issued in the United States as well as certain international patent registrations. In addition, as of December 31, 2022, we had hundreds of registered domain names related to our businesses.

Regulations

Norwegian Regulations on Intellectual Property Rights

Norway adheres to key international agreements for the protection of intellectual property rights, hereunder the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, Berne Convention, Universal Copyright Convention of 1952, the Rome Convention and the TRIPS agreement.

The main acts governing intellectual property rights in Norway are the Patents Act of December 15, 1967, Designs Act of March 14, 2003, Trademarks Act of March 26, 2010, Copyrights Act of June 15, 2018, and Marketing Act of January 9, 2009. The latter also protects trade secrets.

Trademarks, designs and patents shall be registered upon application to the Norwegian Industrial Property Office, or the NIPO, in order to be valid in Norway. Patent applications which have been granted at the European Patent Office can be validated in Norway upon application to the NIPO.

Regulations on Data Protection and Information Security

The principal data protection legislation in Norway is the Personal Data Act of June 15, 2018, no. 38. The Personal Data Act implements 2016/679/EU - General Data Protection Regulation, or GDPR, in its entirety. The purpose of the act is to protect natural persons from violation of their right to privacy through the processing of personal data. Broadly speaking, the GDPR applies to the processing of personal data conducted by companies established in the European Economic Area, or EEA, and to the processing of personal data of data subjects in the EEA, where the processing is linked to offering services to such data subjects or monitoring their behavior.



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A significant number of the users of our products are in the EEA and we also serve our browser users and others from our business establishment in Norway, and consequently our processing of the personal data of such users is subject to the GDPR. Since the Court of Justice of the European Union, or CJEU, handed down its judgment in Schrems II in 2020, data protection authorities in Norway, Ireland, France, Germany, and elsewhere have levied significant fines against various technology companies for GDPR violations. Decisions by such authorities, as well as guidance from the European Data Protection Board have repeatedly emphasized that international transfers of personal data should be subject to heightened scrutiny. Furthermore, regulatory decisions and related litigation (such as the so-called IAB Decision, currently on appeal to the CJEU) underscore that the internet advertising industry is an area of special concern for privacy authorities. Lastly, a new E-Privacy Regulation (replacing the 2002 E-Privacy Directive) is still being debated in the European Union. As a result, we anticipate that on-going developments in European data protection and privacy laws and practices will continue to affect our business and impact our products.

In the last few years, many additional jurisdictions, including Brazil, Nigeria, and China, have enacted or updated data privacy or data localization laws. Similarly, new privacy acts are under consideration in India and several states in the United States. For example, the Nigeria Data Protection Regulation of 2019, which was adopted based on the GDPR, requires that entities collecting the personal data of Nigerians must register with Nigeria's National Information Technology Development Agency and submit to the agency the results of annual data privacy audits conducted by registered data privacy auditors. Likewise, Brazil has also implemented a robust privacy law similar to the GDPR in many respects, and also includes strict localization requirements. We anticipate continued developments in data protection, privacy and data localization rules in various countries, which will continue to affect our business and impact our products and services.

Regulations Relating to Content Recommendation

Our Opera News content discovery and recommendation platform is available in a wide variety of markets worldwide. In recent years, there has been an increased emphasis on the veracity of online news reports, with the increasing social expectation that content platforms and aggregators will take steps to prevent the dissemination of "fake news." Moreover, a number of countries have adopted regulatory regimes for news aggregation services requiring local registration or licensing, in some cases enabling more effective governmental restrictions on their citizens' access to certain categories of information. Other countries have adopted legislation expanding publishers' copyright entitlements on digital platforms including search engines, social media and content recommendation platforms. Australia and France, for example, have adopted laws which afford publishers of digital media the right to receive payment for use of their content in search results or content recommendations. The European Union has adopted Directive (EU) 2019/790 on copyright and related rights in the Digital Single Market, which gives press publications more direct control over the re-use of their content and also tasks online content sharing platforms, which host user-generated content, with certain duties related to preventing their users from violating copyright of others. In short, content aggregation is becoming increasingly regulated, and we anticipate that we will be subject to an increasingly diverse and fragmented regulatory environment over time.

European Economic Sanctions

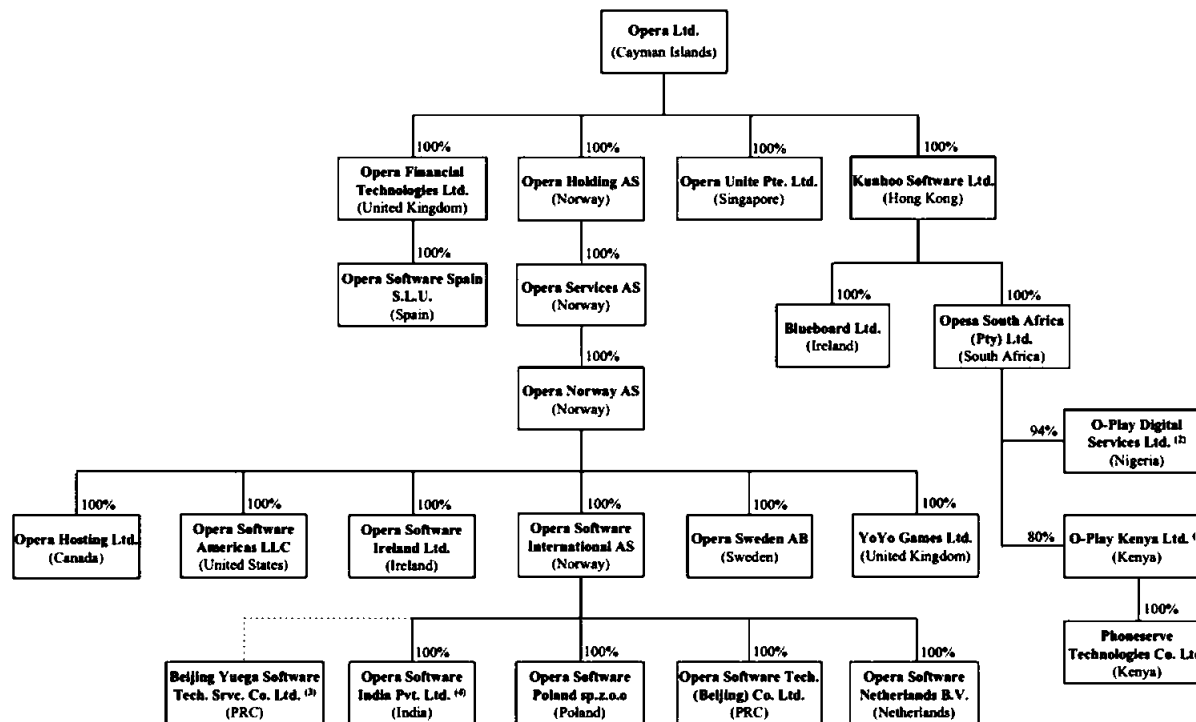
The European Union adopted certain economic sanctions following the 2014 invasion and purported annexation of Crimea in Council Regulation (EU) 833/2014 of 31 July 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilizing the situation in Ukraine, or the EU Regulation. Norway, as a member of the EEA, has incorporated the EU Regulation's economic sanctions into its domestic law in the Norwegian Sanctions Act. Since 2014 and in light of Russia's continuing aggression in Ukraine, the European Union has amended the EU Regulation with various additional packages of economic sanctions and accordingly additional sanctions have in due course likewise been incorporated into Norwegian domestic law. Consequently, the EU's economic sanctions, either directly or as incorporated into Norwegian law, apply to the Opera Group's companies, personnel and operations in Europe. For example, on December 16, 2022, the European Union adopted the December 2022 EU Sanctions, prohibiting the provision of "advertising services" to legal persons, entities or bodies established in Russia, and therefore we have subsequently terminated all advertising contracts with customers in Russia among other actions.



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C. Organizational Structure

The chart below summarizes our corporate structure and identifies all our principal subsidiaries and their places of incorporation as of the date of this annual report:



Notes:

- (1) 20% held by nominee shareholders.
- (2) 6% held by additional Opera group entities.
- (3) Variable interest entity, or VIE, contractually controlled by Opera Software International AS.
- (4) One share is held by Opera Norway AS.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

Our corporate headquarters is located in Oslo, Norway. Our principal technical development facilities are located in Wrocław, Poland, Dundee, Scotland, Beijing, China and both Linköping and Gothenburg, Sweden. We also have offices in Nigeria, Ireland, France, Germany, Spain, England, South Africa and Kenya among other countries.

Our servers are hosted in leased data centers, primarily in the Netherlands, the United States, Canada, Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa and Singapore. The data centers in our network are owned and maintained for us by major domestic and international data center providers. We generally enter into leasing and hosting service agreements with renewal terms that range from one to three years.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.



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Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this annual report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results and the timing of selected events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this annual report.

For discussion related to our financial condition, changes in financial condition, and results of operations for 2021 compared to 2020, see “Item 5.A. - Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, which was filed with the SEC on April 26, 2022, and amended on June 28, 2022.

A. Operating Results

Executive Overview of Full Year 2022 results

- Total revenue was US\$331.0 million, an increase of 32%, compared to 2021.
- Search revenue was US\$140.2 million, an increase of 15%, compared to 2021.
- Advertising revenue was US\$187.4 million, an increase of 51%, compared to 2021.
- Net income was US\$15.0 million, as compared to a net loss of US\$44.0 million in 2021.
- Adjusted EBITDA was US\$68.1 million, an increase of 135%, compared to 2021.

The 32% increase in revenue from 2021 to 2022, corresponding to an increase of US\$80.0 million in absolute amount, was driven by increased monetization on a per-user basis, a result of both underlying advertising demand and pricing factors as well as the growth of our browser and news user bases in higher revenue-per-user Western markets. In addition, advertising revenue, which in 2021 surpassed search revenue for the first time, continued to grow at a higher rate than search revenue, in large part driven by our Opera Ads audience extension platform.

Expenses and other items that are included in the calculation of adjusted EBITDA increased by US\$41.0 million, or 18%, primarily a result of the US\$41.1 million, or 747%, increase in cost of inventory sold, which includes the cost of advertising inventory sold on our Opera Ads platform. Marketing and distribution expenses remained the most significant cost item at US\$115.0 million, a reduction of US\$6.0 million, or 5% since 2021, while we continued to invest heavily in the user growth of our products in Western markets to accelerate our revenue growth. Personnel expenses excluding share-based remuneration increased by 2% from 2021 to US\$65.3 million. As a result, our adjusted EBITDA was US\$68.1 million in 2022, marking an increase of 135% compared to US\$29.0 million in 2021.

Net income was US\$15.0 million in 2022, an improvement compared to the net loss of US\$44.0 million in 2021. Net finance expense of US\$19.4 million in 2022 was the result of a net loss of US\$35.4 million on our receivable due from the sale of our former investment in Nanobank, partially offset by a net gain of US\$15.9 million on our investment program whereby we invested excess cash in listed equity securities. Depreciation and amortization decreased by US\$5.7 million, or 29% since 2021, to US\$13.9 million primarily as a result of certain intangible assets previously acquired in a business combination being fully amortized at the beginning of the year. Share-based remuneration decreased by 11% to US\$9.3 million in 2022. Tax and all other items not included in adjusted EBITDA had a combined negative contribution of US\$10.4 million to our 2022 net income.

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments in marketable securities totaled US\$118.7 million as of December 31, 2022, a decrease from US\$181.0 million as of December 31, 2021. The US\$62.3 million decrease was caused by our stock repurchases from private placement with our pre-IPO shareholder, Qifei International Development Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of 360 Security Technology Inc., as well as open market transactions pursuant to our share repurchase program, totaling US\$146.1 million in 2022 and reducing our outstanding share count by 26.7 million ADS equivalents, which was partially offset by the underlying cash generation of our operating activities, in the amount of US\$56.7 million, as well as proceeds from sale of shares in former associates in the amount of US\$36.9 million. Capital expenditure on fixed and intangible assets totaled US\$10.0 million in 2022. In early 2023, we issued a dividend of US\$0.80 per ADS to all our shareholders, representing an aggregate dividend of US\$71.3 million. We continue to believe that our liquidity is sufficient to successfully navigate an extended period of uncertainty.



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Key Metrics

We use certain key non-financial metrics to monitor and manage our business, most importantly our product adoption as measured by MAUs and the ARPU. We use these indicators to evaluate our business, measure our performance, identify trends affecting our business, formulate business plans, and make strategic decisions. We believe these indicators provide useful information to investors in understanding and evaluating our operating results in the same manner we do.

The following table presents certain of our user metrics for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended (1)							
	Mar 31, 2021		Sept 30, 2021		Mar 31, 2022		Sept 30, 2022	Dec 31, 2022
	Jun 30, 2021		Dec 31, 2021		Jun 30, 2022			
	(in millions, except for ARPU)							
Smartphone total average MAUs	225.9	220.0	215.6	208.7	203.4	198.4	198.0	196.6
PC browser average MAUs	78.6	78.0	74.1	77.3	77.7	73.4	72.8	75.5
Feature phone average MAUs	62.4	62.7	59.2	55.1	55.1	55.7	52.0	51.6
Other	3.7	3.8	2.8	2.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7
Total MAUs	370.6	364.5	351.7	343.1	337.0	328.3	323.8	324.4
Annualized ARPU (US\$) (2)	0.54	0.64	0.75	0.83	0.82	0.94	1.04	1.18

(1) Average across the three months included in each period, with each month calculated as of its final day using a 30-day lookback window.

(2) Search and advertising revenue in the quarter, divided by the quarter's average MAUs and multiplied by four to annualize.

Our total smartphone average MAUs in the three months ended December 31, 2022, was 196.6 million. This figure comprises approximately 164 million smartphone browser users, and approximately 33 million users of the dedicated Opera News apps.

Our strategy has been to focus on and expand our marketing and distribution activities in Western markets while reducing our spending in certain emerging markets. From the fourth quarter of 2021 to the same quarter of 2022, this strategy led to a 16% increase in our total overall user base in Western markets and an 11% decrease in emerging markets, for an approximate 5% reduction in our overall global user base. As can be shown in our annualized ARPU metric, the monetization increases on a per-user basis resulting from this shift to Western markets reached 42% over the fourth quarter of 2021, fueling our strong growth in search and advertising revenues for the same quarter in 2022.

Macroeconomic Conditions

The prevailing global economic climate, the war in Ukraine and other macroeconomic conditions, including but not limited to slower growth or economic recession, high inflation, changes to fiscal and monetary policy and exchange rate fluctuations have adversely affected and may continue to adversely impact our business. The increase in interest rates by the Federal Reserve and overall market conditions have led to significant strengthening of the U.S. dollar against other global currencies in 2022. We continuously monitor the direct and indirect impacts of these circumstances on our business and financial results. See "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—The impact of worldwide economic conditions may adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition."

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic

Since early 2020, COVID-19 has impacted market and economic conditions globally, resulting in the implementation of significant governmental measures to control the spread of COVID-19 as well as changes in our user behavior and the businesses of our monetization partners. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business, financial condition, and results of operations will depend on numerous evolving factors that we may not be able to accurately predict and that will vary by market, including the duration and scope of the pandemic, including any resurgences, the impact of the pandemic on economic activity, and actions taken by governments, businesses, and individuals in response. We will continue to actively monitor and respond accordingly to the changing conditions created by the pandemic. See "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We face risks related to natural disasters, health epidemics or terrorist attacks, which could significantly disrupt our operations."



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Major Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Our Ability to Maintain and Expand Our User Base, and Maintain and Enhance User Engagement

Our user base is important for our revenue generation, both in terms of its attractiveness to our search and advertising partners and in terms of its direct impact on our user-generated revenues. We have elected to prioritize our user growth efforts on geographies and segments that are most monetizable. This has led to a directional shift in our user base and revenue mix towards more developed markets, with a decline in total MAUs that has been well offset by the increase in ARPU.

Our ability to continue to effectively maintain and grow our user base in regions and segments with attractive monetization potential will affect the growth of our business and our revenues going forward. We generate revenues from our business partners, including search providers and advertisers, who are drawn to our platform in part because of the size of our user base, our attractive demographics, and our level of user engagement. Our ability to maintain and enhance user engagement depends on, among other things, the effectiveness of our marketing and distribution spend, our ability to continuously offer comprehensive and effective products and services, recommend personalized content through technological innovation and provide a superior content discovery experience.

Our Ability to Monetize

We have long and deep relationships with many of our major monetization partners. Changes in the revenue sharing or fee arrangements with our key monetization partners may materially affect our revenues, although we have not seen such material impacts to our revenues over the 2020 to 2022 period. However, for example, a change in the revenue sharing percentage paid by certain of our major partners such as Google or Yandex, or a change in their payment policies or other contractual arrangements, could impact our revenues, either positively or negatively. Likewise, with respect to certain major advertising partners, changes in the fee rate we receive per click or per sale may affect our revenues.

The growth, seasonality and strength of our major advertising partners' businesses may also materially affect our revenues, positively or negatively. This has been illustrated by the COVID-19 pandemic where, for example, we have seen revenue decline from monetization partners in travel related businesses from 2020 to 2022, presumably due to pandemic related travel restrictions. At the same time, we have seen revenue increase from monetization partners with e-commerce businesses as more people buy online. Revenues from monetization partners in sports related businesses had been temporarily down when sporting events were suspended, and later on have recovered with even stronger demand as more people follow sporting events digitally. Such digital adoption was presumably accelerated due to pandemic related restrictions on attending live sporting events. Once the pandemic comes to an end, we may observe further unpredictable effects, positive or negative, on the businesses of some of our major advertising partners and by extension on our revenues.

Further, our revenue generation is affected by our ability to promote and improve our users' experience with our partners' services, and our ability to open advertising inventory. In 2022, we had approximately 571 monetization partners. We intend to maintain and deepen our relationships with current partners and attract more partners to increase and diversify our revenue sources. Our ability to further increase the number of partners primarily depends on whether we can provide integrated marketing services and help them more precisely reach their targeted users through our AI-powered content discovery platform.

Our Brand Recognition and Market Leadership

We believe that the strong brand recognition of "Opera" is a key element of our success. Our ability to maintain our massive user base and brand recognition as a leading independent browser and content discovery platform is key to our ability to maintain and enhance relationships with our users, monetization partners, content partners and distribution partners. In addition, the reputation and attractiveness of our platform among internet users also serves as a highly efficient marketing channel for our new products and services.



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Our Ability to Conduct and Manage Strategic Investments and Acquisitions

We have invested and expect to continue to invest in new businesses, products, services and technologies, and we have also invested in promising companies. Our financial results could be adversely affected by our investments or acquisitions. The investments and acquired assets or businesses may not generate the financial results we expect. They could result in occurrence of significant investments and goodwill impairment charges, amortization expenses for other intangible assets and credit losses on trade and other receivables. We may continue to incur impairment charges in connection with our investments or acquisitions, which could depress our profitability and have a material adverse impact on our financial results. See "Item 3. Key Information –D. Risk Factors–Risks Related to Our Business and Industry – Our investments in companies, new businesses and new products, services and technologies are inherently risky and could disrupt our ongoing businesses."

Key Components and Results of Operations

Results of Operations

The following table set forth our consolidated statement of operations data for each of the periods presented, in absolute terms and as percentage of revenue.

	Year ended December 31,					
	2020		2021		2022	
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)					
Revenue	165,056	100%	250,991	100%	331,037	100%
Other income	11,542	7%	466	0%	469	0%
Operating expenses:						
Technology and platform fees	(3,315)	(2)%	(4,472)	(2)%	(4,104)	(1)%
Content cost	(4,312)	(3)%	(3,712)	(1)%	(3,834)	(1)%
Cost of inventory sold	(700)	(0)%	(5,507)	(2)%	(46,650)	(14)%
Personnel expenses including share-based remuneration	(62,103)	(38)%	(74,450)	(30)%	(74,588)	(23)%
Marketing and distribution expenses	(47,860)	(29)%	(120,944)	(48)%	(114,988)	(35)%
Credit loss expense	(1,849)	(1)%	(557)	(0)%	(1,387)	(0)%
Credit loss expense related to divested joint venture	(10,476)	(6)%	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	(20,234)	(12)%	(19,600)	(8)%	(13,939)	(4)%
Impairment of non-financial assets	-	-	(5,624)	(2)%	(3,194)	(1)%
Other expenses	(28,197)	(17)%	(22,802)	(9)%	(27,015)	(8)%
Total operating expenses	(179,046)	(108)%	(257,668)	(103)%	(289,699)	(88)%
Operating profit (loss)	(2,448)	(1)%	(6,211)	(2)%	41,808	13%
Share of net income (loss) of equity-accounted investees	2,005	1%	(29,376)	(12)%	(6)	(0)%
Impairment of equity-accounted investee	-	-	(115,477)	(46)%	-	-
Fair value gain on investments	24,000	15%	116,561	46%	1,500	0%
Net finance income (expense):						
Finance income	13,633	8%	123	0%	21,454	6%
Finance expense	(516)	(0)%	(6,912)	(3)%	(39,729)	(12)%
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	833	1%	(1,814)	(1)%	(1,157)	(0)%
Net finance income (expense)	13,950	8%	(8,603)	(3)%	(19,432)	(6)%
Profit (loss) before income taxes	37,507	23%	(43,106)	(17)%	23,870	7%
Income tax expense	(75)	(0)%	(43)	(0)%	(8,835)	(3)%
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	37,432	23%	(43,149)	(17)%	15,035	5%
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations	141,742	86%	(816)	(0)%	-	-
Net income (loss) attributable to owners of the parent	179,174	109%	(43,964)	(18)%	15,035	5%



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Revenue

We operate and manage our business in two reportable segments—Browser and News, and Other. We identify our reportable segments based on our products and services as used by the chief operating decision maker to monitor performance and make operating decisions. See Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for additional information regarding our reportable segments. The following table sets forth our revenue by segment.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Browser and News:					
Search	84,180	121,961	140,162	44.9%	14.9%
Advertising	71,292	123,870	187,405	73.8%	51.3%
Technology licensing and other revenue	-	2,182	789	N/A	(63.8)%
Total segment revenue	155,472	248,013	328,356	59.5%	32.4%
Other:					
Advertising	216	40	29	(81.5)%	(27.5)%
Technology licensing and other revenue	9,368	2,937	2,652	(68.6)%	(9.7)%
Total segment revenue	9,584	2,978	2,681	(68.9)%	(10)%
Total revenue	165,056	250,991	331,037	52.1%	31.9%

Browser and News

The Browser and News segment includes our PC and mobile browsers, Opera Gaming as well as the Opera News platform, which is integrated in our browsers and available as standalone apps. The segment also includes our Opera Ads platform.

The main categories of revenue in the Browser and News segment are search and advertising. Search revenue is generated when a user conducts a qualified search using a search partner, such as Google or Yandex, through the built-in combined address and search bar provided in our PC and mobile browsers, or when otherwise redirected to the search partner via browser functionality. Advertising revenue is generated by delivering advertising on our PC and mobile browsers, such as predefined bookmarks (Speed Dials), on Opera News, and on Opera network partners' properties. Advertising revenue also includes income from all other user-generated activities other than search revenue, such as subscriptions to services that are provided by Opera or its partners.

Our search revenue increased to US\$140.2 million in 2022 from US\$122.0 million in 2021, representing an increase of 15%. The increase represents both underlying monetization improvements by our search partners and the growth of our browser user base in Western markets where advertisers typically pay more to be promoted. As our search revenue is based on revenue share arrangements with our search partners, these factors together have a direct positive impact on our search revenue. Search revenue accounted for 48.6% and 42.3 % of our total revenue in 2021 and 2022, respectively.

Our advertising revenue in the Browser and News segment increased to US\$187.4 million in 2022 from US\$123.9 million in 2021, representing an increase of 51.3%. This growth was primarily fueled by the growth of our Opera Ads platform where we leveraged third party inventories to meet the demand we sourced from advertisers. Advertising revenue in the segment accounted for 49.4 and 56.6% of our total revenue in 2021 and 2022, respectively.

Technology licensing and other revenue include income from the sale of software and licenses to GameMaker Studio, a platform for developing games. Following our decision in 2021 to make GameMaker Studio free to use while continuing to offer paid subscriptions with premium features, the amount of revenue from GameMaker Studio has been declining. From 2021 to 2022, technology and other revenue within the Browser and News segment declined from US\$2.2 million to US\$0.8 million.



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Other

The Other segment includes licensing of our proprietary technology to third parties, and provisions of related maintenance, support and hosting services, provision of professional services, and provision of customized browser configurations to mobile operators.

Our technology licensing and other revenue in the Other segment decreased to US\$2.7 million in 2022 from US\$2.9 million in 2021.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income includes items of income that are not generated from our ordinary activities. For example, other operating income includes gains on disposals of property, equipment, intangible assets and subsidiaries. Other operating income also includes government grants related to income.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Other operating income	11,542	466	469	(96.0)%	0.6%
As a percentage of revenue	7.0%	0.2%	0.1%		

Our other operating income remained stable at US\$0.5 million from 2021 to 2022. Similar to 2021, other operating income in 2022 primarily included various individually immaterial items of incidental income that were not generated from our ordinary activities.

Technology and Platform Fees

Technology and platform fees primarily comprise of (i) costs of any platform or collection service used to facilitate subscription services where we are the principal in the transaction, and (ii) transaction and communication platform expenses. We expect such individual components within this cost category to stay relatively stable as a percentage of the related revenue streams.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Technology and platform fees	3,315	4,472	4,104	34.9%	(8.2)%
As a percentage of revenue	2.0%	1.8%	1.2%		

Our technology and platform fees decreased from US\$4.5 million in 2021 to US\$4.1 million in 2022. The main reason for the decrease was that we reduced the use of external platforms for compliance-related services required in our former European fintech business.



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Content Cost

Content cost mainly consists of revenue shares to content creators on our platforms such as Opera News Hub, and payments to publishers and monetization partners related to our Browser and News segment. We continue our efforts to increase the amount of content available on our applications by onboarding more European and American publishers. Another significant part of content cost is cashback cost where we share part of the cashback with our customers. We expect this cost category to stay relatively stable as a percentage of the related revenue streams, although given its limited relative size we may see continued fluctuations as observed in prior periods.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Content cost	4,312	3,712	3,834	(13.9)%	3.3%
As a percentage of revenue	2.6%	1.5%	1.2%		

Our content cost was relatively stable from 2021 to 2022, increasing by US\$0.1 million to US\$3.8 million.

Cost of Inventory Sold

Cost of inventory sold consists primarily of the cost for third party advertising inventory that is sold to our customers along with Opera owned inventory to better serve our advertisers' demand. We expect this cost category to grow as a percentage of the advertising revenue stream as we see it driving incremental profitability of our advertising efforts.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Cost of inventory sold	700	5,507	46,650	686.7%	747.2%
As a percentage of revenue	0.4%	2.2%	14.1%		

In 2022, the cost of inventory sold increased by 747.2% to US\$46.7 million, or 24.9% of advertising revenue within the Browser and News segment. This growth was driven mainly by the development of Opera Ads platform, our audience extension product.

Personnel Expenses Including Share-based Remuneration

Our personnel expenses including share-based remuneration primarily consist of salaries and bonuses with applicable social security costs, external temporary hire costs and other personnel-related expenses, as well as share-based remuneration, including related social security costs. Personnel expenses are net of capitalized development expenses. We expect our personnel expenses to increase in absolute amounts in the foreseeable future due to the anticipated growth of business and expansion of our global operations, as well as periodic salary adjustments.



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In 2022, Kunlun, our parent company, enrolled certain of our employees in its share incentive plan under which these employees have received options issued by Kunlun as a compensation for services provided to us. We do not have any obligation to settle the awards granted by Kunlun but grants from Kunlun to our employees are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payments in our consolidated financial statements, similar to those grants awarded under our own share incentive plan.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Personnel expenses excluding share-based remuneration	57,397	63,984	65,284	11.5%	2.0%
Share-based remuneration, including related social security tax	4,706	10,466	9,304	122.4%	(11.1)%
Total personnel expenses, including share-based remuneration	62,103	74,450	74,588	19.9%	0.2%
<i>As a percentage of revenue</i>	<i>37.6%</i>	<i>29.7%</i>	<i>22.5%</i>		

Our personnel expenses including share-based remuneration was relatively stable from 2021 to 2022, increasing by US\$0.1 million to US\$74.6 million. Cash-based compensation expenses increased by 2.0%, from US\$64.0 million in 2021 to US\$65.3 million in 2022. This was caused by an increase in the average number of staff in 2022 as compared to 2021, and salary adjustments, partially offset by the strengthening of the U.S. Dollar. Share-based remuneration expenses decreased by 11.1%, from US\$10.5 million in 2021 to US\$9.3 million in 2022, primarily due to granting and vesting schedules of the underlying share awards. For additional details of our personnel expenses in 2022, including share-based remuneration, see Note 5 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

Marketing and Distribution Expenses

Marketing and distribution expenses primarily consist of performance-based campaigns associated with our browser and news businesses. We expect our marketing and distribution expenses to remain consistent or possibly increase slightly relative to 2022 as measured in absolute terms, while decreasing as a percent of total revenue following increased scale and completion of the initial launch of our initiatives to grow our user base in Western markets.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Marketing and distribution expenses	47,860	120,944	114,988	152.7%	(4.9)%
<i>As a percentage of revenue</i>	<i>29.0%</i>	<i>48.3%</i>	<i>34.7%</i>		

Our marketing and distribution expenses decreased to US\$115.0 million in 2022 from US\$120.9 million in 2021, representing a decrease of 4.9%. Marketing and distribution expenses related to Opera News declined from US\$59.0 million in 2021 to US\$26.0 million in 2022, partly offset by increases in marketing and distribution expenses for our other products and services, such as for Opera GX, which increased by US\$18.0 million to US\$29.0 million in 2022.



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Credit Loss Expense

Our credit loss expense is mainly related to provisions for expected credit losses on trade receivables and consists of specific provisions where risk of credit loss has been determined by management as well as general provisions determined based on the aging of the trade receivables. Changes in credit loss expense is affected by our ability to collect our trade receivables, the credit risk of the markets in which we operate as well as general market conditions affecting our trade partners.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Credit loss expense	1,849	557	1,387	(69.9)%	149.2%
As a percentage of revenue	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%		

Our credit loss expense was US\$1.4 million in 2022, as compared to US\$0.6 million in 2021. The increase is largely a result of increase in provisions in line with our revenue growth and higher provisions in emerging markets compared to 2021.

In 2020, we incurred significant credit losses on trade and other receivables due from a former joint venture, which we divested from during that year. Due to the significance and specific circumstances related to the expected credit losses on those receivables, we determined that it was appropriate to include the expense on a separate line item in our statement of operations.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Credit loss expense related to divested joint venture	10,476	-	-	(100.0)%	N/A
As a percentage of revenue	6.3	N/A	N/A		

See Note 13 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for more information about our credit loss expense, including credit loss expense related to the divested joint venture.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation cost primarily relates to purchased equipment and servers as well as leasehold improvements. Amortization cost primarily relates to intangible assets such as technology and customer relationships as well as capitalized development. Depreciation and amortization are driven by the amounts of assets we acquire and intangible assets we develop, and the expected useful lives of these assets.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Depreciation and amortization	20,234	19,600	13,939	(3.1)%	(28.9)%
As a percentage of revenue	12.3%	7.8%	4.2%		

We had depreciation and amortization of US\$13.9 million in 2022 compared to US\$19.6 million in 2021, representing a decrease of 28.9%. This decrease was primarily due to certain intangible assets formerly acquired in a business combination being fully amortized at the beginning of 2022. See Notes 10 and 11 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for more information.



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Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Impairment of non-financial assets include impairment losses on our fixed and intangible assets. Impairment losses arise when the recoverable amount of the individual asset or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs is less than the carrying amount of the asset or group of assets.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Impairment of non-financial assets	-	5,624	3,194	N/A	(43.2)%
As a percentage of revenue	N/A	2.2%	1.0%		

The impairment of non-financial assets in 2022 was US\$3.2 million as we fully impaired certain non-core intangible assets. See Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for more information.

Other Operating Expenses

Our other operating expenses primarily consist of hosting expenses, audit and advisory fees, software license fees, rent and other office expenses, and travel expenses. We expect our other operating expenses to increase in absolute amounts in the foreseeable future due to the anticipated growth of our business as well as public company costs.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Other operating expenses	28,197	22,802	27,015	(19.1)%	18.5%
As a percentage of revenue	17.1%	9.1%	8.2%		

Our other operating expenses increased by 18.5% in 2022 compared to 2021, from US\$22.8 million to US\$27.0 million. All categories of other operating expenses increased in 2022 compared to 2021, with the biggest increase being hosting, which increased by US\$1.6 million followed by travel with an increase of US\$1.0 million. See Note 6 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for more information.



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Share of Net Income (Loss) of Equity-accounted Investees

Our share of net income (loss) of equity-accounted investees includes the income or loss recognized from our associates and joint venture. In early 2022, we sold all our shares in Nanobank, an associate which we classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2021. Subsequent to that sale, our only remaining equity-accounted investee is nHorizon, a joint venture. In 2022, our share of losses of nHorizon exceeded our interest in the company, which resulted in us discontinuing to recognize our share of further losses. If nHorizon subsequently reports profits, we will resume to recognize our share of those profits only after our share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognized. We do not expect to recognize a material amount of net profits from our investment in nHorizon.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Share of net income (loss) of equity-accounted investees	2,005	(29,376)	(6)	(1,565.1)%	(100.0)%
As a percentage of revenue	1.2%	(11.7)%	(0.0)%		

Our share of net loss of equity-accounted investees was US\$0 million in 2022 compared to a share of net loss of US\$29.4 million in 2021. Our share of net loss in 2021 predominantly arose due to Nanobank recognizing the impacts of impairments and provisions related to its halting of operations in India. See Note 12 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for more information.

Impairment of Equity-accounted Investee

When an equity-accounted investee is classified as held for sale, we recognize impairment losses if its fair value less costs to sell is less than its carrying amount. We also recognize impairment loss for an equity-accounted investee when the recoverable amount of our investment is less than the carrying amount. Following the sale of our shares in Nanobank in March 2022, we do not hold material investments in equity-accounted investees.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Impairment of equity-accounted investee	-	(115,477)	-	N/A	(100.0)%
As a percentage of revenue	N/A	(46.0)%	N/A		

At the end of 2021, we classified our investments in Nanobank, OPay and Star X as held for sale. Of these, only the investment in Nanobank was historically accounted for in accordance with the equity method. We determined that the estimate for fair value less costs to sell for our investment in Nanobank was less than its carrying value and consequently we recognized an impairment loss of US\$115.5 million. The fair value less costs to sell was determined to be the same amount as the fair value of the consideration Opera received in March 2022 when the shares in Nanobank were sold. See Note 12 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for more information.

Fair Value Gain on Investments

We hold investments in ordinary and preferred shares in OPay, ordinary shares in Fjord Bank and we held preferred shares in Star X in 2022, all of which were accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of these shares are recognized as fair value gains (or losses) on investments. While Star X was classified as an associate of Opera, our investment in preferred shares in this company was accounted for at fair value because they gave access to returns that are not only associated with the underlying ownership interest.



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	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Fair value gain on investments	24,000	116,561	1,500	385.7%	(98.7)%
As a percentage of revenue	14.5%	46.4%	0.5%		

In 2022, we recognized an unrealized fair value gain of US\$1.5 million on our shares in OPay. In 2021, we recognized a total fair value gain of US\$116.6 million, of which US\$88.1 million represented both realized and unrealized gains related to the shares in OPay and US\$28.5 million was related to the shares in Star X, which was disposed of in April 2022. See Note 12 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for more details on the value of the preferred and ordinary shares.

Net Finance Income (Expense)

Our finance income primarily includes interest income on deposits of cash with financial institutions and the net gain on investments in marketable securities. Our finance expense primarily includes losses on our receivables from the sale of Nanobank and Star X, interest expense on our leases and interest-bearing loans, and the net loss on investments in marketable securities.

Since 2018, we have adopted an investment program under which up to US\$70 million of our capital may be used for investments in listed equity securities. The maximum amount allocated to the investment program varied over time based on accumulated gains or losses. The objective of the investment program was to preserve capital while generating long-term capital growth by achieving the highest possible return on invested capital relative to the risk taken. We engaged Kunlun Group Limited, a subsidiary of Kunlun, to be the manager of the investment program, while our chairman and chief executive officer had oversight of the program. In February 2023, the investment program was terminated after the remaining portfolio of marketable securities was sold in the market. See Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for more information on our capital management.

The net finance income (expense) also includes our net foreign exchange gain or loss, which is the net gain or loss arising from settlement or translation of monetary items denominated in currencies other than the functional currency is recognized as foreign exchange gain (loss) in our statement of operations. While we do not use derivatives for hedging purposes, we seek to minimize the exposure to foreign currency risk by holding our cash in U.S. Dollar to the greatest extent practically possible, however our cash inflows and outflows as measured in the U.S. Dollar are exposed to the strengthening and weakening of the U.S. Dollar versus other currencies in which our revenue is ultimately generated or cost ultimately incurred.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Finance income	13,633	123	21,454	(99.1)%	17,351.0%
As a percentage of revenue	8.3%	0.0%	6.5%		
Finance expense	516	6,912	39,729	1,239.5%	474.8%
As a percentage of revenue	0.3%	2.8%	12.0%		
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	833	(1,814)	(1,157)	(317.8)%	(36.2)%
As a percentage of revenue	0.5%	(0.7)%	(0.3)%		
Net finance income (expense)	13,950	(8,603)	(19,432)	(161.7)%	125.9%



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We recorded a net finance expense of US\$19.4 million in 2022, compared to a net finance expense of US\$8.6 million in 2021.

Our receivable from the sale of Nanobank was measured at fair value through profit or loss. As of December 31, 2022, we estimated the fair value of the receivable to be US\$76.3 million based on the present value of future expected cash flows, which resulted in a net loss in 2022 of US\$35.4 million, comprising of interest income of US\$2.4 million recognized as finance income and fair value loss of US\$37.9 million recognized as a finance expense.

In 2022 we generated a net gain of US\$15.9 million from our investment program whereby we invest excess cash in listed equity securities. The gain was recognized as finance income. In 2021, the investment program resulted in a loss of US\$4.9 million.

Income Tax Expense

Our income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income, based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The vast majority of our revenue and operating profit is generated in countries with stable and transparent tax regimes, such as Norway and Ireland, where the applicable tax rates were 22.0% and 12.5%, respectively. We do not expect significant exposure to tax regimes in non-European countries over the foreseeable future.

Certain intra-group funding of subsidiaries of the Company has resulted in tax benefits on interest charged between these subsidiaries. We expect that such tax benefits will not be of significant importance in future periods, in isolation resulting in a marginal increase of our expected future effective tax rate. However, our investments in unconsolidated companies are not taxed at Opera's level, but within such separate companies. These investments represent a significant factor in our historically low effective tax rate. As these investments are further expected to provide financial gains to us in the future, either in terms of our share of profit, and/or realized or unrealized gains on the shares held, we expect a continuation of this factor to our effective tax rate as well in future periods.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Income tax expense	75	43	8,835	(43.1)%	20,599.9%
As a percentage of revenue	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%		

We recorded an income tax expense of US\$8.8 million in 2022, as compared to an income tax expense of US\$0.0 million in 2021. The effective tax rate, expressed as the percentage of income tax expenses to profit before income taxes, was 37.0% in 2022, as compared to an effective tax rate of negative 0.1% in 2021. Variance versus statutory tax rates is mainly driven by non-taxable finance expenses and changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities. See Note 8 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for more detail.



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Profit (Loss) From Discontinued Operations

A discontinued operation is a component of Opera that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The net results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of operations.

	Year ended December 31,			Change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs. 2020	2022 vs. 2021
	(US\$ in thousands, except for percentages)				
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations	141,742	(816)	-	(100.6)%	N/A
As a percentage of revenue	85.9%	(0.3)%	N/A		

In 2022, we did not recognize any profit or loss from discontinued operations. In 2021, we recognized a loss from discontinued operations of US\$0.8 million related to a provision for expected credit losses on receivables due from former customers in the retail business that was terminated in 2020.

Contribution by Segment

We measure the financial performance of our segments based on their contribution, which is defined as revenue less the sum of (i) technology and platform fees, (ii) content cost, (iii) cost of inventory sold, (iv) other cost of revenue, (v) marketing and distribution expense and (vi) credit loss expense attributed to that segment. The tables below specify the contributions by segment.

Browser and News

	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	(US\$ in thousands)		
Revenue:			
Search	84,180	121,961	140,162
Advertising	71,292	123,870	187,405
Technology licensing and other revenue	-	2,182	789
Total revenue	155,472	248,013	328,356
Direct expenses:			
Technology and platform fees	(3,315)	(3,899)	(4,103)
Content cost	(4,312)	(3,712)	(3,834)
Cost of inventory sold	-	(5,506)	(46,650)
Other cost of revenue	140	-	-
Marketing and distribution expenses	(47,042)	(120,385)	(114,522)
Credit loss expense	(568)	(557)	(1,436)
Total direct expenses	(55,097)	(134,059)	(170,545)
Contribution by segment	100,375	113,954	157,811

The Browser and News segment contributed US\$157.8 million in 2022, corresponding to 48.1% of segment revenue and compared to US\$114.0 million or 45.9% of segment revenue in 2021. The segment revenue increased by US\$80.3 million, or 32.4%, in 2022 compared to 2021, driven by advertising revenue increasing by 51.3% to US\$187.4 million and search revenue by 14.9% to US\$140.2 million. The increase in revenue was partly offset by increases in segment expenses, predominantly cost of inventory sold, which increased by US\$41.1 million, or 747.3%, to US\$46.7 million.



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Other

	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	(US\$ in thousands)		
Revenue:			
Search	-	-	-
Advertising	216	40	29
Technology licensing and other revenue	9,368	2,937	2,652
Total revenue	9,584	2,978	2,681
Direct expenses:			
Technology and platform fees	-	(573)	(1)
Content cost	-	-	-
Cost of inventory sold	(700)	(1)	-
Other cost of revenue	(3,925)	-	-
Marketing and distribution expenses	(818)	(559)	(466)
Credit loss expense	(1,281)	-	49
Total direct expenses	(6,724)	(1,132)	(418)
Contribution by segment	2,860	1,846	2,263

The Other segment, which mainly includes licensing of our proprietary technology and professional services, contributed US\$2.3 million in 2022, or 84.4% of segment revenue, compared to US\$1.8 million or 62.0% of segment revenue in 2021.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income (Loss)

We collect and analyze operating and financial data to evaluate the health of our business and assess our performance. In addition to revenue, net income (loss), operating profit (loss), and other financial measures under IFRS, we use adjusted EBITDA and adjusted net income (loss), which are described below, to evaluate our business. We use these non-IFRS financial measures for financial and operational decision-making and as means to evaluate period-to-period comparisons. While these non-IFRS financial measures should not be considered substitutes for, or superior to, the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with IFRS, we believe that these measures provide meaningful supplemental information regarding our performance by excluding certain items that may not be indicative of recurring core business operating results.

We believe these non-IFRS financial measures are useful to investors both because (1) they allow for greater transparency with respect to key metrics used by management in its financial and operational decision-making and (2) they are used by our institutional investors and the analyst community to help them analyze the health of our business. Accordingly, we believe that these non-IFRS financial measures provide useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating our operating results in the same manner as our management team and board of directors. Our calculation of these non-IFRS financial measures may differ from similarly-titled non-IFRS measures, if any, reported by our peers.



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We define adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) excluding (i) profit (loss) from discontinued operations, (ii) income tax (expense) benefit, (iii) net finance income (expense), (iv) share of net income (loss) of equity-accounted investees, (v) impairment of equity-accounted investees, (vi) fair value gain (loss) on investments, (vii) depreciation and amortization, (viii) impairment of non-financial assets, (ix) share-based remuneration, (x) credit loss expense related to divested joint venture, (xi) non-recurring expenses, and (xii) other operating income.

We define adjusted net income (loss) as net income (loss) excluding (i) profit (loss) from discontinued operations, (ii) amortization of acquired intangible assets, (iii) amortization of Nanobank intangible assets, (iv) share-based remuneration, (v) credit loss expense related to divested joint venture, (vi) non-recurring expenses, and (vii) the income tax expense (benefit) related to the preceding items.

The following table presents reconciliations of adjusted EBITDA and adjusted net income (loss) to net income, the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	(US\$ in thousands)		
Reconciliation of net income (loss) to adjusted EBITDA:			
Net income (loss)	179,174	(43,964)	15,035
Add (deduct):			
(Profit) loss from discontinued operations	(141,742)	816	-
Income tax expense (benefit)	75	43	8,835
Net finance expense (income)	(13,950)	8,603	19,432
Share of net loss (income) of equity-accounted investees	(2,005)	29,376	6
Impairment of equity-accounted investee	-	115,477	-
Fair value loss (gain) on investments	(24,000)	(116,561)	(1,500)
Depreciation and amortization	20,234	19,600	13,939
Impairment of non-financial assets	-	5,624	3,194
Share-based remuneration	4,706	10,466	9,304
Credit loss expense related to divested joint venture	10,476	-	-
Non-recurring expenses (1)	3,543	-	308
Other operating income	(11,542)	(466)	(469)
Adjusted EBITDA	24,971	29,013	68,084
Reconciliation of net income (loss) to adjusted net income (loss):			
Net income (loss)	179,174	(43,964)	15,035
Add (deduct):			
(Profit) loss from discontinued operations	(141,742)	816	-
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	5,354	4,906	2,580
Amortization of Nanobank intangible assets (2)	2,584	7,037	-
Share-based remuneration	4,706	10,466	9,304
Credit loss expense related to divested joint venture	10,476	-	-
Non-recurring expenses (1)	3,543	-	1,517
Income tax adjustment (3)	(1,219)	(1,366)	(512)
Adjusted net income (loss)	62,876	(22,105)	27,923
(1)	The amount of non-recurring expenses in 2022 added when adjusting the net income (loss) to adjusted net income (loss) included US\$1.2 million classified as finance expenses in the separate reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA.		
(2)	The amortization of Nanobank intangible assets was included in the line “Share of net income (loss) of equity-accounted investees” and relates to excess values from the Nanobank valuation.		
(3)	Reversal of tax benefit related to the social security cost component of share-based remuneration and deferred taxes on the amortization of acquired intangible assets.		



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B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows and Working Capital

Our principal source of liquidity is cash generated from our operating activities. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, we had US\$102.9 million and US\$52.4 million, respectively, in cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, checking and demand deposits and restricted cash. As of December 31, 2022, we also had US\$66.3 million in marketable securities, which we held for the purpose of increasing the return on cash not needed to meet short-term cash commitments. See Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for more information on our capital management.

In early 2023, we issued a dividend of US\$0.80 per ADS to all our shareholders, representing an aggregate dividend of US\$71.3 million. US\$59.0 million of the aggregate dividend payable was offset against receivables of the same amount due from two of our shareholders, as outlined in Note 18 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

Our cash and cash equivalents are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, with limited amounts held in Euro, Norwegian Krone and other local currencies of the markets where we operate. We intend to finance our future working capital requirements and capital expenditures primarily from cash generated from operating activities as well as existing cash and cash equivalents. We believe that our current available cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to meet our working capital requirements and capital expenditures in the ordinary course of business for the next 12 months.

The following table sets forth a summary of our cash flows for the periods indicated.

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	(US\$ in thousands)		
Summary Consolidated Cash Flow:			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	93,324	26,564	56,662
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	2,956	(49,703)	44,450
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(100,972)	(6,683)	(150,578)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4,692)	(29,822)	(49,465)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	139,487	134,168	102,876
Effects of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	(627)	(1,472)	(996)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	134,168	102,876	52,414

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was US\$56.7 million in 2022. Operating profit in 2022 of US\$41.8 million, adjusted for non-cash items such as depreciation, amortization and share-based payment of US\$25.8 million, contributed a total of US\$67.6 million, partially offset by unfavorable changes in items of working capital such as trade receivables and payables by US\$7.8 million. Income taxes paid in 2022 amounted to US\$3.1 million.

Investing Activities

Net cash from investing activities was US\$44.5 million in 2022, which was primarily attributable to US\$36.9 million in proceeds from the sale of shares in Star X and Nanobank, and US\$16.2 million in net proceeds from sale of marketable securities held as part of our investment program. Cash used in investing activities included US\$6.8 million of development expenditure and US\$3.2 million used to purchase equipment.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was US\$150.6 million in 2022, which was primarily attributable to our share repurchase program under which we repurchased shares for US\$146.1 million. Payment of lease liabilities amounted to US\$3.8 million.



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Capital Expenditures

We made capital expenditures of US\$5.9 million and US\$10.0 million in 2021 and 2022, respectively. In these periods, our capital expenditures were used for purchase of equipment and capitalized development cost.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2022, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that had or were reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors.

Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2022.

	Total	Payment Due by Period		
		Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years
		(US\$ in thousands)		
Trade and other payables	46,937	46,937	-	-
Lease liabilities (1)	8,285	3,084	3,990	1,211
Interest-bearing loans including interest	146	146	-	-
Income tax payable	1,133	1,133	-	-
Other liabilities	12,220	12,152	-	68
Total contractual commitments	68,721	63,452	3,990	1,279

(1) Represents mainly leases of office properties and server equipment for hosting purposes.

A guarantee has been made by us in favor of Dell Bank International d.a.c., or Dell, as a security for all our present and future lease liabilities (as the lessee) to Dell. This guarantee is limited to a principal amount of US\$10.2 million, with the addition of any interests, costs and/or expenses accruing on the liabilities and/or as a result of non-fulfilment of the liabilities. The guarantee is valid for 10 years from January 17, 2017.

Other than those shown above, we did not have any significant capital and other commitments, long-term obligations, or guarantees as of December 31, 2022.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Technology.” and “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Intellectual Property.”

D. Trend Information

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we are not aware of any other trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events for the period from January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022, that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on our net revenues, income, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that would cause reported financial information not necessarily to be indicative of future operating results or financial conditions.



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E. Critical Accounting Estimates

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, or the IASB. See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for a description of our critical accounting estimates.

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

A. Directors and Senior Management

The following table provides information regarding our directors and executive officers as of the date of this annual report.

Directors and Executive Officers	Age	Position/Title
Yahui Zhou	46	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Lin Song	42	Director and Co-Chief Executive Officer
Xiaoling Qian	34	Director
Tian Jin	43	Director
Lori Wheeler Naess	52	Independent Director
Trond Riiber Knudsen	59	Independent Director
James Liu	50	Independent Director
Frode Jacobsen	40	Chief Financial Officer

Yahui Zhou has served as our chairman and chief executive officer since July 2016. Mr. Zhou is the controlling shareholder of Kunlun Tech Co., Ltd. (300418:CH), a global internet company listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, and had served as a director from April 2020 to May 2021, the chairman of the board from March 2011 to April 2020, and an executive director and general manager from March 2008 to March 2011 in Kunlun. Prior to that, he served as general manager of Beijing JiNaiTe Internet Technology Co., Ltd. from March 2007 to March 2008. From November 2005 to March 2007, Mr. Zhou was an executive officer in charge of new business development at RenRen Inc., a NYSE-listed company. From September 2000 to January 2004, Mr. Zhou was general manager of Beijing Huoshen Technology Co., Ltd. Mr. Zhou received his bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering and his master's degree in optical engineering from Tsinghua University in 1999 and 2006, respectively.

Lin Song has served as our co-chief executive officer since August 2020 and as a member of our board of directors since October 2022. He has worked for our group beginning in 2002 in Oslo, Norway and served as our chief operating officer from March 2017 to August 2020. Mr. Song has an engineering background and has served in various roles inside our group, including project manager of one of our group's earliest initiatives to enable full web browsing on mobile devices and as director of engineering delivery. Later on, he served as general manager of Opera's subsidiary in China and assisted in the establishment of Opera's R&D center in Beijing. Mr. Song has also served as a director of Otello Corporation ASA (OSE: OTELLO), a Norwegian internet company, since June 2020. Mr. Song obtained a bachelor's degree in information systems from the University of International Business and Economics in 2004.

Xiaoling Qian has been a member of our board of directors since June 2021. Ms. Qian is an executive of Kunlun Tech. Co., Ltd. (300418:CH), a global internet company listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. Ms. Qian has taken a leading role in managing Kunlun's investment in Opera and has worked with our other board members and the Opera management team since 2016. Ms. Qian obtained a bachelor's degree in Japanese from Zhejiang University in 2010.



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Tian Jin was a member of our board of directors from December 2019 until June 2021, rejoining our board of directors in October 2022. Mr. Jin held positions of the vice general manager and secretary of the board of Kunlun Tech Co., Ltd. (300418:SZ), a global internet company listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, from 2015 to 2018, the general manager since July 2020 to May 2021, and has been serving as a director since November 2018 and chairman of the board since July 2020. Prior to that, Mr. Jin had six years of experience in the banking industry. He held the positions of vice president of the customer development department of Nanjing Bank Beijing branch from 2010 to 2011 and vice president of the bank's Beichuan sub-branch from 2011 to 2015, and he also served as a key account manager of Agricultural Bank of China Beijing branch from 2009 to 2010. Before that, Mr. Jin worked at Heyi Ceramics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., a high-end ceramics manufacturing company, where he served as the managing director and supervisor from 2000 to 2009. Mr. Jin received his bachelor's degree in marketing management from Upper Iowa University in 2006.

Lori Wheeler Næss has served as our independent director since July 2018. She has served as a director of the technical department of PricewaterhouseCoopers, a global auditing service provider, leading IFRS reviews for companies listed in Oslo from September 2012 to June 2015. Prior to that, Ms. Næss served as a senior advisor of the Section for Prospectuses and Financial Reporting of The Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway, a Norwegian government agency responsible for the supervision of financial companies from January 2011 to September 2012. She served as an audit director and manager for U.S. GAAP and SEC Reporting at PricewaterhouseCoopers and its predecessor Coopers & Lybrand at various offices in the United States, Norway and Germany from September 1994 to January 2011. Ms. Næss has also served as a board member and the audit committee chair of Golar LNG Limited, a Nasdaq-listed liquefied natural gas shipping company since March 2016 and served on its Nasdaq-listed limited partner, Golar LNG Partners Limited, from March 2016 until April 2021. Ms. Næss also served as a board member at Klaveness Combination Carriers ASA from January 2019 to April 2021, a shipping company listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange in Norway. Ms. Næss is a U.S. Certified Public Accountant (inactive). She received her bachelor's degree in business administration in 1994 and her master's degree in accounting in 1994 from the University of Michigan.

Trond Riiber Knudsen has served as our independent director since July 2018. Mr. Knudsen has served as the founder and CEO of TRK Group AS, an Oslo-based investment and advisory firm since June 2015. He worked at McKinsey & Company, a management consulting firm and served as a senior partner with responsibility for the company's marketing and sales practice from August 1992 to June 2015. Mr. Knudsen received his sivilingeniør (equivalent of a Master of Science degree) in structural engineering from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in 1987 and a master's degree in business administration from Harvard University in 1992.

James Liu has served as our independent director since July 2019. Mr. Liu had over 20 years of experience with China's high growth internet and technologies companies. From January 2008 to now, Mr. Liu served as an executive director and chief operating officer of RenRen Inc., a NYSE-listed company. Prior to that, in September 2003, he founded UUME.com (which was later acquired by RenRen in May 2005), one of the earliest social networking service websites in China. Previously, from February 2002 to August 2003, Mr. Liu served as the founding product management director at Fortinet (NASDAQ: FTNT), a Nasdaq-listed network security solution provider. From July 2000 to January 2002, he served as a product manager at Siebel Systems Inc., a U.S. software company. Mr. Liu started his career as a management consultant at Boston Consulting Group in China from September 1995 to August 1998. Mr. Liu earned his bachelor's degree in computer science from Shanghai Jiao Tong University in 1995 and later received his MBA degree from Stanford University in 2000.

Frode Jacobsen has served as the chief financial officer of our group since April 2016. Prior to becoming our chief financial officer, he has worked as the senior vice president responsible for strategic initiatives beginning in February 2015 and as the senior director for corporate development beginning in January 2013. Prior to joining our group, Mr. Jacobsen worked for McKinsey & Company, a management consulting firm which conducts qualitative and quantitative analyses to inform management decisions across the public and private sectors, beginning in August 2008 and served as engagement manager before he left the position in January 2013. Mr. Jacobsen had served as a director of Otello Corporation ASA (OSE: OTELLO), a Norwegian internet company, from December 2016 to June 2020. He graduated with a master's degree in management from HEC Paris in 2008 and obtained his bachelor's degree in economics and business administration from Norwegian School of Economics in 2006.



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Board Diversity Matrix

The table below illustrates our board diversity matrix as of the date of this annual report.

Board Diversity Matrix				
Country of Principal Executive Offices:	Norway			
Foreign Private Issuer	Yes			
Disclosure Prohibited under Home Country Law	No			
Total Number of Directors	7			
	Female	Male	Non-Binary	Did Not Disclose Gender
Part I: Gender Identity				
Directors	2	2	-	3
Part II: Demographic Background				
Underrepresented Individual in Home Country Jurisdiction			1	
LGBTQ+			-	
Did Not Disclose Demographic Background			5	

B. Compensation

Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

In 2020, 2021 and 2022, we paid an aggregate of US\$2.1 million, US\$2.1 million and US\$2.4 million, respectively, in cash and benefits to our directors and executive officers. We have not set aside or accrued any amount to provide pension, retirement or other similar benefits to our executive officers and directors. We have no service contracts with any of our directors providing for benefits upon termination of employment.

Share Incentive Plan

We maintain a share incentive plan in order to attract, motivate, retain and reward talent, provide additional incentives to our officers, employees, directors and other eligible persons, and promote the success of our business and the interests of our shareholders.

We adopted the 2017 Restricted Share Unit Plan on April 7, 2017 and later adopted an Amended and Restated Share Incentive Plan on January 10, 2019, or the Plan, to promote the success of our business and the interests of our employees and shareholders by providing long term incentives in the form of Restricted Share Units, or RSUs, or Options, together with the RSUs, collectively the Awards, to attract, motivate, retain and reward our officers, employees, directors and other eligible persons and to link their interests with those of our shareholders.

Under this Plan, up to a maximum of 20,000,000 ordinary shares are available for Awards, corresponding to 10,000,000 ADSs. Each vested RSU (as reported) entitles the participant of the Plan to receive one ADS, subject to adjustments for dividend payments. Each vested option entitles the participant of the Plan to purchase one ADS at a defined price. As of December 31, 2022, 6,521,675 RSUs and Options to purchase 100,000 ADSs have been granted, net of forfeitures.

In February 2023, we completed the payment of special dividend of US\$0.80 per ADS to all of our shareholders, and as a consequence of this special dividend, non-exercised RSU grants in Opera were adjusted with a dividend yield, resulting in an increase of 218,020 RSUs. For details of our adjusted RSU grants and new Award grants in 2023 up to the date of this annual report, see Note 18 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.



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The following paragraphs summarize the terms of the Plan:

Plan administration. Our compensation committee or executive officers delegated by our compensation committee acts as the plan administrator.

Type of Awards. The Plan permits the award of Options or grant of RSUs singly, in combination or in tandem.

Award Agreement. Each Award is evidenced by an Award agreement between the Award recipient and our company.

Eligibility. All of our employees are eligible for the grant of Awards under the Plan at the discretion of the compensation committee. A grant of Awards to any member of the compensation committee requires Board approval.

Vesting Schedule and Other Restrictions. The plan administrator has discretion in making adjustments in the individual vesting schedules and other restrictions applicable to the Awards granted under the Plan. The default vesting period is four years. So long as Yahui Zhou is a member of the Board, he has authority to cancel equity instruments for any participant of this Plan that are scheduled to vest in the current vesting period, based solely on his assessment that such participant's professional performance has not been in line with the Company's expectations. The vesting period is set forth in each Award agreement.

Exercise price. The plan administrator has discretion in determining the price of the Awards, subject to a number of limitations. The plan administrator has absolute discretion in making adjustments to the exercise price of Options.

Payment. The plan administrator determines the methods by which payments by any recipient of any Awards under the Plan are made.

Transfer Restrictions. Except as permitted by the plan administrator, and subject to all the transfer restrictions under the applicable laws and regulations and restrictions set forth in the applicable award agreement, all Awards are not transferable or assignable.

Term of the Options. The term of any Option granted under the Plan cannot exceed ten years from its effective date.

The table below sets forth certain information as of the date of this annual report, concerning the outstanding Awards we have granted to our directors and executive officers individually.

Name	Type of Awards Granted	Ordinary Shares Underlying Outstanding Awards Granted	Price (US\$/Share)	Date of Grant	Date of Expiration
Yahui Zhou	-	-	-	-	-
				04/2017, 12/2019, 02/2023	11/2021, 01/2026, 01/2027
Lin Song	*	*	*		
Xiaoling Qian	-	-	-	-	-
Tian Jin	-	-	-	-	-
Lori Wheeler Næss	-	-	-	-	-
Trond Riiber Knudsen	-	-	-	-	-
James Liu	-	-	-	-	-
				04/2017, 02 and 05/2021, 02/2023	11/2021, 01/2027
Frode Jacobsen	*	*	*		

* The outstanding awards held by each of these directors and executive officers represent less than 1% of our total outstanding shares.



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Kunlun's Share Incentive Plan

In 2022, Kunlun, our parent company, enrolled certain of our employees in its share incentive plan under which these employees have received options issued by Kunlun as a compensation for services provided to us. We do not have any obligation to settle the awards granted by Kunlun but grants from Kunlun to our employees are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payments in our consolidated financial statements, similar to those grants awarded under our own share incentive plan. None of our directors or executive officers are awarded with any options under Kunlun's share incentive plan. For details of Kunlun's share incentive plan in 2022, see Note 5 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

C. Board Practices

Our board of directors consists of seven directors. A director is not required to hold any shares in our company to qualify to serve as a director. A director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract or proposed contract with our company is required to declare the nature of his interest at a meeting of our directors. A general notice given to the directors by any director to the effect that he is a member, shareholder, director, partner, officer or employee of any specified company or firm and is to be regarded as interested in any contract or transaction with that company or firm is deemed a sufficient declaration of interest for the purposes of voting on a resolution in respect to a contract or transaction in which he has an interest, and after such general notice it is not necessary to give special notice relating to any particular transaction. Subject to any separate requirement for audit committee approval under applicable law or the Nasdaq Stock Market Rules and disqualification by the chairman of the relevant board meeting, a director may vote in respect of any contract, proposed contract, arrangement or transaction notwithstanding that he may be interested therein and if he does so his vote is counted and he is counted in the quorum at any meeting of the directors at which any such contract, proposed contract, arrangement or transaction is considered, provided that the nature of the interest of any directors in such contract or transaction is disclosed by him at or prior to its consideration and any vote in that matter. Our board of directors may exercise all of the powers of our company to borrow money, to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, or any part thereof, and to issue debentures, debenture stock or other securities whenever money is borrowed or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of our company or of any third party. None of our directors has a service contract with us that provides for benefits upon termination of service.

Committees of the Board of Directors

We have an audit committee, a compensation committee and a corporate governance and nominating committee under the board of directors. We have adopted a charter for each of the three committees. Each committee's members and functions are described below.

Audit Committee. Our audit committee consists of Lori Wheeler Næss, Trond Riiber Knudsen and James Liu, and is chaired by Lori Wheeler Næss. Each of them satisfies the "independence" requirements of Rule 5605(a)(2) of the Nasdaq Stock Market Rules and meet the independence standards under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. Our board of directors has also determined that Lori Wheeler Næss qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" within the meaning of the SEC rules and possesses financial sophistication within the meaning of the Nasdaq Stock Market Rules. The audit committee oversees our accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the financial statements of our company. The audit committee is responsible for, among other things:

- reviewing and approving all transactions with the Company's related parties;
- selecting our independent registered public accounting firm and pre-approving all auditing and non-auditing services permitted to be performed by our independent registered public accounting firm;
- reviewing with our independent registered public accounting firm any audit problems or difficulties and management's response and approving all proposed related party transactions, as defined in Item 404 of Regulation S-K;
- discussing the annual audited financial statements with management and our independent registered public accounting firm;
- periodically reviewing and reassessing the adequacy of our audit committee charter;
- meeting periodically with the management and our internal auditor and our independent registered public accounting firm;



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- reporting regularly to the full board of directors;
- reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our financial reporting processes and internal control over financial reporting, as well as reviewing our policies, procedures and any steps taken to monitor and control major financial risk exposure; and
- such other matters that are specifically delegated to our audit committee by our board of directors from time to time.

Compensation Committee. Our compensation committee consists of Trond Riiber Knudsen, James Liu and Xiaoling Qian, and is chaired by Trond Riiber Knudsen. Trond Riiber Knudsen and James Liu both satisfy the “independence” requirements of Rule 5605(a)(2) of the Nasdaq Stock Market Rules. As a controlled company and foreign private issuer, we have elected to not have our compensation committee consist of entirely independent directors. Our compensation committee assists the board in reviewing and approving the compensation structure, including all forms of compensation, relating to our directors and executive officers. Our chief executive officer may not be present at any committee meeting during which his compensation is deliberated upon. The compensation committee is responsible for, among other things:

- reviewing and approving to the board with respect to the total compensation package for our chief executive officer (if any);
- reviewing the total compensation package for our employees and recommending any proposed changes to our management;
- reviewing and recommending to the board with respect to the compensation of our directors;
- reviewing annually and administering all long-term incentive compensation or equity plans;
- selecting and receiving advice from compensation consultants, legal counsel or other advisors after taking into consideration all factors relevant to that person’s independence from management; and
- programs or similar arrangements, annual bonuses, employee pension and welfare benefit plans.

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. Our corporate governance and nominating committee consists of Lori Wheeler Næss, Trond Riiber Knudsen and James Liu, and is chaired by James Liu. Each of them satisfies the “independence” requirements of Rule 5605(a)(2) of the Nasdaq Stock Market Rules. The corporate governance and nominating committee assists the board of directors in selecting individuals qualified to become our directors and in determining the composition of the board of directors and its committees. The corporate governance and nominating committee is responsible for, among other things:

- identifying and recommending nominees for election or re-election to our board of directors or for appointment to fill any vacancy;
- reviewing annually with our board of directors its current composition in light of the characteristics of independence, age, skills, experience and availability of service to us;
- advising the board periodically with respect to significant developments in the law and practice of corporate governance as well as our compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and making recommendations to our board of directors on all matters of corporate governance and on any corrective action to be taken; and
- monitoring compliance with our code of business conduct and ethics, including reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our procedures to ensure proper compliance.



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Duties of Directors

Under Cayman Islands law, our directors owe fiduciary duties to our company, including a duty of loyalty, a duty to act honestly, and a duty to act in what they consider in good faith to be in our best interests. Our directors must also exercise their powers only for a proper purpose. Our directors also owe to our company a duty to act with skill and care. It was previously considered that a director need not exhibit in the performance of his or her duties a greater degree of skill than may reasonably be expected from a person of his knowledge and experience. However, English and Commonwealth courts have moved towards an objective standard with regard to the required skill and care and these authorities are likely to be followed in the Cayman Islands. In fulfilling their duty of care to us, our directors must ensure compliance with our memorandum and articles of association, as amended and restated from time to time. Our company has the right to seek damages if a duty owed by our directors is breached. In limited exceptional circumstances, a shareholder may have the right to seek damages in our name if a duty owed by our directors is breached.

The functions and powers of our board of directors include, among others:

- convening shareholders' annual general meetings and reporting its work to shareholders at such meetings;
- declaring dividends and distributions;
- appointing officers and determining the term of office of officers;
- exercising the borrowing powers of our company and mortgaging the property of our company; and
- approving the transfer of shares of our company, including the registering of such shares in our share register.

Terms of Directors and Executive Officers

Each of our directors holds office until his or her successor has been elected and qualified, until his or her resignation or until his or her office is otherwise vacated in accordance with our memorandum and articles of association. All of our executive officers are appointed by and serve at the discretion of our board of directors. Our directors may be appointed or removed from office by an ordinary resolution of shareholders. A director will be removed from office automatically if, among other things, the director (i) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors; (ii) dies or is found to be or becomes of unsound mind; (iii) resigns by notice in writing to our company; (iv) without special leave of absence from our board of directors, is absent from three consecutive meetings of the board and the board resolves that his office be vacated; (v) is prohibited by law from being a director; or (vi) is removed pursuant to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association then in effect. The compensation of our directors is determined by the board of directors. There is no mandatory retirement age for directors.

Employment Agreements and Indemnification Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with our executive officers. Each of our executive officers is employed for a continuous term, or a specified time period which will be automatically extended, unless either we or the executive officer gives prior notice to terminate such employment. We may terminate the employment for cause, at any time, without notice or remuneration, for certain acts of the executive officer, including but not limited to the commitments of any serious or persistent breach or non-observance of the terms and conditions of the employment, conviction of a criminal offense other than one which in the opinion of the board does not affect the executive's position, willful, disobedience of a lawful and reasonable order, misconduct being inconsistent with the due and faithful discharge of the executive officer's material duties, fraud or dishonesty, or habitual neglect of his or her duties. An executive officer may terminate his or her employment at any time with a three- to six-month prior written notice.

Each executive officer has agreed to hold, both during and after the employment agreement expires or is earlier terminated, in strict confidence and not to use or disclose to any person, corporation or other entity without written consent, any confidential information or trade secrets. In addition, all executive officers have agreed to be bound by non-competition and non-solicitation restrictions set forth in their agreements. Each executive officer has agreed not to, for a certain period following termination of his or her employment or expiration of the employment agreement: (i) carry on or be engaged, concerned or interested directly or indirectly whether as shareholder, director, employee, partner, agent or otherwise carry on any business in direct competition with us, (ii) solicit or entice away any of our customer, client, representative or agent, or (iii) employ, solicit or entice away or attempt to employ, solicit or entice away any of our officers, managers, consultants or employees.

We have entered into indemnification agreements with our directors and executive officers, pursuant to which we will agree to indemnify our directors and executive officers against certain liabilities and expenses incurred by such persons in connection with claims made by reason of their being such a director or executive officer.



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D. Employees

We had 630 and 606 full-time employees as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, 74% of our full-time employees served research and development roles. The following table sets forth the number of employees in each functional area as of the date indicated.

Area	As of December 31, 2022		
	R&D	Other	Total
Browser and News	309	45	354
Gaming	68	10	78
AdTech	34	2	36
Sales & Commercial	1	24	25
Hosting & Infrastructure	18	-	18
Other	1	3	4
Group functions	16	75	91
Total	447	159	606

We believe we offer our employees competitive compensation packages and a discrimination-free, collegial and creative working environment. As a result, we have generally been able to attract and retain qualified employees and have had limited attrition at senior leadership levels.

We generally enter into standard confidentiality and employment agreements with our management and other employees. These contracts include a non-solicitation covenant, as well as a standard non-compete covenant that prohibits the employee from competing with us, directly or indirectly, during his or her employment and for one year after the termination of his or her employment.

E. Share Ownership

The following table sets forth information concerning the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of the date of this annual report for:

- each of our directors and executive officers; and
- each person known to us to beneficially own more than 5% of our ordinary shares.

The calculations in the table below are based on 179,684,494 ordinary shares issued and outstanding as of the date of this annual report, equivalent to 89,842,247 ADSs in Opera Limited.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. In computing the number of shares beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of that person, we have included shares that the person has the right to acquire within 60 days of the date of this annual report, including through the exercise of any option, warrant, or other right or the conversion of any other security. These shares, however, are not included in the computation of the percentage ownership of any other person.



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	Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Total Voting Power held (%†)
Directors and Executive Officers: (1)		
Yahui Zhou (2)	147,520,286	82.1%
Lin Song	*	*
Xiaoling Qian	-	—*
Tian Jin	-	-
Lori Wheeler Næss	*	*
Trond Riiber Knudsen	*	*
James Liu	-	-
Frode Jacobsen	*	*
Principal Shareholders:		
Kunlun Tech Limited (3)	128,020,286	71.2%
Keeneyes Future Holding Inc. (4)	19,500,000	10.9%
* Less than 1% of our total outstanding shares.		
† For each person and group included in this column, percentage ownership is calculated by dividing the number of ordinary shares beneficially owned by such person or group, including shares that such person or group has the right to acquire within 60 days after the date of this annual report, by the sum of (i) 179,684,494, which is the total number of ordinary shares outstanding as of the date of this annual report, and (ii) the number of ordinary shares that such person or group has the right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days after the date of this annual report. The ordinary shares outstanding as of the date of this annual report excludes shares on deposit with our depository bank but for which the corresponding ADSs are held by Opera as a result of, for example, Opera's share repurchase programs. See "Item 16E Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers" for further information.		
(1) Unless otherwise indicated, the business address of our directors and executive officers is Vitaminveien 4, 0485 Oslo, Norway.		
(2) Represents (i) 125,666,666 ordinary shares and 1,176,810 ADSs held by Kunlun Tech Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in Hong Kong, of which 68.03% of the equity interest is owned by Kunlun Group Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong and wholly owned by Kunlun, and 31.97% of the equity interest is owned directly by Kunlun, a company incorporated in the People's Republic of China, in which Mr. Zhou is the controlling shareholder, and (ii) 9,750,000 ADSs held by Keeneyes Future Holding Inc., an exempted company established in the Cayman Islands, which is wholly owned by Perfect Fortune Consultancy Limited, a company limited by shares incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. Perfect Fortune Consultancy Limited is controlled by The Prosperity Trust, with Trident Trust Company (HK) Limited as the trustee and Mr. Zhou as the settlor and beneficiary.		
(3) Represents 125,666,666 ordinary shares and 1,176,810 ADSs held by Kunlun Tech Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in Hong Kong. The equity interest of Kunlun Tech Limited is 68.03% owned by Kunlun Group Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong and wholly owned by Kunlun, and 31.97% owned directly by Kunlun, a company incorporated in the People's Republic of China, in which Mr. Zhou is the controlling shareholder. As of the date of this annual report, Mr. Zhou directly holds 12.2% of the equity interest and indirectly holds 16.0% of the equity interest of Kunlun through Xinyu Yingrui Century Software R&D Center L.P., a limited partnership established in the People's Republic of China, or Xinyu Yingrui, which is co-owned by Mr. Zhou and his ex-wife. Mr. Zhou, holds 54.8% of the equity interest of Xinyu Yingrui and, as the general partner, has sole decision making authority in terms of how the partnership exercises its ownership rights in Kunlun Tech Co., Ltd. The registered address of Kunlun Tech Limited is FLAT/RM 3561, 35/F, Central Plaza, 18 Harbour Road, Wanchai, HK. The business address of Kunlun Group Limited is RM 3508, 35/F., Central Plaza, 18 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong. The business address of Kunlun is 46 Xizongbu Hutong, Mingyang International Center, Block B, Dongcheng District, Beijing 100005, People's Republic of China.		
(4) Represents 9,750,000 ADSs held by Keeneyes Future Holding Inc., an exempted company established in the Cayman Islands. Keeneyes Future Holding Inc. is wholly owned by Perfect Fortune Consultancy Limited, a company limited by shares incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. Perfect Fortune Consultancy Limited is controlled by The Prosperity Trust, with Trident Trust Company (HK) Limited as the trustee and Mr. Zhou as the settlor and beneficiary. The registered address of Keeneyes Future Holding Inc., is P.O. Box 2075, George Town, Grand Cayman, KY1-1105, Cayman Islands. The registered address of Perfect Fortune Consultancy Limited is Trident Chambers, P.O. Box 146, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.		

As of the date of this annual report, we had no ordinary shares outstanding that were held by a record holder in the United States. None of our shareholders has informed us that it is affiliated with a registered broker-dealer or is in the business of underwriting securities. We are not aware of any arrangement that may, at a subsequent date, result in a change of control of our company.



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F. Disclosure of a Registrant's Action to Recover Erroneously Awarded Compensation

Not applicable.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

A. Major Shareholders

See "Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—E. Share Ownership."

B. Related Party Transactions

Transactions with Certain Shareholders

On April 21, 2022, we sold our 19.4% ownership interest in Star X to Kunlun for a fixed consideration of US\$83.5 million in cash. Kunlun is a shareholder in Opera and our parent company, while Star X is a fellow subsidiary of Kunlun. We received an initial US\$28.4 million installment in 2022, with the remaining consideration to be paid in two equal installments by December 31 of 2023 and 2024, with no contingencies. Kunlun will pay a simple annual interest of 3.5% on the deferred payments.

On October 17, 2022, we completed the repurchase of 46,750,000 ordinary shares, equivalent to 23,375,000 ADSs, for US\$128.6 million from our pre-IPO shareholder Qifei International Development Co. Ltd., which consequently is no longer a shareholder in Opera. This repurchase of ordinary shares was made separately from the share repurchase program for our ADSs.

As of December 31, 2022, we sold certain software to Kunlun in exchange for the right to receive 1% of net profits generated from the software, if any, limited to US\$5.0 million.

In 2022, Kunlun granted equity awards involving equity instruments of Kunlun to certain of our employees as compensation for services these employees provide to us. We do not have any obligation to settle the share-based payment transactions.

We acquired services from Kunlun, including a lease of office property in Beijing, China, and engineering services. Certain costs that we incur due to being a subsidiary of Kunlun are reimbursed by Kunlun. Similarly, we incurred certain costs related to personnel who were engaged by Star X, which were reimbursed by Star X to us.

Kunlun provided investment management services to us under an investment and management agreement. In exchange for the services provided, we are required to pay an investment management fee, which is subject to the discretion of our chairman and chief executive officer but limited to 8% of the net gain from the investment activity, less related expenses. The investment management fee for 2022 was US\$0.3 million.

On January 12, 2023, we entered into a share transfer agreement with Kunlun Tech Limited and Keeneyes Future Holding Inc., each a shareholder of our company, for the sale of marketable securities which we held as part of our investment program. The share transfer agreement granted us the right and obligation to sell a variable number of marketable securities on January 31, 2023, to be determined by us but subject to an upper limit, for a fixed price per security sold determined as the average closing price 15 trading days preceding the agreement. The transaction closed with a sufficient number of securities sold to offset the dividends announced by us on January 12, 2023, and payable to Kunlun Tech Limited and Keeneyes Future Holding Inc., equal to a total consideration of US\$59.0 million. At the date of closing, the market value of the securities based on their then-quoted price per share was US\$74.0 million.



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Transactions with Other Related Parties

nHorizon:

We have a commercial advertising services agreement with nHorizon, a joint venture, under which nHorizon received 30% of the advertising revenue it generated for us.

Beijing OFY:

We provided engineering services to Beijing OFY Co., Ltd., or Beijing OFY, a company in which our chairman and chief executive officer is part of key management personnel. We invoiced Beijing OFY based on time spent.

Additional details of our transactions with related parties are provided in Note 17 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

Share Incentive Plan

See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—B. Compensation—Share Incentive Plan.”

Employment Agreements and Indemnification Agreements

See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—C. Board Practice—Employment Agreements and Indemnification Agreements.”

C. Interest of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Information

A. Consolidated Statement and Other Financial Information

We have appended consolidated financial statements filed as part of this annual report.

Legal and Administrative Proceedings

From time to time, we are subject to various legal proceedings, investigations and claims incidental to the conduct of our business. Such proceedings can be costly and time consuming, and are inherently unpredictable. Therefore, no assurance can be given of the final outcome of any proceeding or that such proceeding will not materially impact our financial condition or results of operation. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We are subject to risks related to litigation, including intellectual property claims and regulatory disputes.”

As of the date of this annual report, we are not a party to, nor are we aware of, any other legal proceeding, investigation or claim which, in the opinion of our management, is likely to have an adverse material effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. We may periodically be subject to legal proceedings, investigations and claims relating to our business. We may also initiate legal proceedings to protect our rights and interests.



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Dividend Policy

In February 2023, we paid a special dividend of US\$0.80 per ADS, or US\$0.40 per ordinary share, to all of our shareholders of record as of the close of business on January 30, 2023. The aggregate amount of the cash dividend was approximately US\$71 million. Other than this dividend payment, we have not paid any cash dividends on our ordinary shares since our initial public offering. We do not have any committed plan to pay regular cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future.

Our board of directors has discretion as to whether to distribute dividends, subject to certain requirements of Cayman Islands law. In addition, our shareholders may by ordinary resolution declare a dividend, but no dividend may exceed the amount recommended by our directors. Under Cayman Islands law, a Cayman Islands company may pay a dividend out of either profit or share premium account, provided that in no circumstances may a dividend be paid if this would result in the company being unable to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. Even if our board of directors decides to pay dividends, the form, frequency and amount will depend upon our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant.

If we pay any dividends on our ordinary shares, we will pay those dividends which are payable in respect of the ordinary shares underlying the ADSs to the depository, as the registered holder of such ordinary shares, and the depository then will pay such amounts to the ADS holders who will receive payment to the same extent as holders of our ordinary shares, subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, including the fees and expenses payable thereunder.

We are an exempted company limited by shares incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. For our cash requirements, including any payment of dividends to our shareholders, we may rely on our substantial cash position as further described in Item 14 of this annual report. Subject to our memorandum and articles of association, the Companies Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands and the common law of the Cayman Islands we may further rely upon payments from our operating entities. We may rely on a combination of dividend payments from our subsidiaries in markets we operate such as Norway. Regulations in Norway where we utilize dividend payments may restrict the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us.

B. Significant Changes

Except as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we have not experienced any significant changes since the date of our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing

A. Offer and Listing Details

Our ADSs have been listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market since July 27, 2018, and traded under the symbol "OPRA." Each ADS represents two ordinary shares.

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ADSs have been listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market since July 27, 2018, under the symbol "OPRA."



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D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

Item 10. Additional Information

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

We incorporate by reference into this annual report our Second Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, as currently in effect, filed as Exhibit 3.2 to our registration statement on Amendment No.1 to Form F-1 (File No. 333-226017), filed with the SEC on July 13, 2018.

C. Material Contracts

We have not entered into any material contracts other than in the ordinary course of business and other than those described in "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions," or elsewhere in this annual report.

D. Exchange Controls

The Cayman Islands currently has no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions.

E. Taxation

The following summary of Cayman Islands, Norway and U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the ADSs or ordinary shares is based upon laws and relevant interpretations thereof in effect as of the date of this annual report, all of which are subject to change. This summary does not deal with all possible tax consequences relating to an investment in the ADSs or ordinary shares, such as the tax consequences under state, local and other tax laws, or tax laws of jurisdictions other than the Cayman Islands, Norway, and the United States.



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Cayman Islands Tax Considerations

The Cayman Islands currently levies no taxes on individuals or corporations based upon profits, income, gains or appreciation and there is no taxation in the nature of inheritance tax or estate duty. There are no other taxes likely to be material to us levied by the government of the Cayman Islands except for stamp duties which may be applicable on instruments executed in or, after execution brought within, the jurisdiction of the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands is not party to any double tax treaties which are applicable to any payments made by or to our company. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

Payments of dividends and capital in respect of our ordinary shares or the ADSs will not be subject to taxation in the Cayman Islands and no withholding tax will be required on the payment of a dividend or capital to any holder of our ordinary shares or the ADSs, as the case may be, nor will gains derived from the disposal of our ordinary shares or the ADSs be subject to Cayman Islands income or corporation tax. The Cayman Islands currently have no income, corporation or capital gains tax and no estate duty, inheritance tax or gift tax.

Norway Tax Considerations

Below is a summary of the primary tax issue in Norway for Norwegian corporate holders of the ADSs.

The ADS is a financial instrument with shares in Opera Limited, an exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands with limited liability, as the underlying object. For Norwegian tax purposes, the ADSs will not be covered by the participation exemption since the underlying object is an entity in a low tax jurisdiction outside the EEA. For limited liability companies (and certain similar entities) resident in Norway for tax purposes, dividends from the ADSs will be considered as taxable income. Gains on realization (including sales) of the ADSs will also be considered as taxable income for limited liability companies (and certain similar entities) resident in Norway for tax purposes. The tax rate for 2022 for limited liability companies (and certain similar entities) is 22% and will be 22% for 2023.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion describes the material United States federal income tax consequences to a United States Holder (as defined below), under current law, of an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares. This discussion is based on the federal income tax laws of the United States as of the date of this annual report, including the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, existing and proposed Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, judicial authority, published administrative positions of the United States Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, and other applicable authorities, all as of the date of this annual report. All of the foregoing authorities are subject to change, which change could apply retroactively and could significantly affect the tax consequences described below. We have not sought any ruling from the IRS with respect to the statements made and the conclusions reached in the following discussion and there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will agree with our statements and conclusions.

This discussion applies only to a United States Holder (as defined below) that holds our ADSs or ordinary shares as capital assets for United States federal income tax purposes (generally, property held for investment). The discussion neither addresses the tax consequences to any particular investor nor describes all of the tax consequences applicable to persons in special tax situations, such as:

- banks and certain other financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- regulated investment companies;
- real estate investment trusts;



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- brokers or dealers in stocks and securities, or currencies;
- persons that use or are required to use a mark-to-market method of accounting;
- certain former citizens or residents of the United States subject to Section 877 of the Code;
- entities subject to the United States anti-inversion rules;
- tax-exempt organizations and entities;
- persons subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of the Code;
- persons whose functional currency is other than the United States dollar;
- persons holding ADSs or ordinary shares as part of a straddle, hedging, conversion or integrated transaction;
- persons that actually or constructively own ADSs or ordinary shares representing 10% or more of our total voting power or value;
- persons who acquired ADSs or ordinary shares pursuant to the exercise of an employee equity grant or otherwise as compensation;
- partnerships or other pass-through entities, or persons holding ADSs or ordinary shares through such entities;
- persons required to accelerate the recognition of any item of gross income with respect to our ADSs or ordinary shares as a result of such income being recognized on an applicable financial statement; or
- persons that held, directly, indirectly or by attribution, ADSs or ordinary shares or other ownership interests in us prior to our initial public offering.

This discussion, moreover, does not address the United States federal estate, gift, Medicare, or alternative minimum tax considerations, or any state, local or non-United States tax considerations, relating to the ownership and disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares.

Except as specifically described below, this discussion does not address any tax consequences or reporting obligations that may be applicable to persons holding our ADSs or ordinary shares through a bank, financial institution or other entity, or a branch thereof, located, organized or resident outside the United States, and does not describe any tax consequences arising in respect of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, or FATCA regime.

If a partnership (including an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) holds our ADSs or ordinary shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A partnership or partner in a partnership holding our ADSs or ordinary shares should consult its tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of investing in and holding our ADSs or ordinary shares.



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THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR CAREFUL TAX PLANNING AND ADVICE. HOLDERS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS WITH RESPECT TO THE APPLICATION OF THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAWS TO THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATIONS, AS WELL AS ANY TAX CONSEQUENCES ARISING UNDER THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL ESTATE OR GIFT TAX LAWS OR THE LAWS OF ANY STATE, LOCAL OR NON-UNITED STATES TAXING JURISDICTION OR UNDER ANY APPLICABLE TAX TREATY.

For purposes of the discussion below, a “United States Holder” is a beneficial owner of our ADSs or ordinary shares that is, for United States federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust, if (i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary jurisdiction over its administration and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions or (ii) in the case of a trust that was treated as a domestic trust under the law in effect before 1997, a valid election is in place under applicable Treasury regulations to treat such trust as a domestic trust.

The discussion below assumes that the representations contained in the deposit agreement and any related agreement are true and that the obligations in such agreements will be complied with in accordance with their terms.

ADSs

If you own our ADSs, then you should be treated as the owner of the underlying ordinary shares represented by those ADSs for United States federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of ordinary shares for ADSs should not be subject to United States federal income tax.

Dividends and Other Distributions on our ADSs or Ordinary Shares

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, the gross amount of any distribution that we make to you with respect to our ADSs or ordinary shares (including any amounts withheld to reflect withholding taxes) will be taxable as a dividend, to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under United States federal income tax principles. Such income (including any withheld taxes) will be includable in your gross income on the day actually or constructively received by you, if you own our ordinary shares, or by the depository, if you own our ADSs. If a distribution exceeds the amount of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as so determined under United States federal income tax principles, the excess will be treated first as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of the United States Holder’s tax basis in the ordinary shares or ADSs, and thereafter as capital gain, which will be either long-term or short-term capital gain depending on whether the United States Holder held the ordinary shares or ADSs for more than one year.

Because we do not intend to determine our earnings and profits on the basis of United States federal income tax principles, any distribution paid generally will be reported as a “dividend” for United States federal income tax purposes. Such dividends will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to qualifying corporations under the Code.

Dividends received by a non-corporate United States Holder may qualify for the lower rates of tax applicable to “qualified dividend income,” if the dividends are paid by a “qualified foreign corporation” and other conditions discussed below are met. A non-United States corporation is treated as a qualified foreign corporation (i) with respect to dividends paid by that corporation on shares (or ADSs backed by such shares) that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States or (ii) if such non-United States corporation is eligible for the benefits of a qualifying income tax treaty with the United States that includes an exchange of information program. We do not expect to be eligible for the benefits of such an income tax treaty. In addition, a non-United States corporation will not be treated as a qualified foreign corporation if it is a PFIC in the taxable year in which the dividend is paid or the preceding taxable year.



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Under a published IRS Notice, common or ordinary shares, or ADSs representing such shares (such as our ADSs), are considered to be readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States if they are listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, as our ADSs are (but not our ordinary shares). Based on existing guidance, it is unclear whether the ordinary shares will be considered to be readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, because only our ADSs, and not the underlying ordinary shares, are listed on a securities market in the United States. We believe, but we cannot assure you, that dividends we pay on the ordinary shares that are represented by our ADSs, but not on the ordinary shares that are not so represented, will, subject to applicable limitations, be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation applicable to “qualified dividend income.”

Even if dividends would be treated as paid by a qualified foreign corporation, a non-corporate United States Holder will not be eligible for reduced rates of taxation if it does not hold our ADSs or ordinary shares for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date (disregarding certain periods of ownership while the United States Holder’s risk of loss is diminished) or if such United States Holder elects to treat the dividend income as “investment income” pursuant to Section 163(d)(4) of the Code. In addition, the rate reduction will not apply to dividends of a qualified foreign corporation if the non-corporate United States Holder receiving the dividend is obligated to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property.

You should consult your tax advisors regarding the availability of the lower tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income for any dividends that we pay with respect to our ADSs or ordinary shares, as well as the effect of any change in applicable law after the date of this annual report.

Any non-United States withholding taxes imposed on dividends paid to you with respect to our ADSs or ordinary shares may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for deduction or credit against your United States federal income tax liability, subject to the various limitations and disallowance rules that apply to foreign tax credits generally (including that the election to deduct or credit foreign taxes applies to all of your other applicable foreign taxes for a particular tax year). For purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit limitation, dividends paid to you with respect to our ADSs or ordinary shares will be treated as income from sources outside the United States and generally will constitute passive category income, or in certain cases, general category income. The rules relating to the determination of the foreign tax credit are complex, U.S. regulations have imposed additional requirements that must be met for a foreign tax to be creditable, and you should consult your tax advisors regarding the availability of a foreign tax credit in your particular circumstances.

Disposition of our ADSs or Ordinary Shares

You will recognize gain or loss on a sale or exchange of our ADSs or ordinary shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or exchange and your tax basis in our ADSs or ordinary shares. Subject to the discussion under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company” below, such gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss. Capital gains of a non-corporate United States Holder, including an individual that has held our ADSs or ordinary shares for more than one year currently are eligible for reduced tax rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Any gain or loss that you recognize on a disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares generally will be treated as United States-source income or loss for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Under U.S. regulations, non-United States withholding tax imposed on such U.S. source gain may not constitute a creditable tax. You should consult your tax advisors regarding the proper treatment of gain or loss, as well as the availability of a foreign tax credit, in your particular circumstances.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

Based on the market price of our ADSs, the value of our assets and the nature and composition of our income and assets, we do not believe that we were a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes for our taxable year ended December 31, 2022, although there can be no assurances in this regard. The determination of PFIC status is based on an annual determination that cannot be made until the close of a taxable year, involves extensive factual investigation, including ascertaining the fair market value of all of our assets on a quarterly basis and the character of each item of income that we earn, and is subject to uncertainty in several respects. Moreover, we cannot assure you that the IRS will agree with any position that we take. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will not be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year or that the IRS will not take a contrary position to any determination we make.



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We will be treated as a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes for any taxable year if, applying applicable look-through rules, either:

- at least 75% of our gross income for such year is passive income; or
- at least 50% of the value of our assets (generally determined based on a quarterly average) during such year is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income.

For this purpose, passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties and rents (other than certain royalties and rents derived in the active conduct of a trade or business and not derived from a related person). We will be treated as owning a proportionate share of the assets and earning a proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, at least 25% by value of the stock.

Changes in the nature or composition of our income or assets, including as a result of our investment in new businesses, products, services and technologies, may cause us to be or become a PFIC. The determination of whether we will be a PFIC for any taxable year may depend in part upon the value of our goodwill and other unrecorded intangibles not reflected on our balance sheet (which may depend upon the market value of our ADSs or ordinary shares from time to time, which may be volatile) and also may be affected by how, and how quickly, we spend our liquid assets and the cash we generate from our operations and raise in any offering. In estimating the value of our goodwill and other unrecorded intangibles, we have taken into account our market capitalization. Among other matters, if our market capitalization declines, we may be or become a PFIC for the current or future taxable years because our liquid assets and cash (which are for this purpose considered assets that produce passive income) may then represent a greater percentage of the value of our overall assets. Further, while we believe our classification methodology and valuation approach are reasonable, it is possible that the IRS may challenge our classification or valuation of our goodwill and other unrecorded intangibles, which may result in our being or becoming a PFIC for our taxable year ended December 31, 2022, the current taxable year or one or more future taxable years.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during your holding period for our ADSs or ordinary shares, we will continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to you for all succeeding years during which you hold our ADSs or ordinary shares, unless we were to cease to be a PFIC and you make a “deemed sale” election with respect to our ADSs or ordinary shares. If such election is made, you will be deemed to have sold the ADSs or ordinary shares you hold at their fair market value and any gain from such deemed sale would be subject to the rules described in the following two paragraphs. After the deemed sale election, so long as we do not become a PFIC in a subsequent taxable year, such ADSs or ordinary shares with respect to which such election was made will not be treated as shares in a PFIC and, as a result, you will not be subject to the rules described below with respect to any “excess distribution” you receive from us or any gain from a sale or other taxable disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares. You are strongly urged to consult your tax advisors as to the possibility and consequences of making a deemed sale election if we are and then cease to be a PFIC and such an election becomes available to you.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during your holding period for our ADSs or ordinary shares, then, unless you make a “mark-to-market” election (as discussed below), you generally will be subject to special and adverse tax rules with respect to any “excess distribution” that you receive from us and any gain that you recognize from a sale or other disposition, including a pledge, of the ADSs or ordinary shares. For this purpose, distributions that you receive in a taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions that you received during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or your holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares will be treated as an excess distribution. Under these rules:

- the excess distribution or recognized gain will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares;
- the amount of the excess distribution or recognized gain allocated to the taxable year of distribution or gain, and to any taxable years in your holding period prior to the first taxable year in which we were treated as a PFIC, will be treated as ordinary income; and
- the amount of the excess distribution or recognized gain allocated to each other taxable year will be subject to the highest tax rate in effect for individuals or corporations, as applicable, for each such year and the resulting tax will be subject to the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during your holding period for our ADSs or ordinary shares and any of our non-United States subsidiaries that are corporations (or other corporations in which we directly or indirectly own equity interests) is also a PFIC, you would be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of each such non-United States corporation classified as a PFIC (each such corporation, a lower-tier PFIC) for purposes of the application of these rules. You should consult your tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to any of our lower-tier PFICs.



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If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during your holding period for our ADSs or ordinary shares, then in lieu of being subject to the tax and interest-charge rules discussed above, you may make an election to include gain on our ADSs or ordinary shares as ordinary income under a mark-to-market method, provided that such ADSs or ordinary shares constitute "marketable stock." Marketable stock is stock that is regularly traded on a qualified exchange or other market, as defined in applicable Treasury regulations. Our ADSs, but not our ordinary shares, are listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, which is a qualified exchange or other market for these purposes. Consequently, as long as our ADSs remain listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market and are regularly traded, and you are a holder of such ADSs, we expect that the mark-to-market election would be available to you if we were a PFIC, but no assurances are given in this regard.

Because a mark-to-market election cannot be made for any lower-tier PFICs that we may own, if we were a PFIC for any taxable year, a United States Holder that makes a mark-to-market election with respect to our ADSs or ordinary shares may continue to be subject to the tax and interest charges under the general PFIC rules with respect to such United States Holder's indirect interest in any investments held by us that are treated as an equity interest in a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes.

In certain circumstances, a United States Holder of shares in a PFIC may avoid the adverse tax and interest-charge regime described above by making a "qualified electing fund" election to include in income its share of the corporation's income on a current basis. However, you may make a qualified electing fund election with respect to our ADSs or ordinary shares only if we agree to furnish you annually with a PFIC annual information statement as specified in the applicable Treasury regulations. We currently do not intend to prepare or provide the information that would enable you to make a qualified electing fund election.

A United States Holder that holds our ADSs or ordinary shares in any year in which we are a PFIC will be required to file an annual report containing such information as the United States Treasury Department may require. In addition, under certain circumstances, regulations also require a "United States person" (as such term is defined in the Code) that owns an interest in a PFIC as an indirect shareholder through one or more United States persons to file an annual report for any taxable year during which such indirect shareholder is treated as receiving an excess distribution in connection with the ownership or disposition of such interest, or reports income pursuant to a mark-to-market election.

You should consult your tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to your ownership and disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares and the availability, application and consequences of the elections discussed above.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information reporting to the IRS and backup withholding generally will apply to dividends in respect of our ADSs or ordinary shares, and the proceeds from the sale or exchange of our ADSs or ordinary shares, that are paid to you within the United States (and in certain cases, outside the United States), unless you furnish a correct taxpayer identification number and make any other required certification, generally on IRS Form W-9, or you otherwise establish an exemption from information reporting and backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld as backup withholding generally are allowed as a credit against your United States federal income tax liability, and you may be entitled to obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules if you file an appropriate claim for refund with the IRS and furnish any required information in a timely manner. United States Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the information reporting and backup withholding rules.

Information with Respect to Foreign Financial Assets

United States Holders who are individuals (and certain entities closely held by individuals) generally will be required to report our name, address and such information relating to an interest in our ADSs or ordinary shares as is necessary to identify the class or issue of which our ADSs or ordinary shares are a part. These requirements are subject to exceptions, including an exception for ADSs or ordinary shares held in accounts maintained by certain financial institutions and an exception applicable if the aggregate value of all "specified foreign financial assets" (as defined in the Code) does not exceed US\$50,000 (and in some circumstances, a higher threshold).

United States Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of these information reporting rules.



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F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We previously filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-226017), as amended, including the prospectus contained therein to register our ordinary shares in relation to our initial public offering and later filed with the SEC a registration on Form F-3 (File No. 333-233691), as amended, including the prospectus contained therein to register our ordinary shares in relation to our follow-on offering. We also filed with the SEC a related registration statement on Form F-6 (File No. 333-226171) to register the ADSs and a registration statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-229285) to register our securities to be issued under our Amended and Restated Share Incentive Plan.

We are subject to the periodic reporting and other informational requirements of the Exchange Act as applicable to foreign private issuers. Under the Exchange Act, we are required to file reports and other information with the SEC. Specifically, we are required to file annually a Form 20-F within four months after the end of each fiscal year. Copies of reports and other information, when so filed with the SEC, can be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. You can request copies of these documents, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by writing to the SEC. The public may obtain information regarding the Washington, D.C. Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330.

The SEC also maintains a web site at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding registrants that make electronic filings with the SEC using its EDGAR system. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules of the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of quarterly reports and proxy statements, and our executive officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act.

We will furnish The Bank of New York Mellon, the depositary of our ADSs, with our annual reports, which will include a review of operations and annual audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, and all notices of shareholders' meetings and other reports and communications that are made generally available to our shareholders. The depositary will make such notices, reports and communications available to holders of ADSs and, upon our request, will mail to all record holders of ADSs the information contained in any notice of a shareholders' meeting received by the depositary from us.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

J. Annual Report to Security Holders

Not applicable.



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Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about our exposure to market risks are provided in Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other Than Equity Securities

A. Debt Securities

Not applicable.

B. Warrants and Rights

Not applicable.

C. Other Securities

Not applicable.

D. American Depositary Shares

The Bank of New York Mellon, as depositary, registered and delivered ADSs, each representing two ordinary shares of the Company. The depositary's office at which the ADSs are administered and its principal executive office is located at 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286.

Fees and Expenses

Our ADS holders are required to pay the following service fees to the depositary bank, the Bank of New York Mellon, and certain taxes and governmental charges (in addition to any applicable fees, expenses, taxes and other governmental charges payable on the deposited securities represented by any of ADSs):

Persons depositing or withdrawing shares or ADS holders must pay:

US\$5.00 (or less) per 100 ADSs (or portion of 100 ADSs)

US\$0.05 (or less) per ADS

A fee equivalent to the fee that would be payable if securities distributed to you had been shares and the shares had been deposited for issuance of ADSs

US\$0.05 (or less) per ADS per calendar year

Registration or transfer fees

Expenses of the depositary

Taxes and other governmental charges the depositary or the custodian have to pay on any ADSs or shares underlying ADSs, such as stock transfer taxes, stamp duty or withholding taxes

Any charges incurred by the depositary or its agents for servicing the deposited securities

For:

Issuance of ADSs, including issuances resulting from a distribution of shares or rights or other property Cancellation of ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal, including if the deposit agreement terminates

Any cash distribution to ADS holders

Distribution of securities distributed to holders of deposited securities (including rights) that are distributed by the depositary to ADS holders

Depositary services

Transfer and registration of shares on our share register to or from the name of the depositary or its agent when you deposit or withdraw shares Cable and facsimile transmissions (when expressly provided in the deposit agreement)

Converting foreign currency to U.S. Dollars

As necessary

As necessary



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The depositary collects its fees for delivery and surrender of ADSs directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal or from intermediaries acting for them. The depositary collects fees for making distributions to investors by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. The depositary may collect its annual fee for depositary services by deduction from cash distributions or by directly billing investors or by charging the book-entry system accounts of participants acting for them. The depositary may collect any of its fees by deduction from any cash distribution payable (or by selling a portion of securities or other property distributable) to ADS holders that are obligated to pay those fees. The depositary may generally refuse to provide fee-attracting services until its fees for those services are paid.

From time to time, the depositary may make payments to us to reimburse us for costs and expenses generally arising out of establishment and maintenance of the ADS program, waive fees and expenses for services provided to us by the depositary or share revenue from the fees collected from ADS holders. In performing its duties under the deposit agreement, the depositary may use brokers, dealers, foreign currency dealers or other service providers that are owned by or affiliated with the depositary and that may earn or share fees, spreads or commissions.

The depositary may convert currency itself or through any of its affiliates and, in those cases, acts as principal for its own account and not as agent, advisor, broker or fiduciary on behalf of any other person and earns revenue, including, without limitation, transaction spreads, that it will retain for its own account.

The revenue is based on, among other things, the difference between the exchange rate assigned to the currency conversion made under the deposit agreement and the rate that the depositary or its affiliate receives when buying or selling foreign currency for its own account. The depositary makes no representation that the exchange rate used or obtained in any currency conversion under the deposit agreement will be the most favorable rate that could be obtained at the time or that the method by which that rate will be determined will be the most favorable to ADS holders, subject to the depositary's obligations under the deposit agreement. The methodology used to determine exchange rates used in currency conversions is available upon request.

Payments by Depositary

In 2022, we did not receive payments from The Bank of New York Mellon, the depositary bank for our ADS program.

PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

None.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

See "Item 10. Additional Information" for a description of the rights of shareholders, which remain unchanged.



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Item 15. Controls and Procedures

A. Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, has performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this annual report, as required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation, our management has concluded that as a result of the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting described below, as of December 31, 2022, our disclosure controls and procedures were ultimately not effective.

B. Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act, for our company. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of assets, (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the management and directors, and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements.

As required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules as promulgated by the SEC, our management has assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on the Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, was not effective due to the presence of control deficiencies related to certain accounting transactions, and related IT dependencies, that in the aggregate represented a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's consolidated financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Material Weakness

We did not maintain effective internal control over certain accounting transactions. Specifically, we did not perform all controls that were designed and implemented to address the identified risks of misstatements, including sufficiently analyzing and assessing transactions and complex accounting matters based on the accounting requirements, and preparing and reviewing contemporaneous accounting documentation. Moreover, we did not sufficiently assess and address the IT dependencies related to business process controls. While there have been improvements throughout the year, there continued to be insufficient capacity to perform all controls at a sufficiently detailed level and in a timely manner. These deficiencies represented a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. To our knowledge, the deficiencies did not result in a material misstatement to the consolidated financial statements. However, the deficiencies created a possibility that a material misstatement to the consolidated financial statements would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis, and accordingly, a remediation plan is being undertaken.

Our management has performed additional analysis and mitigation controls and procedures in preparing our consolidated financial statements. We have concluded that our consolidated financial statements, in all material respects, fairly present our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows at and for the periods presented. Apart from the material weakness described above, our management has not identified any other deficiencies that have led management to conclude that the company's internal control over financial reporting was not effective.



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Remediation Plan

Our management is actively undertaking remediation efforts to address the material weakness identified above through the following actions:

- We will undertake measures to standardize, clarify and automate control procedures for enhanced effectiveness. This initiative will prioritize the integration of control procedures into routine and ongoing processes while ensuring proper documentation and timely execution.
- We will enhance the quality of the IT general controls over systems involved in processing key financial information, addressing IT dependencies for business process controls.
- We recognize the criticality of maintaining and enhancing the overall internal control environment. We will prioritize training of personnel involved in the performance of internal controls to ensure continuous improvement and effective operation. We have engaged external support and will continue to do so if and when we determine that it is necessary.

These remediation measures may be time-consuming, costly, and might place significant demands on our financial and operational resources. Further, we may not be able to complete them by the end of 2023. However, once completed, management believes the remediation plan will effectively resolve the deficiencies constituting the material weakness. As the remediation plan is implemented, management may take additional measures or modify the plan described above.

C. Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

This annual report on Form 20-F does not include an attestation report on internal control over financial reporting of the company's registered public accounting firm due to a transition period established by rules of the SEC for emerging growth companies.

D. Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management has evaluated, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, whether any changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal year have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Management has concluded that while we are making progress on remediating our material weakness, including having performed a comprehensive risk assessment, designed, and implemented appropriate controls, as well as monitored the effectiveness of those controls, we cannot at this stage conclude that our internal control over financial reporting has sufficiently improved during the period covered by this annual report on Form 20-F.

Item 16. [Reserved]

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our board of directors has determined that Lori Wheeler Næss, an independent director and a member of our audit committee, qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" within the meaning of the SEC rules and possesses financial sophistication within the meaning of the Nasdaq Stock Market Rules. Ms. Næss meets the independence standards under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to all of our directors, officers and employees, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer. We have filed our code of business conduct and ethics as Exhibit 99.1 to our registration statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-226017) initially filed with the SEC on June 29, 2018, which is incorporated by reference thereto in this annual report. Our code of business conduct and ethics is also available on our website at <https://investor.opera.com>. We hereby undertake to provide to any person without charge, a copy of our code of business conduct and ethics within ten working days after we receive such person's written request.



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Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

KPMG AS, Oslo, Norway (PCAOB ID 1363), is our independent registered public accounting firm. The following table sets forth the aggregate fees for professional services and other services rendered by KPMG AS for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022.

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2022
	(US\$ in thousands)	
Audit fees	2,095	1,832
Audit-related fees	33	-
Tax fees	25	23
All other fees	-	-

"Audit fees" include the audit of our annual financial statements and services that are normally provided by the independent registered public accounting firm in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those fiscal years including review of documents filed with the SEC. "Audit-related fees" means the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by our principal auditors for the assurance and related services, which were not included under Audit fees above. "Tax fees" means the aggregate fees billed in each of the fiscal periods listed for professional services rendered by our principal auditors for tax compliance. "All other fees" means the aggregate fees billed for each of the fiscal years listed for products or professional services rendered by our independent registered public accounting firm not included in Audit fees, Audit-related fees or Tax fees.

The policy of our audit committee is to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by KPMG AS, our independent registered public accounting firm, including audit services and audit-related services as described above.

Item 16D. Exemptions From the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

Not applicable.

Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Prior to 2022, we have historically repurchased an aggregate of 7,476,455 ADSs under two separate share repurchase programs announced in 2018 and 2020, which were terminated in 2019 and 2021, respectively.

On January 20, 2022, we announced that our board of directors had approved a new share repurchase program, or the 2022 Share Repurchase Program, which authorized us to execute the repurchase of up to US\$50 million of ADSs by March 31, 2024, in any form that management may deem appropriate.



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The following table provides information about the ADSs we repurchased during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Period	(a) Total Number of ADSs (1) Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per ADS (1)	(c) Total Number of ADSs (1) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (2)	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of ADSs that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (2)
February 24, 2022 to February 28, 2022	5,065	US\$6.00	5,065	US\$49,969,630
March 1, 2022 to March 31, 2022	564,287	US\$5.32	564,287	US\$46,965,183
April 1, 2022 to April 30, 2022	335,182	US\$5.62	335,182	US\$45,082,379
May 1, 2022 to May 31, 2022	553,497	US\$5.40	553,497	US\$42,092,660
June 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022	366,579	US\$4.79	366,579	US\$40,336,516
July 1, 2022 to July 31, 2022	266,894	US\$4.92	266,894	US\$39,023,861
August 1, 2022 to August 31, 2022	361,649	US\$4.98	361,649	US\$37,223,939
September 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022	273,193	US\$4.58	273,193	US\$35,973,771
October 1, 2022 to October 31, 2022	183,228	US\$4.33	183,228	US\$35,180,769
November 1, 2022 to November 30, 2022	211,214	US\$5.04	211,214	US\$34,115,303
December 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022	233,707	US\$5.82	233,707	US\$32,754,690
Total	3,354,495	US\$5.14	3,354,495	US\$32,754,690

(1) Each ADS represents two ordinary shares.

(2) All purchases were under the 2022 Share Repurchase Program.

Item 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant

Not applicable.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance

As a Cayman Islands exempted company listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, we are subject to Nasdaq corporate governance listing standards. However, Rule 5615(a)(3) of the Nasdaq Stock Market Rules permits foreign private issuers like us to follow certain home country corporate governance practices in lieu of certain provisions of the Rule 5600 Series of the Nasdaq Stock Market Rules. A foreign private issuer that elects to follow a home country practice instead of such provisions, must disclose in its annual reports each requirement that it does not follow and describe the home country practice followed by it.

Our current corporate governance practices differ from Nasdaq corporate governance requirements for U.S. companies in certain respects, as summarized below:

- Rule 5605(b)(1) of the Nasdaq Stock Market Rules requires a Nasdaq-listed company to have a majority of the board be independent. In this regard we have elected to adopt the practices of our home country, the Cayman Islands, which practices do not require a majority independent board; and
- Rule 5605(d)(2) of the Nasdaq Stock Market Rules requires a Nasdaq-listed company to have a compensation committee composed solely of independent directors to determine or recommend the compensation of the executive officers of the company. In this regard we have elected to adopt the practices of our home country, the Cayman Islands, which practices do not require that any of the members of a company's compensation committee be independent directors.

We have relied on and intend to continue to rely on some of these exemptions.



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Item 16H. Mine Safety Disclosure

Not applicable.

Item 16I. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions That Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 17. Financial Statements

We have elected to provide financial statements pursuant to Item 18.

Item 18. Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of Opera Limited are included at the end of this annual report.

Item 19. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
1.1	<u>Second Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Registrant, as currently in effect (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 from our registration statement on Amendment No. 1 to Form F-1 (File No. 333-226017) filed publicly with the SEC on July 13, 2018)</u>
2.1	<u>Form of Registrant's Specimen American Depositary Receipt (included in Exhibit 2.3)</u>
2.2	<u>Registrant's Specimen Certificate for Ordinary Shares (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-226017) filed publicly with the SEC on June 29, 2018)</u>
2.3	<u>Form of Deposit Agreement among the registrant, the depository and owners and holders of the ADSs (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 from our registration statement on Amendment No. 2 to Form F-1 (File No. 333-226017) filed publicly with the SEC on July 23, 2018)</u>
2.4	<u>Description of the Rights of Securities Registered under Section 12 of the Securities Act (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.4 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-38588) filed publicly with the SEC on June 11, 2021, and as amended on June 28, 2021)</u>
4.1	<u>Amended and Restated Share Incentive Plan, dated as of January 10, 2019, as currently in effect (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from our registration statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-229285) filed publicly with the SEC on January 10, 2019)</u>
4.2	<u>Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and each of the directors and executive officers of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-226017) filed publicly with the SEC on June 29, 2018)</u>



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4.3	<u>Form of Employment Agreement between the Registrant and each executive officer of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 from our registration statement on Amendment No. 1 to Form F-1 (File No. 333-226017) filed publicly with the SEC on July 13, 2018)</u>
4.4	<u>Form of Registration Rights Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 from our registration statement on Amendment No. 1 to Form F1 (File No. 333-226017) filed publicly with the SEC on July 13, 2018)</u>
4.5	<u>Amendment and Restatement Agreement to the Google Distribution Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2021, by and between Opera Norway AS (formerly known as Opera Software AS) and Google Ireland Limited (certain provisions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to Instruction No. 4 to Exhibits in Form 20-F), (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-38588) filed publicly with the SEC on April 26, 2022 and as amended on June 28, 2022)</u>
4.6	<u>Marketing and Advertising Services Agreement between Opera Norway AS and Mobimagic Digital Technology Limited, effective April 1, 2020 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-38588) for the year ended December 31, 2020, filed with the SEC on June 11, 2021, and as amended on June 28, 2021)</u>
4.7	<u>Addendum No. 1 to the Marketing and Advertising Services Agreement between Opera Norway AS and Mobimagic Digital Technology Limited, effective October 1, 2020, by and among Opera Norway AS, Ying Liang Limited, and Mobimagic Digital Technology Limited (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.17 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-38588) for the year ended December 31, 2020, filed with the SEC on June 11, 2021, and as amended on June 28, 2021)</u>
4.8*	<u>Share Transfer Agreement, dated as of April 20, 2022, by and between Opera Limited and Kunlun Tech Limited, regarding the sale of certain shares of Star Group Interactive Inc.</u>
8.1*	<u>Significant Subsidiaries and Consolidated Affiliated Entities of the Registrant</u>
11.1	<u>Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-226017) filed publicly with the SEC on June 29, 2018)</u>
12.1*	<u>Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
12.2*	<u>Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
13.1**	<u>Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
13.2**	<u>Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
15.1*	<u>Consent of KPMG AS, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>
101	Interactive Data Files (formatted in Inline XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language)). Submitted electronically with the annual report on Form 20-F
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)
*	Filed with this annual report on Form 20-F.
**	Furnished with this annual report on Form 20-F.

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

Opera Limited

By: /s/ Yahui Zhou
Name: Yahui Zhou
Title: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Date: April 20, 2023



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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Opera Limited:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Opera Limited and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2022, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ KPMG AS

We have served as the Company's and its predecessor's auditor since 2000.

Oslo, Norway
April 20, 2023

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Consolidated Statement of Operations

[US\$ thousands, except per ADS and share amounts]	Notes	Year ended December 31,		
		2020	2021	2022
Revenue	4	165,056	250,991	331,037
Other operating income	4	11,542	466	469
Operating expenses:				
Technology and platform fees	4	(3,315)	(4,472)	(4,104)
Content cost	4	(4,312)	(3,712)	(3,834)
Cost of inventory sold	4	(700)	(5,507)	(46,650)
Personnel expenses, including share-based remuneration	5	(62,103)	(74,450)	(74,588)
Marketing and distribution expenses	4	(47,860)	(120,944)	(114,988)
Credit loss expense	4, 13	(1,849)	(557)	(1,387)
Credit loss expense related to divested joint venture	13	(10,476)	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	10, 11	(20,234)	(19,600)	(13,939)
Impairment of non-financial assets	11	-	(5,624)	(3,194)
Other operating expenses	6	(28,197)	(22,802)	(27,015)
Total operating expenses		(179,046)	(257,668)	(289,699)
Operating profit (loss)		(2,448)	(6,211)	41,808
Share of net income (loss) of equity-accounted investees	12	2,005	(29,376)	(6)
Impairment of equity-accounted investee	12	-	(115,477)	-
Fair value gain on investments	12	24,000	116,561	1,500
Net finance income (expense):				
Finance income	7	13,633	123	21,454
Finance expense	7, 13	(516)	(6,912)	(39,729)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	7	833	(1,814)	(1,157)
Net finance income (expense)		13,950	(8,603)	(19,432)
Profit (loss) before income taxes		37,507	(43,106)	23,870
Income tax expense	8	(75)	(43)	(8,835)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		37,432	(43,149)	15,035
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations	3	141,742	(816)	-
Net income (loss) attributable to owners of the parent		179,174	(43,964)	15,035
Earnings per ADS and per share for profit (loss) from continuing operations (1):				
Basic earnings per ADS, US\$	9	0.32	(0.37)	0.14
Diluted earnings per ADS, US\$	9	0.32	(0.37)	0.14
Basic earnings per share, US\$	9	0.16	(0.19)	0.07
Diluted earnings per share, US\$	9	0.16	(0.19)	0.07
Earnings per ADS and per share for net income (loss) (1):				
Basic earnings per ADS, US\$	9	1.53	(0.38)	0.14
Diluted earnings per ADS, US\$	9	1.51	(0.38)	0.14
Basic earnings per share, US\$	9	0.76	(0.19)	0.07
Diluted earnings per share, US\$	9	0.75	(0.19)	0.07

(1) Each ADS in Opera Limited (NASDAQ: OPRA) represents two ordinary shares.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.



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Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

[US\$ thousands]	Notes	Year ended December 31,		
		2020	2021	2022
Net income (loss)		179,174	(43,964)	15,035
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
<i>Items that may be reclassified to the Statement of Operations in subsequent periods (net of tax):</i>				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		42	(1,156)	(3,477)
Reclassification of exchange differences on loss of control	<u>3</u>	2,936	-	(96)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of equity-accounted investees	<u>12</u>	(935)	227	-
Reclassification of share of other comprehensive loss of equity-accounted investees	<u>12</u>	-	-	708
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		2,043	(928)	(2,865)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to owners of the parent		<u>181,217</u>	<u>(44,891)</u>	<u>12,170</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

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Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

[US\$ thousands]	Notes	As of December 31,	
		2021	2022
Assets:			
Property and equipment	<u>10</u>	12,263	14,623
Intangible assets	<u>11</u>	103,627	99,983
Goodwill	<u>11</u>	430,378	429,445
Non-current receivables from sale of investments	<u>12, 13</u>	-	76,305
Non-current investments and financial assets	<u>12, 16</u>	2,883	2,643
Deferred tax assets	<u>8</u>	2,323	1,473
Total non-current assets		<u>551,475</u>	<u>624,473</u>
Trade receivables	<u>13</u>	43,864	57,923
Current receivables from sale of investments	<u>12, 13</u>	-	56,347
Other current receivables	<u>13, 16</u>	18,538	17,247
Prepayments	<u>13</u>	9,192	3,932
Marketable securities	<u>3, 16</u>	78,135	66,250
Cash and cash equivalents		102,876	52,414
Total cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities		<u>181,011</u>	<u>118,664</u>
Assets held for sale	<u>12</u>	288,379	86,100
Total current assets		<u>540,986</u>	<u>340,213</u>
Total assets		<u>1,092,460</u>	<u>964,686</u>
Equity:			
Share capital	<u>9</u>	24	18
Other paid in capital		824,832	824,832
Treasury shares	<u>3</u>	(60,453)	(206,514)
Retained earnings		249,155	273,262
Foreign currency translation reserve		(520)	(3,385)
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		<u>1,013,039</u>	<u>888,213</u>
Liabilities:			
Non-current lease liabilities and other loans	<u>14</u>	2,081	4,723
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>8</u>	6,532	7,352
Other non-current liabilities		23	68
Total non-current liabilities		<u>8,635</u>	<u>12,143</u>
Trade and other payables	<u>15</u>	38,378	46,937
Deferred revenue		1,092	995
Current lease liabilities and other loans	<u>14</u>	11,427	3,112
Income tax payable	<u>8</u>	763	1,133
Other current liabilities	<u>15</u>	19,125	12,152
Total current liabilities		<u>70,786</u>	<u>64,330</u>
Total liabilities		<u>79,421</u>	<u>76,472</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1,092,460</u>	<u>964,686</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.



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Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

[US\$ thousands, except for shares outstanding]	Notes	Number of shares outstanding		Equity attributable to owners of the parent					
		Ordinary shares	ADS equivalent (1)	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total equity
As of January 1, 2020		237,826,326	118,913,163	24	824,832	(10,655)	99,513	(1,508)	912,206
Net income		-	-	-	-	-	179,174	-	179,174
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	2,043	2,043
Share-based remuneration	5	-	-	-	-	-	4,521	-	4,521
Issuance of shares upon vesting of share-based remuneration	5	2,245,636	1,122,818	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification of foreign currency translation reserve		-	-	-	-	-	126	(126)	-
Acquisition of treasury shares	3	(11,786,278)	(5,893,139)	-	-	(49,049)	-	-	(49,049)
As of December 31, 2020		228,285,684	114,142,842	24	824,832	(59,704)	283,334	409	1,048,895
Net loss		-	-	-	-	-	(43,964)	-	(43,964)
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	(928)	(928)
Share-based remuneration	5	-	-	-	-	-	9,785	-	9,785
Issuance of shares upon vesting of share-based remuneration	5	2,172,680	1,086,340	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of treasury shares	3	(166,632)	(83,316)	-	-	(749)	-	-	(749)
As of December 31, 2021		230,291,732	115,145,866	24	824,832	(60,453)	249,155	(520)	1,013,039
Net income		-	-	-	-	-	15,035	-	15,035
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,865)	(2,865)
Share-based remuneration	5	-	-	-	-	-	9,073	-	9,073
Issuance of shares upon vesting of share-based remuneration	5	1,597,500	798,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of treasury shares	3	(53,458,990)	(26,729,495)	(6)	-	(146,063)	-	-	(146,068)
As of December 31, 2022		178,430,242	89,215,121	18	824,832	(206,514)	273,262	(3,385)	888,213

(1) Opera Limited has American depositary shares listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, each representing two ordinary shares in the company.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.



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Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

[US\$ thousands]	Notes	Year ended December 31,		
		2020	2021	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Profit (loss) before income taxes from continuing operations		37,507	(43,106)	23,870
Profit (loss) before income taxes from discontinued operations		139,792	(1,053)	-
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) before income taxes to net cash flows:</i>				
Share-based payment expense	5	4,521	9,785	9,073
Depreciation and amortization	10, 11	20,390	19,600	13,939
Impairment of non-financial assets	11	-	5,624	3,194
Share of net loss (income) of equity-accounted investees	12	(2,005)	29,376	6
Impairment of equity-accounted investee	12	-	115,477	-
Fair value gain on investments	12	(24,000)	(116,561)	(1,500)
Gain on disposal of emerging market fintech operations	3	(151,368)	-	-
Impact of divestment of joint venture	12	1,834	-	-
Net finance expense (income)	7	(11,980)	8,603	18,224
Other adjustments		(1,466)	(1,833)	(452)
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>				
Change in trade and other receivables	13	22,101	(7,383)	(17,811)
Change in prepayments	13	12,032	(132)	4,253
Change in inventories	3	7,752	24	(1,488)
Change in loans to customers	3	75,064	68	-
Change in trade and other payables	15	(25,135)	12,925	8,559
Change in deferred revenue		(346)	747	(97)
Change in other liabilities	15	(1,482)	(146)	3
Income taxes paid	8	(9,887)	(5,452)	(3,111)
Net cash flow from (used in) operating activities		93,324	26,564	56,662
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of equipment	10	(2,484)	(1,060)	(3,187)
Purchase of intangibles assets	11	(2,286)	-	-
Development expenditure	11	(6,553)	(4,836)	(6,789)
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired	3	(4,882)	(9,008)	-
Cash transferred upon loss of control over emerging market fintech operations	3	(39,260)	-	-
Deposit of collateral for subsidiaries' loan facility		(1,000)	-	-
Release of escrow account		1,000	-	-
Disbursement of short-term loans		(6,332)	-	-
Repayment of short-term loans		6,332	-	-
Investment in, and loans to associates and joint ventures	12	(440)	-	-
Proceeds from sale of shares in associate	12, 13	-	50,000	36,879
Net sale (purchase) of listed equity instruments	3	58,535	(84,835)	16,178
Interest income received	7	326	35	1,368
Net cash flow from (used in) investing activities		2,956	(49,703)	44,450
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Acquisition of treasury shares	3	(49,049)	(749)	(146,068)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		6,905	-	-
Interests on loans and borrowings		(1,752)	(316)	(293)
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(52,874)	(499)	(378)
Payment of lease liabilities	14	(4,202)	(5,119)	(3,837)
Net cash flow from (used in) financing activities		(100,972)	(6,683)	(150,578)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(4,692)	(29,822)	(49,465)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		139,487	134,168	102,876
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(627)	(1,472)	(996)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		134,168	102,876	52,414

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.



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Note 1. Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of Opera Limited and its subsidiaries (collectively, Opera or the Group) have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The board of directors of Opera Limited (the Company or the Parent) authorized the consolidated financial statements for issue on April 20, 2023.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investments in equity securities, preferred shares, and certain receivables from sale of investments, which are measured at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, Opera considers the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars (US\$) and all amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand (US\$000), except when otherwise indicated. Rounding differences may occur.

In these consolidated financial statements, Opera has changed the presentation of the accumulated cost of treasury shares. The par value of treasury shares purchased is debited to share capital, similar to the treatment in prior consolidated financial statements, but the premium to par value, which previously was debited to other paid in capital, is shown as a separate component for treasury shares. Comparative information has been adjusted accordingly.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying Opera's accounting policies. Significant accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions are disclosed in Note 2.

New Standards, Interpretations, and Amendments

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. Certain amendments to IFRS apply for the first time in 2022, but these did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements. Except for the amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 for sales or contributions of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture, Opera has not early adopted standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

None of the new and amended standards that are issued, but not yet effective, are expected to have a material impact on Opera's consolidated financial statements when they are implemented in future periods.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Opera Limited and entities it controls. Control is achieved when Opera is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with an investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control.

If Opera loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest, and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value, including any retained interest in a former subsidiary comprising a business that is sold or contributed to an equity-accounted investee.



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Foreign Currencies

Items included in the financial statements of the Parent and its subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities operate, i.e., their functional currency. The consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Parent.

Foreign currency transactions are recognized at their respective functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for initial recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency exchange rates at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Operations as foreign exchange gain (loss). Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

The assets and liabilities of entities within the Group with functional currencies other than U.S. dollars are translated into U.S. dollars using the currency exchange rates at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at average currency exchange rates for the respective period. The overall foreign currency impact from translating assets, liabilities, income, and expenses to U.S. dollars is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations.

Revenue

Revenue is income arising in the course of Opera's ordinary activities. Opera generates revenue from the provision of search, advertising, technology licensing and related services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which Opera expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Search

Search revenue is generated when a user conducts a qualified search using a search partner (such as Google or Yandex) through the built-in combined address and search bar provided in Opera's PC and mobile browsers, or when otherwise redirected to the search partner via browser functionality. Search revenue is recognized in the period the qualified search occurs based upon the contractually agreed revenue share amount.

Advertising

Advertising revenue is generated by delivering advertising on Opera's PC and mobile browsers, including predefined bookmarks (Speed Dials), on Opera News, and on Opera network partners' properties. Advertising revenue also includes income from all other user-generated activities other than search revenue, such as subscriptions to services that are provided by Opera or its partners. Advertising revenue is recognized when the advertising service is delivered based on the specific terms of the underlying contract, which is commonly based on when the ad is displayed, or a user views the ad.

For ads placed on properties of network partners, Opera is the principal because Opera controls the advertising inventory before it is transferred to its customers. Opera's control is evidenced by its sole ability to monetize the advertising inventory before it is transferred to its customers and is further supported by Opera being primarily responsible to its customers and having a level of discretion in establishing pricing. As the principal, advertising revenues for ads placed on Opera network properties are reported on a gross basis, that is, the amounts billed to our customers are recorded as revenues, and amounts paid to Opera network partners are recorded as cost of inventory sold.

Technology licensing and other revenue

Technology licensing and other revenue include income from the sale of software and licenses to GameMaker Studio, a platform for developing games. Revenue from these transactions is recognized on completion of the performance obligation, which is typically on delivery of the software and licenses, at which time control has passed to the buyer.

Technology licensing and other revenue also include income from the provision of engineering services, such as integrations of customers' products and services with Opera's browsers. Revenue from distinct engineering services is recognized over the development period in line with the degree of completion.



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Other Operating Income

Other operating income arises from transactions and events that are unrelated to Opera's ordinary activities. Other operating income includes gains on disposals of property, equipment, intangible assets, and subsidiaries. Other operating income also includes government grants related to income.

Personnel Expenses Including Share-based Remuneration

Personnel expenses, other than share-based payments to employees, include short-term employee benefits, such as wages, salaries, and social security contributions, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, performance-based bonuses, and non-monetary benefits. These personnel expenses are recognized at the undiscounted amount due to the employees or the de-facto employees when these have rendered service to Opera or when the liability otherwise arises. Opera also pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual, or voluntary basis. Opera has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as personnel expenses when they are due.

Opera has established an employee equity plan to provide long-term incentives for its employees, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments. Equity awards granted under the plan are classified as equity-settled transactions. Effective from 2022, certain employees of Opera are included in an employee equity plan of Kunlun Tech Co., Ltd., hereinafter "Kunlun", the ultimate parent of Opera, from which these employees receive equity instruments of Kunlun in exchange for services provided to Opera. Opera does not have any obligation to settle the awards granted by Kunlun and such grants do not lead to dilution for Opera's shareholders. Still, similar to grants awarded under Opera's share incentive plan, grants from Kunlun to employees of Opera are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payments in these consolidated financial statements.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model, further details of which are given in Note 5. That cost is recognized in the Statement of Operations, together with a corresponding increase in equity (retained earnings), over the period in which the service is provided (the vesting period). The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and Opera's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the Statement of Operations for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

Income Taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income, based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted for changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated based on the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where Opera operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. Opera measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the underlying items, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is only recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.



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Discontinued Operations

A discontinued operation is a component of Opera that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The profit or loss of discontinued operations is presented separately in the Statement of Operations.

The Statement of Cash Flows, which is prepared based on the indirect method, reflects the cash flows of discontinued operations up to the date of disposal. Items of working capital, such as receivables and payables, that are disposed of as part of discontinued operations, are eliminated from the balance sheet changes to such items in the reconciliation of profit to cash flows from operating activities. The amount of cash and cash equivalents in subsidiaries disposed of is presented as a cash outflow within investing activities.

Government Grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. Government grants that relate to the development of technology are deducted in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset, while grants that compensate Opera for expenses are recognized as other operating income in the Statement of Operations.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, which include right-of-use assets acquired under leases, are recognized at cost, less accumulated depreciation, and impairment losses. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or the remaining lease term, whichever is shorter. The estimated useful lives of the separate categories of property and equipment are outlined in Note 10.

Useful lives, residual values and the depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

At the end of each reporting period, property and equipment are assessed for any indications of impairment. If there are indications implying that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated. See below for accounting policies for impairment of non-financial assets.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The estimated useful lives of the separate categories of intangible assets are outlined in Note 11.

Goodwill and other intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. See below for accounting policies for impairment of non-financial assets.



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Research costs are expensed as incurred, while development costs are recognized as intangible assets when Opera can demonstrate:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- its ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the entity can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial, and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The cost of developing new features, together with significant and pervasive improvements of core platform functionality, that meet the criteria above for development activities are capitalized as separate assets or as additions to existing assets.

Expenditures related to product maintenance, such as “bug fixes”, updates needed to comply with changes in laws and regulations, or updates needed to keep pace with the latest trends, are expensed in the period they are incurred.

Business Combinations and Goodwill

Business combinations, except those occurring under common control, are accounted for using the acquisition method when Opera obtains control over the acquired business. The consideration transferred in the acquisition, including any contingent consideration, is measured at fair value on the acquisition date, as are the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill is measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is from the acquisition date allocated to Opera's cash-generating units (CGUs) that are expected to benefit from the acquisition in which the goodwill arose.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Value in use is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, which are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.



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Interests in Equity-accounted Investees

Equity-accounted investees include investments in associates and joint ventures. An associate is an entity over which Opera has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but not control or joint control of those policies. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize Opera's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in the Statement of Operations, and Opera's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Upon loss of control of a subsidiary that constitutes a business with a retained interest that is an investment in an associate or joint venture, the retained interest is remeasured at its fair value and this fair value becomes the cost on initial recognition of the investment in the associate or joint venture.

On acquisition of the investment in an associate or joint venture, Opera identifies and values assets and liabilities of the investee, as if it had acquired a business. While these fair value adjustments are not recognized separately, the fair values identified form the basis for additional depreciation, amortization and similar adjustments that are reflected in Opera's share of the results in subsequent years. Any excess between the cost of the investment and Opera's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities, i.e., goodwill, is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment separately.

Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of Opera's interest in the investee. However, in the acquisition of a business from an equity-accounted investee, Opera does not eliminate its share of gains or losses.

When Opera's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity-accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest, including any long-term interests that in substance form part of its net investment, is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued. However, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, to the extent that Opera has incurred legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

Financial Assets

Classification

On initial recognition, Opera classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on Opera's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Opera did not have financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Recognition and Derecognition

Purchases and sales of publicly traded securities are recognized on trade date, being the date on which Opera commits to purchase or sell the asset. Receivables and payables due from and to brokers for unsettled sales and purchases of securities are recognized in the Statement of Financial Position as other current receivables and other current liabilities, respectively.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and Opera has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When the terms and conditions of a contract underlying a financial asset are changed, Opera performs a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of whether the modification is substantial, that is, whether the cash flows of the original financial asset and the modified or replacement financial asset are substantially different. When the cash flows are substantially different, the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. The quantitative and qualitative evaluation considers the changes to the terms of the contract, including whether those give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.



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Measurement

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are initially measured at the transaction price determined in accordance with the accounting policies for revenue. All other financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are expensed when incurred.

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on Opera's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are two measurement categories into which Opera classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortized cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in the Statement of Operations together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as credit loss expenses.
- **Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognized in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

All equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Management has not elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI. The net change in the fair value of publicly traded equity investments is recognized as finance income or finance expense, while the net change in the fair value of other equity investments is recognized as fair value gain on investments. Dividends from such investments are recognized in the Statement of Operations on the same line items when Opera's right to receive payments is established.

Impairment

Opera recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through the Statement of Operations. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that are expected to be received, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For trade receivables, Opera applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Under the simplified approach, Opera does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. Opera makes specific loss provisions at the level of specific invoices where information exists that management can utilize in its determination of credit risk. For trade receivables where no specific risk information is identified, Opera has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Assets Held for Sale

Opera classifies non-current assets as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. For a sale to be highly probable, actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification. Moreover, the asset must be available for immediate sale in its present condition.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for financial assets held for sale, which continue to be measured in accordance with the accounting policies for such assets, as outlined above. Once classified as held for sale, investments in associates and joint ventures are no longer accounted for in accordance with the equity method. Assets classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the Statement of Financial Position.

Leases

At inception of a contract, Opera assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use), Opera recognizes a lease liability and a right-of-use asset.



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The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, Opera's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, Opera uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The lease payments include:

- fixed payments (and payments that are fixed in substance) less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
- amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees; and
- the exercise price of any purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by Opera, and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects management's expectation of exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as an expense in the period when the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments), or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to Opera by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that Opera will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset will be reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

Lease payments on short-term leases of office properties and equipment, and leases of office equipment of low value are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in the Statement of Operations over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or canceled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the Statement of Operations.

Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities unless Opera has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Provisions

A provision is recognized when Opera has a present legal or constructive obligation because of a past event, it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Treasury Shares

Treasury shares are shares in the Parent that are reacquired by Opera. Treasury shares are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the Statement of Operations on the purchase, sale, reissue, or cancellation of the Parent's own equity instruments.



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Note 2. Accounting Judgments and Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of Opera's consolidated financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying Opera's accounting policies. These estimates and judgments affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and the accompanying disclosures. Accounting estimates and assumptions, which are continuously reviewed, are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances. Uncertainty about these estimates and assumptions could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Changes in accounting estimates and judgments in the application of accounting policies are recognized in the period in which the estimates and judgments are revised, if the revisions affect only that period, or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

The following summarizes the most significant judgments and estimates used in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Modification and Fair Value Measurement of Receivable from Sale of Nanobank

In March 2022, Opera entered into a share transfer agreement under which it sold its shares in Nanobank for US\$127.1 million, payable in eight equal quarterly installments. The receivable was recognized at fair value, estimated to be US\$120.3 million, and subsequently measured at amortized cost. In August 2022, Opera and the buyer entered into a restated share transfer agreement which changed the terms of the share transfer, including the total purchase price, payment period and installment amounts. The adjusted purchase price was US\$131.7 million, payable in 16 quarterly installments, the first of which was made at the time the restated share transfer agreement was entered into. The restated share transfer agreement also introduced certain mechanisms which would potentially reduce the purchase price or trigger an immediate settlement in the form of the transfer of shares in another company following a sale or merger in which Nanobank is the target entity sold or merged.

Based on significant judgment, considering both quantitative and qualitative factors, the management of Opera concluded that the cash flows of the original share transfer agreement and the restated share transfer agreement were substantially different, and consequently that the rights to cash flows from the original receivable should be deemed to have expired. The original receivable was therefore derecognized, and at the same time a new receivable was recognized at fair value based on the terms of the restated share transfer agreement. Because the terms of the restated share transfer agreement entailed that the cash flows due to Opera were not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, the new receivable was classified as subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

As of year-end 2022, the receivable was measured at fair value using an expected present value technique whereby the probability-weighted average of all possible future cash flows and non-cash payments was discounted to the measurement date. Reasonable possible scenarios were identified by assessing the facts and circumstances as of year-end, including the characteristics and nature of the receivable. Future cash flows under the various scenarios were estimated based on expectations that incorporated inputs for the amount and timing of cash flows. In one group of scenarios, the receivable was expected to be settled by Opera receiving shares in OPay. The related fair value measurement of the shares in OPay was based on the methods, techniques and estimates outlined below in the section for classification and fair value measurement of investment in OPay.

The discount rate comprised a risk-free rate based on the yield on U.S. treasury bonds with the same maturity as the receivable and a risk premium for the uncertainty related to future cash flows. The risk premium was estimated based on expectations for what market participants would require as a risk premium given the facts and circumstances, including the terms of the underlying contract. Note 13 includes additional details about the receivable, including inputs to the fair value measurement and its sensitivities to changes in inputs.



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Classification and Fair Value Measurement of Investment in OPay

Opera held ordinary and preferred shares in OPay Limited (OPay), representing 6.44% of the total number of shares outstanding as of December 31, 2022. Management of Opera used significant judgment in concluding that Opera does not have significant influence over OPay even though Opera's chairman and chief executive officer is also chairman and chief executive officer of OPay. Factors that were key in the assessment include Opera's ownership interest relative to other investors, that Opera's chairman and chief executive officer holds his roles at OPay as a representative of his personal investment entities (which also are investors in OPay), and that the corporate governance framework in OPay does not allow him to exercise significant influence in OPay on behalf of Opera.

The ordinary and preferred shares are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value of the shares in OPay are measured using methods and techniques that reflect the economic rights and benefits of the shares. These rights and benefits include redemption rights and liquidation preferences. Management determined that the probability-weighted expected return model ("PWERM") was appropriate to measure the fair value of both the preferred and ordinary shares in OPay. PWERM builds on estimates, including the equity value under various outcomes for the company, such as initial public offering, private sale transactions, dissolution and redemption, and assumptions for the timing and probability of such outcomes. Because OPay is an early-stage private company, a judgmental discount for lack of marketability was applied in the fair value measurement. Management determined that the option pricing model, which was applied in combination with the PWERM when measuring fair value of the shares in prior periods, no longer was appropriate because of its limitations, such as it only considering a single liquidity event. More details on the fair value measurement of the ordinary and preferred shares are provided in Note 12.

Opera initially classified the shares in OPay as held for sale at the end of 2021 based on a plan authorized by the board of directors of Opera Limited to pursue divestment. The shares in OPay continued to be classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2022, based on management still pursuing divestment opportunities and assessing that a sale is highly probable. The classification as held for sale did not impact the measurement of the shares.

Recoverable Amount for Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill and the Opera brand (a trademark), which have indefinite useful lives, were tested for impairment as of December 31, 2022, based on an estimate of value in use for the Browser and News operating segment, which represent the lowest level at which the assets are monitored for internal management purposes. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. It requires management to estimate future cash flows expected to arise from the Browser and News segment, discounted using a suitable discount rate. The key assumptions in determining the value in use are the expected future cash flows, long-term growth rate and the discount rate. The key assumptions, including a sensitivity analysis, are disclosed in Note 11.

Capitalized Development Costs

Opera capitalizes costs directly attributable to the internal creation and preparation of certain new products and services. Costs are capitalized from the point in time the projects enter the development phase and meet the six criteria for capitalization listed in the section for intangible assets in Note 1. Assessing if and when these criteria were met is based on judgment, which takes into account past experiences and expectations about the technical ability to complete the asset as intended. See Note 5 for information on the total amount of research and development costs, including the amount capitalized as internally developed intangible assets.

Share-based Remuneration

Estimating fair value for share-based awards requires an assessment of an appropriate valuation model, which depends on the terms and conditions of the grant. The estimate of fair value also requires an assessment of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model, including grant date fair value of the underlying equity, the expected life of the grant, volatility, and dividend yield. Assumptions and models used for current grants are disclosed in Note 5.

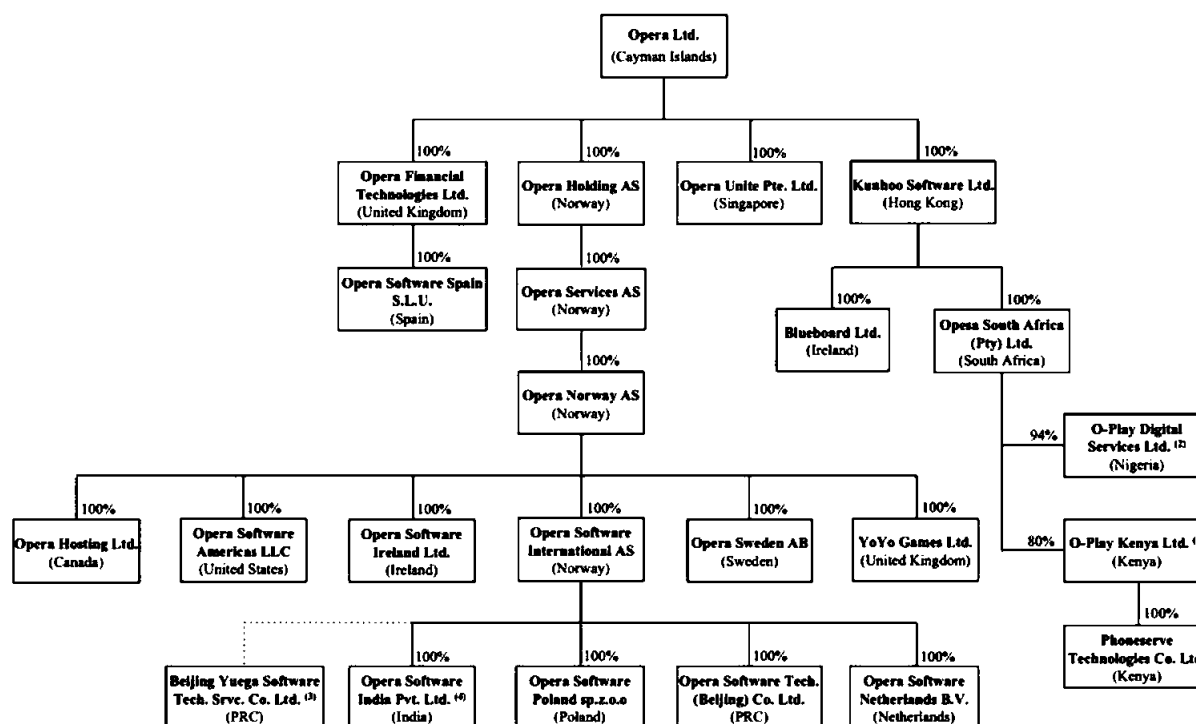


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Note 3. Corporate Information and Group Composition

Opera is a leading global internet brand with an engaged user base. Building on over 20 years of innovation, starting with its browser products, Opera is increasingly leveraging its brand and user base to expand its offerings and its business. Opera offers a range of products and services that include PC and mobile browsers, gaming portals and game development tools, and Opera News content recommendation products. Opera generates revenue primarily when users of the browsers make searches using the integrated search and address bar, and from advertising on Opera's properties and properties of Opera network partners.

The chart below provides an overview of the corporate structure of the Group, including the places of incorporation of the Parent and its material subsidiaries.



Notes:

- (1) 20% held by nominee shareholders.
- (2) 6% is held by additional Opera group entities.
- (3) Variable interest entity contractually controlled by Opera Software International AS.
- (4) One share is held by Opera Norway AS.

Opera Limited, with its office at Maples Corporate Services Limited, PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1- 1104, Cayman Islands, is an exempted company under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The address of the principal executive office is Vitaminveien 4, 0485 Oslo, Norway. Opera Limited has American depositary shares (ADSs) listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, trading under the OPRA ticker symbol. Each ADS represents two ordinary shares in the Company. As of December 31, 2022, the total number of ordinary shares in Opera Limited authorized for issue was 500,000,000, of which 178,430,242, equivalent to 89,215,121 ADSs, were outstanding. Each ordinary share has a par value of US\$0.0001. As of year-end 2022, Opera held 2,033,042 ADSs in treasury.

There were no material non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries.

In addition to the subsidiaries outlined above, Opera has investments in unconsolidated companies. Details on these investments are provided in Note 12.



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Capital Management

The primary objective of Opera's capital management is to maintain a strong capital base to support investor, creditor, and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business in accordance with its growth plans.

Investment Program

The board of directors of the Company has authorized an investment program under which up to US\$70 million of Opera's capital was set aside for investments in listed equity securities. The maximum amount allocated to the investment program varies over time based on accumulated gains or losses. The objective of the investment program is to preserve capital while generating long-term capital growth by achieving the highest possible return on invested capital relative to the risk taken. In accordance with investment guidelines adopted by the board of directors of the Company, Opera may enter into both long and short positions in listed equity securities, including derivatives of such instruments. While Opera entered into short positions in listed equity securities and written call options on listed equity securities during 2021, all such positions were extinguished prior to the end of that year, and Opera did not enter into short positions or equity derivatives in 2022.

During 2022, the investment portfolio comprised investments in shares listed on stock exchanges in Hong Kong and the United States. Most investments were in companies in the technology industry. The shares were measured at fair value through profit or loss. The table below provides a specification of the gains and losses on the investment portfolio.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Listed equity securities:			
Realized net gain (loss)	12,910	(11,201)	(18,375)
Change in unrealized net gain (loss)	-	(11,696)	34,321
Listed equity securities sold short:			
Realized net gain (loss)	-	17,123	-
Change in unrealized net gain (loss)	-	-	-
Equity derivatives:			
Realized net gain (loss)	10	830	-
Change in unrealized net gain (loss)	113	-	-
Net gain (loss) on investment portfolio	13,033	(4,944)	15,946

The net gains in 2022 and 2020 on the investment portfolio were recognized in the Statement of Operations as finance income, while the net loss in 2021 was recognized as finance expense, as specified in Note 7. The investment program has existed through relatively volatile market conditions, and overall has provided a net financial gain of US\$31.0 million since its inception in 2018 through 2022.

Receivables and payables for unsettled trades were included in other current receivables and other current liabilities, respectively, as specified in Notes 13 and 15.

The investments in listed equity securities create exposure to equity price risk. The adopted investment guidelines include requirements for diversification and limits on investments, both in nominal and relative terms, including the limit of US\$70 million on the total capital to fund the investment portfolio. Opera has engaged Kunlun Group Limited, a related party, to be the manager of the investment program, while Opera's chairman and chief executive officer is maintaining oversight. Kunlun Group Limited manages the capital subject to requirements in the investment guidelines for performance monitoring, risk tolerance, investment strategies and diversification. Reports on the investment portfolio are submitted to Opera's senior management on a regular basis. See Note 17 for more information on the asset management fee payable to Kunlun Group Limited.

In February 2023, the investment program was terminated, as outlined in Note 18.



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Share Repurchases

On January 20, 2022, the board of directors of the Company approved a share repurchase program, which authorized the Company's management to execute the repurchase of American depositary shares (ADSs) listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market for up to US\$50 million by March 31, 2024, in any form that management may deem fit. The repurchase program does not obligate the Company to acquire a minimum number of shares. The repurchase program was launched in February 2022 and as of December 31, 2022, Opera had repurchased 3,354,495 ADSs under the program for US\$17.3 million. Note 18 includes details on share repurchases completed after the end of the reporting period.

Prior to 2022, Opera had repurchased 7,476,455 ADSs for US\$60.5 million under two separate repurchase programs that commenced in 2018 and 2020, and which were terminated in 2019 and 2021, respectively.

On October 17, 2022, Opera completed the repurchase of 46,750,000 ordinary shares, equivalent to 23,375,000 ADSs, for US\$128.6 million from its pre-IPO shareholder Qifei International Development Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of 360 Security Technology Inc., which consequently is no longer a shareholder in Opera. This repurchase of ordinary shares was made separately from the share repurchase program for the Company's ADSs.

Including both on- and off-market repurchases, Opera has repurchased a total of 34,205,950 ADS equivalents for US\$ 206.5 million over the 2018-2022 period.

Business Combination

On January 11, 2021, Opera acquired 100% of the shares in YoYo Games Limited for US\$9.5 million in cash consideration (or US\$9.0 million net of cash acquired). YoYo Games Limited owns GameMaker, a platform users can access to develop games. The acquisition forms the basis for Opera Gaming, a new division focused on expanding Opera's capabilities and monetization opportunities in gaming.

The assets and liabilities recognized as a result of the acquisition are as follows.

[US\$ thousands]	Fair value recognized on acquisition
Assets:	
Intangible assets (technology)	331
Property and equipment (equipment)	37
Right-of-use assets (property)	234
Trade receivables	131
Prepayments	8
Cash	481
Liabilities:	
Lease liabilities	234
Deferred tax liabilities	48
Trade payables	102
Income tax payable	63
Other current liabilities	67
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	708
Goodwill arising on acquisition	8,792
Cash consideration transferred	9,500

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The goodwill of US\$8.8 million comprises the value of expected synergies arising from the acquisition and the value of the assembled workforce, which are not separately recognized. For subsequent impairment testing purposes, the goodwill is allocated to the Browser and News segment. See Note 11 for more information.

The acquired business contributed revenue of US\$2.2 million and a net loss of US\$1.2 million to Opera in the period from January 11, 2021, to December 31, 2021. The contributed revenue and net loss would not be materially different had the acquisition been completed on January 1, 2021.

Discontinued Operations

On August 19, 2020, Opera completed a transaction in which TenSpot Pesa Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary at the time, and receivables due from it, were contributed to a subsidiary of NanoCred Cayman Company Limited (Nanobank) in exchange for Opera obtaining an ownership interest of 42% in Nanobank. The business of TenSpot Pesa Limited and its subsidiaries represented the entirety of Opera's fintech operating segment at the time, comprising apps in emerging markets that offered instant microloans. See Note 12 for information on Opera's investment in Nanobank.

In 2020, Opera terminated the retail operating segment under which it sold handsets and prepaid airtime. Upon its termination, the retail segment was classified as a discontinued operation. In 2021, Opera recognized provisions for expected credit losses on the remaining trade receivables outstanding for the sale of handsets and prepaid airtime, resulting in a credit loss expense of US\$1.1 million and a related income tax benefit of US\$0.2 million, the net of which was classified as loss from discontinued operations in 2021.

The table below presents the profit or loss from discontinued operations, comprising the results of TenSpot Pesa Limited and its subsidiaries up until August 19, 2020, the gain on loss of control over TenSpot Pesa Limited, and the results of the discontinued retail operations.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Revenue	136,246	-	-
Expenses	(147,822)	(1,053)	-
Profit (loss) before income tax	(11,576)	(1,053)	-
Income tax benefit (expense)	1,950	237	-
Profit (loss) after income tax	(9,626)	(816)	-
Gain on sale of the subsidiary after income tax	151,368	-	-
Profit (loss) from discontinued operation	141,742	(816)	-
Exchange differences on translation of discontinued operations	(1,802)	-	-
Other comprehensive loss from discontinued operations	(1,802)	-	-

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The table below presents the calculation of the gain in 2020 on loss of control over TenSpot Pesa Limited.

[US\$ thousands]	As of August 19, 2020
Fair value of shares in Nanobank	264,936
Less: Carrying amount of net assets disposed of	22,766
Less: Carrying amount of TenSpot Pesa Limited receivables transferred to Nanobank	87,867
Gain on sale before income tax and reclassification of foreign currency translation reserve	154,304
Reclassification of foreign currency translation reserve	(2,936)
Income tax expense on gain	-
Gain on sale after income tax	151,368

The table below presents the net cash flows of TenSpot Pesa Limited, its subsidiaries, and the discontinued retail operations.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Net cash flow from discontinued operating activities	65,806	-	-
Net cash flow used in discontinued investing activities	(576)	-	-
Net cash flow used in discontinued financing activities	(44,711)	-	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	20,518	-	-

As of August 19, 2020, TenSpot Pesa Limited and its subsidiaries had US\$39.3 million in cash and cash equivalents, which were derecognized by Opera when accounting for the loss of control.

The table below presents the basic and diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations.

[Net income per ADS and share in US\$]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Basic earnings from discontinued operations per ADS	1.21	(0.01)	-
Diluted earnings from discontinued operations per ADS	1.19	(0.01)	-
Basic earnings from discontinued operations per share	0.60	(0.00)	-
Diluted earnings from discontinued operations per share	0.60	(0.00)	-



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Note 4. Segment and Revenue Information

For management reporting purposes, Opera is organized into business units based on its main categories of products and services and has two reportable segments.

- **Browser and News**, which includes Opera's PC and mobile browsers, gaming portals and game development tools, Opera News content recommendation products, and Opera's audience extension allowing advertisers to take advantage of Opera's advertising network on third party inventories. These products and services are to an extent integrated.
- **Other**, which includes licensing of Opera's proprietary technology to third parties and provisions of related maintenance, support and hosting services, provision of professional services, and provision of customized browser configurations to mobile operators.

Opera's chairman and chief executive officer, who has been identified as the chief operating decision maker, regularly reviews the operating results of the segments for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on contribution, which is calculated as revenue, less (i) technology and platform fees, (ii) content cost, (iii) cost of inventory sold, (iv) other cost of revenue (v) marketing and distribution expense, and (vi) credit loss expense.

The table below specifies the contribution from the Browser and News segment.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Revenue from contracts with customers:			
Search	84,180	121,961	140,162
Advertising	71,292	123,870	187,405
Technology licensing and other revenue	-	2,182	789
Total revenue	155,472	248,013	328,356
Direct expenses:			
Technology and platform fees	(3,315)	(3,899)	(4,103)
Content cost	(4,312)	(3,712)	(3,834)
Cost of inventory sold	-	(5,506)	(46,650)
Other cost of revenue	140	-	-
Marketing and distribution expenses	(47,042)	(120,385)	(114,522)
Credit loss expense	(568)	(557)	(1,436)
Total direct expenses	(55,097)	(134,059)	(170,545)
Contribution by segment	100,375	113,954	157,811

The table below specifies the contribution from the Other segment.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Revenue from contracts with customers:			
Advertising	216	40	29
Technology licensing and other revenue	9,368	2,937	2,652
Total revenue	9,584	2,978	2,681
Direct expenses:			
Technology and platform fees	-	(573)	(1)
Cost of inventory sold	(700)	(1)	-
Other cost of revenue	(3,925)	-	-
Marketing and distribution expenses	(818)	(559)	(466)
Credit loss expense	(1,281)	-	49
Total direct expenses	(6,724)	(1,132)	(418)
Contribution by segment	2,860	1,846	2,263



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The table below reconciles the segment profit to profit before income taxes from continuing operations. It specifies the items of income and expenses that are managed and monitored on a group basis and thus not included in the measure of segment profit.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Contribution by segments	103,235	115,800	160,073
Other operating income	11,542	466	469
Personnel expenses, including share-based remuneration (1)	(59,977)	(74,450)	(74,588)
Credit loss expense related to divested joint venture	(10,476)	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	(20,234)	(19,600)	(13,939)
Impairment of non-financial assets	-	(5,624)	(3,194)
Other operating expenses (1)	(26,538)	(22,802)	(27,015)
Share of net income (loss) of equity-accounted investees	2,005	(29,376)	(6)
Impairment of equity-accounted investee	-	(115,477)	-
Fair value gain on investments	24,000	116,561	1,500
Finance income	13,633	123	21,454
Finance expenses	(516)	(6,912)	(39,729)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	833	(1,814)	(1,157)
Profit (loss) before income taxes from continuing operations	37,507	(43,106)	23,870

(1) Certain personnel and other operating expenses are included as part of "other cost of revenue" in the measure of segment profit. Accordingly, the amounts for personnel and other operating expenses in this reconciliation are not consistent with the equivalent amounts in the Statement of Operations.

Revenue

The table below presents the revenue by customer location.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
United States	86,226	144,570	172,288
Russia	15,239	16,156	20,288
Other locations	63,591	90,264	138,460
Total revenue	165,056	250,991	331,037

Revenue by country is based on where the customer has its primary geographical presence, which usually is where its parent company is incorporated, but which is not necessarily an indication of where revenue-generating activities occur because the end-users of Opera's products are located worldwide.



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Opera has two customer groups that each has exceeded 10% of Opera's revenue in one or more of the periods presented.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Customer group 1	76,184	128,650	148,481
Customer group 2	16,281	18,494	29,418

Revenues from customer groups 1 and 2 include both search and advertising services.

Other Operating Income

The table below specifies the nature of other operating income.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Gain from disposal of subsidiaries	5,289	-	-
Gain from divestment of joint venture	2,063	-	-
Government granted VAT refund	4,030	-	-
Other items	160	466	469
Total other operating income	11,542	466	469

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Note 5. Personnel Expenses, Including Share-based Remuneration

The table below specifies the amounts of personnel expenses including share-based remuneration.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Salaries, including bonuses	40,301	43,440	43,235
Social security contribution, excluding amounts related to share-based remuneration	4,624	5,371	5,222
External temporary hires	7,090	8,617	10,318
Defined contribution pension expense	3,279	4,477	4,752
Other personnel-related expenses	2,103	2,080	1,758
Total personnel expenses, excluding share-based remuneration	57,397	63,984	65,285
Share-based remuneration, including related social security contribution	4,706	10,466	9,304
Total personnel expenses, including share-based remuneration	62,103	74,450	74,588

Research and development costs predominantly consist of compensation for engineering and technical employees responsible for research and development of Opera's existing and new products and services. The following table specifies the amounts of expensed and capitalized research and development costs.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Total research and development costs	38,736	44,055	50,537
Less: Capitalized development costs excluded from personnel expenses (Note 11)	7,110	4,862	6,825
Net expensed research and development costs	31,626	39,193	43,713

Compensation for Key Management Personnel

The table below specifies the amounts of compensation for key management personnel, which include the directors and executive officers of Opera.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Short-term employee benefits	2,032	2,046	2,371
Post-employment and medical benefits	51	60	56
Share-based payment transactions	1,179	1,209	1,488
Total compensation for key management personnel	3,262	3,315	3,914

The amounts disclosed in the table above are the amounts recognized as an expense during the reporting period. Effective from January 1, 2021, the chairman and chief executive officer ceased to receive remuneration from Opera. No loans have been granted and no guarantees have been issued to key management personnel. Key management personnel do not have any agreements for compensation upon termination or change of employment or directorship.

Share-based Remuneration

Opera has adopted a share incentive plan for the purpose of rewarding, attracting, and retaining employees by providing long term incentives in the form of restricted share units (RSUs) and options. In 2022, Kunlun, the ultimate parent of Opera, enrolled certain employees of Opera in its share incentive plan under which these employees received options issued by Kunlun as compensation for services they provide to Opera. In these consolidated financial statements, the awards granted by Kunlun are described as RSUs to be consistent with their classification under Chinese securities regulations. Opera does not have any obligation to settle the awards granted by Kunlun and such grants do not lead to dilution for Opera's shareholders. Still, similar to grants awarded under Opera's share incentive plan, grants from Kunlun to employees of Opera are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payments in these consolidated financial statements. All counts of RSUs, options and per-unit values related to Opera's share incentive plan, as disclosed in these consolidated financial statements, are converted to ADS equivalent units, while all counts of RSUs and per-unit values related to Kunlun's share incentive plan are expressed in units of shares in Kunlun.



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Opera did not grant new RSUs or options in 2022, but Kunlun granted 3,275,000 RSUs to certain employees of Opera. In 2021, Opera made grants equivalent to 2,030,825 ADSs. The following table specifies the movements in the number of RSUs and options.

	Opera: RSUs		Opera: Options		Kunlun: RSUs (1)	
	Number of RSUs	Weighted average grant date fair value (US\$)	Number of options	Weighted average grant date fair value (US\$)	Number of RSUs	Weighted average grant date fair value (US\$)
Outstanding as of January 1, 2021	1,916,740	6.71	150,000	2.36	-	-
Granted during the year	1,990,825	10.35	40,000	5.62	-	-
Forfeited during the year	(154,700)	8.02	(90,000)	2.65	-	-
Exercised during the year	(1,086,340)	5.84	-	-	-	-
Outstanding as of December 31, 2021	2,666,525	9.71	100,000	3.40	-	-
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-	3,275,000	1.22
Forfeited during the year	(82,500)	9.97	-	-	(350,000)	1.22
Exercised during the year	(798,750)	9.25	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding as of December 31, 2022	1,785,275	9.90	100,000	3.40	2,925,000	1.22

(1) From the exercise of RSUs granted by Kunlun, the employees will acquire shares of Kunlun Tech Co., Ltd., a company listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

As of December 31, 2022, the weighted average remaining vesting period for the RSUs and options outstanding under Opera's share incentive plan was 0.87 years (December 31, 2021: 1.30 years). The weighted average remaining vesting period for the RSUs outstanding under Kunlun's share incentive plan was 1.17 years as of December 31, 2022.

The fair value of RSUs granted by Opera was measured using a Monte Carlo simulation, while the fair values of option granted by Opera and RSUs granted by Kunlun were measured using a Black-Scholes model. The table below specifies the inputs to the models used for estimating the fair values of the awarded equity units. The table presents the weighted average values across grants within each category of equity award instruments.

	Opera 2021 RSU grants	Opera 2021 option grants	Kunlun 2022 RSU grants
Equity unit price valuation (US\$)	10.49	10.48	2.88
Model Used	Monte Carlo	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes
Expected Volatility (%) (1), (2)	66.55%	68.10%	25.47%
Risk free interest rate (%) (1)	0.22%	0.46%	2.18%
Duration of initial simulation period (years to longstop date)	3.23	3.02	N/A
Duration of second simulation period with postponed exercise (years)	3.00	3.00	N/A
Exercise price	0.00	0.00	1.77
Fair value at the measurement date (US\$)	10.35	4.96	1.22

(1) Specified value is 4 years (modeled on yearly basis).

(2) Based on a defined peer group of comparable companies.

The equity cost of each award is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. Opera accrues for social security contributions based on the market price of the ADSs at the reporting date, with a straight-line recognition over the vesting period consistent with the equity cost.



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Note 6. Other Operating Expenses

The table below specifies the nature of other operating expenses.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Hosting	8,056	7,647	9,267
Audit, legal and other advisory services (1)	10,863	6,579	6,857
Software license fees	1,882	1,782	2,149
Rent and other office expenses	3,318	3,152	3,743
Travel	1,304	542	1,496
Other expenses	2,774	3,101	3,502
Total other operating expenses	28,197	22,802	27,015

(1) Amount in 2020 includes US\$3.5 million related to actions taken following a short seller report.



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Note 7. Finance Income and Finance Expenses

The table below specifies the nature of finance income and finance expenses, including foreign exchange gains and losses.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Finance income:			
Interest income	326	35	1,675
Interest income on receivables from sales of investments (Note 13)	-	-	3,675
Net gain on investment portfolio (Note 3)	13,033	-	15,946
Other finance income	275	88	157
Total finance income	13,633	123	21,454
Finance expenses:			
Interest expense	(447)	(316)	(282)
Net loss on investment portfolio (Note 3)	-	(4,944)	-
Fair value loss on receivable from sale of investment (Note 13)	-	-	(37,923)
Other finance costs	(69)	(1,652)	(1,524)
Total finance expenses	(516)	(6,912)	(39,729)
Foreign exchange gain (loss):			
Unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss)	2,365	(494)	(1,512)
Realized foreign exchange gain (loss)	(1,532)	(1,320)	355
Total foreign exchange gain (loss)	833	(1,814)	(1,157)
Net finance income (expense)	13,950	(8,603)	(19,432)

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Note 8. Income Tax

The table below specifies the income tax expense.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Current income taxes	1,983	(4,109)	(7,434)
Currency effect on income tax expense (1) and adjustments recognized in the period for current tax of prior periods	(1,272)	852	141
Deferred taxes	1,164	3,452	(1,542)
Income tax benefit (expense)	1,876	194	(8,835)
<i>Income tax benefit (expense) attributable to:</i>			
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	(75)	(43)	(8,835)
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations	1,950	237	-

(1) Currency effect on income tax (expense) benefit due to corporate income tax filing in NOK for Norwegian entities with USD as functional currency.

Opera Limited, the Parent, is domiciled in the Cayman Islands, where the applicable tax rate is zero. With Opera being headquartered in Norway and with a large share of the income from the Browser and News segment being recognized by Opera Norway AS, a subsidiary domiciled in Norway, the reconciliation below between the income tax benefit (expense) and the accounting profit is based on the tax rate applicable in Norway, which was 22% in 2022 and in the comparative periods. The tax rate in Norway will remain 22% in 2023.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Profit (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense	37,507	(43,106)	23,870
Tax benefit (expense) at nominal tax rate in Norway	(8,252)	9,483	(5,251)
Effect of different tax rates applied by subsidiaries	(21,162)	(44,059)	(30,624)
Permanent differences:			
Tax effect of translation differences exempted for tax	99	358	(320)
Tax effect of financial items exempted from tax	20,143	35,961	32,511
Tax effects of losses in associates and joint ventures which are non-deductible	(2,200)	(35)	-
Withholding taxes (paid) credited	(271)	(324)	299
Net other permanent differences (not) tax deductible	9,713	(2,008)	(3,585)
Other effects:			
Change in income tax losses carried forward	246	(227)	(462)
Currency effect on income tax (expense) benefit and adjustments recognized in the period for current tax of prior periods	670	852	141
Change in withholding taxes and restricted interest deduction carried forward	952	147	(1,564)
Change in tax rate	(14)	(190)	21
Income tax expense for the year	(75)	(43)	(8,835)
Effective tax rate	0.2%	(0.1)%	37.0%



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Deferred tax assets and liabilities are related to the following items.

[US\$ thousands]	As of December 31,	
	2021	2022
Property, equipment, and intangible assets	20,948	20,466
Trade receivables	(337)	(300)
Intercompany interest costs subject to limitations	(9,710)	(8,066)
Withholding tax expected to be credited (credit method)	(166)	(216)
Tax losses carried forward	(5,818)	(5,399)
Other	(709)	(606)
Net deferred tax liability	4,209	5,878
<i>Recognized and classified as:</i>		
Deferred tax assets	2,323	1,473
Deferred tax liabilities	6,532	7,352

The deferred tax liability for property, equipment and intangible assets is mainly related to differences between the fair values and tax bases for such assets that were recognized in 2016 when Opera Norway AS was acquired.

Opera has recognized deferred tax assets related to intercompany interest costs that are carried forward due to limitations in Norway to the annual amount that can be deducted for tax purposes. Such intercompany interest cost can be carried forward for up to ten years. Opera has also recognized deferred tax assets for tax losses carried forward. Management has determined that there is convincing evidence that future taxable profits will be available to utilize the interest charges within the time restriction period.

The following table specifies the changes in the net deferred tax liability.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2022
Net deferred tax liability as of January 1	7,362	4,209
Addition from business combination (Note 3)	48	-
Expense (benefit) in the Statement of Operations	(3,452)	1,542
Expense (benefit) in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	251	127
Net deferred tax liability as of December 31	4,209	5,878



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Note 9. Net Income Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income or loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of Opera Limited by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of Opera Limited by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the number of ordinary shares that would be issued pursuant to Opera's employee equity program based on period-average employee equity awards. The net dilutive effect of these awards is determined by application of the treasury stock method related to the share equivalents of unrecognized share compensation expense on employee equity grants outstanding at period end.

Opera Limited has American depositary shares (ADSs) listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. Each ADS represents two ordinary shares in the Company.

The following table shows the income and share data used in the basic and diluted net income per ADS and per share calculations.

[US\$ thousands, except per ADS and share amounts]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	37,432	(43,149)	15,035
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations	141,742	(816)	-
Net income (loss) attributable to the owners of the parent for basic and diluted earnings	179,174	(43,964)	15,035
Basic and diluted weighted-average number of ordinary shares in the period: (1)			
Issued ordinary shares at beginning of period	237,826,326	228,285,684	230,291,732
Effect of shares issued	1,889,770	2,165,283	1,580,952
Effect of shares bought to treasury (Note 3)	(5,146,244)	(164,324)	(12,914,508)
Basic weighted-average number of ordinary shares in the period	234,569,852	230,286,642	218,958,176
Effect of employee equity grants (2)	2,816,613	-	1,706,927
Diluted weighted-average number of ordinary shares in the period	237,386,466	230,286,642	220,665,102
ADS equivalent of basic weighted-average number of ordinary shares in the period	117,284,926	115,143,321	109,479,088
ADS equivalent of diluted weighted-average number of ordinary shares in the period	118,693,233	115,143,321	110,332,551
Earnings per ADS and per share for profit (loss) from continuing operations:			
Basic earnings per ADS, US\$	0.32	(0.37)	0.14
Diluted earnings per ADS, US\$	0.32	(0.37)	0.14
Basic earnings per share, US\$	0.16	(0.19)	0.07
Diluted earnings per share, US\$	0.16	(0.19)	0.07
Earnings per ADS and per share for net income (loss):			
Basic earnings per ADS, US\$	1.53	(0.38)	0.14
Diluted earnings per ADS, US\$	1.51	(0.38)	0.14
Basic earnings per share, US\$	0.76	(0.19)	0.07
Diluted earnings per share, US\$	0.75	(0.19)	0.07

(1) The number of ordinary shares outstanding in the periods, and its ADS equivalent, are presented in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

(2) In 2021, the number of diluted weighted-average number of ordinary shares, and its ADS equivalent, excluded the effect of 2,766,525 ADSs that would be issued at the vesting of the employee equity grants because these potential shares would have had anti-dilutive effects on the diluted net loss per ADS and per share.



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Note 10. Property and Equipment

[US\$ thousands]	Office properties	Furniture and fixtures	Equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost:					
As of January 1, 2021	8,250	773	29,705	1,733	40,462
Additions	-	13	1,020	2	1,034
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 3)	234	4	26	7	271
Adjustments to right-of-use assets	2,029	-	457	-	2,486
Disposals	(243)	(4)	(2,331)	(2)	(2,580)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(13)	(4)	(273)	(21)	(310)
As of December 31, 2021	10,257	782	28,604	1,719	41,363
Additions	-	45	3,505	19	3,570
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments to right-of-use assets	4,182	-	1,722	-	5,904
Disposals	(404)	-	(174)	-	(578)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	1	(5)	137	(15)	118
As of December 31, 2022	14,036	822	33,794	1,724	50,377
Depreciation and impairment:					
As of January 1, 2021	3,917	586	16,670	1,124	22,295
Depreciation	2,407	86	6,440	251	9,184
Disposals	(243)	(2)	(2,309)	-	(2,554)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	6	-	153	13	172
As of December 31, 2021	6,086	670	20,955	1,388	29,097
Depreciation	2,047	61	5,016	196	7,321
Disposals	(404)	-	(174)	-	(577)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(1)	-	(100)	12	(89)
As of December 31, 2022	7,728	732	25,696	1,596	35,754
Net book value as of December 31, 2021	4,171	111	7,649	331	12,263
Net book value as of December 31, 2022	6,308	90	8,097	127	14,623
	Office properties	Furniture and fixtures	Equipment	Leasehold improvements	
Useful life	Up to 7 years	Up to 5 years	Up to 10 years, or term of lease contract	Up to 6 years, or term of lease contract	
Depreciation method	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	

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Note 11. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

[US\$ thousands]	Goodwill	Customer relationships	Technology	Trademarks	Other intangible assets	Total
Cost:						
As of January 1, 2021	424,961	40,732	30,657	70,600	4,448	571,398
Additions (1)	-	-	4,031	-	5	4,036
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 3)	8,792	-	331	-	-	9,124
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(370)	(370)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(294)	-	259	-	(5)	(40)
As of December 31, 2021	433,459	40,732	35,279	70,600	4,077	584,147
Additions (1)	-	-	6,789	-	5	6,794
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(5,211)	-	-	(5,211)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(933)	-	(275)	-	(52)	(1,260)
As of December 31, 2022	432,526	40,732	36,582	70,600	4,031	584,470
Amortization and impairment:						
As of January 1, 2021	-	12,449	19,999	-	2,035	34,483
Amortization	-	2,913	7,381	-	122	10,416
Impairment	3,081	-	1,596	-	947	5,624
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(223)	(223)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	(169)	-	12	(157)
As of December 31, 2021	3,081	15,362	28,807	-	2,893	50,142
Amortization	-	2,580	4,014	-	25	6,618
Impairment	-	-	2,220	-	974	3,194
Disposals	-	-	(5,211)	-	-	(5,211)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	224	-	74	298
As of December 31, 2022	3,081	17,942	30,054	-	3,965	55,042
Net book value as of December 31, 2021	430,378	25,370	6,472	70,600	1,185	534,005
Net book value as of December 31, 2022	429,445	22,790	6,528	70,600	66	529,428
	Goodwill	Customer relationships	Technology	Trademarks	Other intangible assets	
Useful life	Indefinite	Up to 15 years	Up to 5 years	Indefinite	Up to 5 years	
Amortization method		Straight-line	Straight-line		Straight-line	

(1) Represents capitalized development expenditure net of grants received from the Norwegian government.



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Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which is the operating segments. A segment-level summary of the goodwill allocation is presented below.

[US\$ thousands]	Browser and News	Other	Total
Carrying amount as of January 1, 2021	421,578	3,383	424,961
Addition from business combination (Note 3)	8,792	-	8,792
Effect of movements in exchange rates	8	(302)	(294)
Impairment	-	(3,081)	(3,081)
Carrying amount as of December 31, 2021	430,378	-	430,378
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(933)	-	(933)
Impairment	-	-	-
Carrying amount as of December 31, 2022	429,445	-	429,445

Impairment Losses on Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

In 2022, Opera recognized an impairment charge of US\$2.2 million on an intangible asset related to certain product development that had been undertaken during 2022. The specific asset was deemed non-strategic to Opera and therefore held for sale. In connection with the decision to pursue a sale of the asset, the asset was impaired to its fair value less costs of disposal. At the end of 2022, Opera sold the asset to Kumlun, a related party, as disclosed in Note 17. The fair value of the consideration for the asset was the same as the asset's carrying amount subsequent to the impairment charge.

As of year-end 2022, Opera determined that the recoverable amount of a license related to the former European fintech initiative was US\$0, which led to the recognition of an impairment loss US\$1.0 million. In 2021, Opera recognized an impairment loss of US\$0.9 million on the same asset.

In 2021, Opera recognized an impairment of goodwill of US\$3.1 million, which was the carrying amount of goodwill that was recognized in the acquisition of PocoSys in 2020 and allocated to the Other operating segment. At the same time Opera recognized an impairment loss of US\$1.6 million for technology-related intangible assets that were used as part of a service that was discontinued.

Impairment Test for Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets Allocated to the Browser and News Segment

The goodwill allocated to the Browser and News operating segment comprises goodwill recognized in 2016 in the acquisition of Opera Norway AS of US\$421.6 million and US\$7.9 million recognized in the acquisition of YoYo Games Limited in 2021. For impairment testing purposes, the segment also includes the Opera brand, a trademark with indefinite useful life, which has a carrying amount of US\$70.6 million.

Opera performed the annual impairment test in the fourth quarter of 2022. The recoverable amount was measured as the value in use by estimating the present value of the future cash flows from the Browser and News segment. The projected cash flows were based on the most up-to-date forecast that had been approved by management and did not include cash flows arising from future enhancements of assets that have not been committed to and have not substantively commenced. The approved forecast is for 2023 only as management does not approve forecasts for a longer period. Because the length of the projection period for the cash flow forecast is into perpetuity, management identified a "steady state" set of assumptions for the cash flows based on an approach where management estimated cash flows for the years 2024 to 2026 and then used the estimated cash flows in 2026 as the basis for the terminal value. This two-stage approach was aimed to take cash flows to a level at which they can be regarded as reflecting maintainable earnings and to the period in a mid-point of the cycle – i.e., not at peak or trough of the cycle. Beyond 2026, the cash flows were extrapolated using constant nominal growth rates.

The value-in-use calculation demonstrated that the recoverable amount exceeded the carrying amount of the CGUs comprising the Browser and News operating segment, meaning goodwill allocated to the segment was not impaired. The sections below outline the key assumptions in the value-in-use calculation, including their sensitivities.



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Cash Flows in Projected Period

Cash inflows in the Browser and News segment are expected to grow at an annualized rate of 16.1% over the projected period (2021: 16.2%), before reaching its long-term stable level. The cash inflows are forecasted for each product and country where there are sufficient and reliable data on which to base the projections. Forecasted cash outflows are partly based on actual costs in 2022 and a bottom-up assessment for the relevant operating unit. Operating expenditures are expected to grow in dollar terms but decline relative to revenue due to economies of scale.

Long-term Growth

In estimating the long-term growth in the terminal value, management estimated long-term GDP growth in the relevant regions. Management assumed no growth in the labor force as well as no improvement in labor productivity, which results in zero real GDP growth. Moreover, for estimating long-term inflation, management used IMF's inflation estimates for 2027, broken down across regions as the basis. Based on this we estimated a long-term nominal growth rate of 3.0% (2021: 1.9%).

Discount Rate

The estimated weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for the Browser and News segment was used to discount the projected cash flows, as converted to U.S. dollars. Based on the inputs listed below, the post-tax WACC was calculated to be 12.8% (2021: 11.1%). The derived pre-tax WACC was calculated to be 14.6% (2021: 12.9%).

- Risk free rate: 3.88% (2021: 1.60%)
- Market risk premium: 4.59% (2021: 4.84%)
- Equity beta: 0.92 (2021: 0.88)
- Country risk premium: 1.85% (2021: 1.82%)
- Size premium: 2.91% (2021: 3.42%)
- Equity to assets ratio: 100% (2021: 100%)

Sensitivity Analysis

Because the Browser and News segment is in a growth period, management considered changes of +/-5 percentage points for the revenue growth rate and +/-1 percentage point for the long-term growth and post-tax WACC to be reasonably possible changes. None of these reasonably possible changes would result in an impairment loss. Listed below are the thresholds at which Opera would recognize an impairment loss.

- Decrease in annualized revenue growth in the projected period of 13.3 percentage points.
- Decrease in the long-term growth rate of 10.1 percentage points (which would entail negative long-term growth rate).
- Increase of discount rate by more than 4.9 percentage points.



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Note 12. Interests in Associates, Joint Ventures, and Other Entities

The table below specifies the carrying amounts of Opera's non-controlling interests in other companies.

Investee	Nature of ownership interest	Ownership interest (1)	Classification of investee	Basis of accounting for investment	Carrying amount of net investment as of December 31,	
					2021	2022
OPay	Ordinary and preferred shares	6.44%	Financial asset held for sale (2)	FVTPL (3, 5)	84,600	86,100
Nanobank	Ordinary shares	0.0%	Associate held for sale (2)	FVLCTS (4)	120,311	-
Star X	Preferred shares	0.0%	Associate held for sale (2)	FVTPL (5)	83,468	-
nHorizon	Ordinary shares	29.09%	Joint venture	Equity method	6	-
Fjord Bank	Ordinary shares	6.09%	Non-current financial asset	FVTPL (5)	897	897

(1) Reflects ownership interests as of December 31, 2022.

(2) The investments in Nanobank, OPay, and Star X were classified as held for sale at the end of 2021. In 2022, Opera sold the investments in Nanobank and Star X, while the investment in OPay continued to be classified as held for sale.

(3) Until mid-2021, Opera had an ownership interest of 13.1% in OPay and the investment in ordinary shares was accounted for in accordance with the equity method. Subsequently the investment in ordinary shares was measured at fair value through profit or loss, consistent with the accounting for the preferred shares.

(4) The investment in Nanobank was accounted for in accordance with the equity method until the end for 2021, at which point in time the investment was classified as held for sale and measured at fair value less costs to sell ("FVLCTS").

(5) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Investment Held for Sale and Investments Disposed of

At the end of 2021, the board of directors of Opera Limited authorized a plan for Opera to pursue divestments of its shares in OPay Limited (OPay), NanoCred Cayman Company Limited (Nanobank), and Star Group Interactive Inc. (Star X), which would allow Opera to realize the values of these strategic investments and streamline the company's focus around its own core businesses. Consequently, these assets were classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2021. In 2022, Opera sold its shares in Nanobank and Star X. Events and circumstances beyond Opera's control resulted in Opera not being able to sell its shares in OPay prior to year-end 2022, but Opera remains committed to the plan to sell the shares and believes a sale is highly probable to be completed in 2023, and accordingly the shares continued to be classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2022. Additional details on the investments in OPay, Nanobank and Star X are provided in the sections below.

OPay

OPay is a mobile payment fintech company that focuses on emerging markets, with Nigeria and Egypt as initial key markets. OPay provides online and offline payments, and digital wallet services leveraging AI, big data and other fintech innovations, thus helping countries in emerging markets transform into cashless societies.

As of year-end 2022, Opera held a combination of ordinary and preferred shares in OPay, representing 6.44% of the total number of shares outstanding. During 2021, Opera sold a portion of its preferred shares for a total consideration of US\$50.0 million, resulting in the recognition of a fair value gain of US\$29.6 million, and a realized gain of US\$44.4 million versus Opera's acquisition cost of these shares.

OPay was classified as an associate until mid-2021, after which Opera lost significant influence over the company, as discussed in Note 2. As a result, Opera discontinued the application of the equity method to the accounting for the investment in ordinary shares and instead measured the ordinary shares at fair value through profit or loss. In the interim period of 2021 when the equity method was applied, Opera recognized US\$0.2 million as its share of losses in OPay. When Opera lost significant influence, the carrying amount of the ordinary shares under the equity method was negative US\$4.0 million due to the recognition of accumulated share of losses in excess of the cost of the shares. The loss of significant influence over OPay did not impact the accounting for the preferred shares, which are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Similarly, the classification of the shares as held for sale did not impact their basis of measurement.



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The fair value of the ordinary and preferred shares in OPay as of December 31, 2022, was measured using the probability-weighted expected return model ("PWERM"). The model is able to capture and reflect the characteristics of the company and the economic rights and benefits of the various classes of shares, including redemption rights and liquidation preferences. In 2022, Opera ceased to apply the option pricing model ("OPM"), which was used in combination with the PWERM when measuring fair value in 2021, because the PWERM was deemed to be the most relevant and appropriate model and because of certain inherent limitations in the OPM, as explained in Note 2. The table below provides additional details about the two valuation methods.

Method	Description of method
Probability-weighted expected return method	Fair value of the preferred shares is estimated based upon the probability-weighted present value of expected future investment returns, considering a range of possible future scenarios and outcomes available to the company, as well as the rights of each share class. The PWERM is most appropriate when there are a set of visible future liquidity events and when the time to liquidity is short.
Option pricing model	The option pricing model treats ordinary and preferred shares as call options on the company's equity value, with exercise prices based on the liquidation preferences of the preferred shares. Under this model, the ordinary shares have a positive fair value only if the funds available for distribution to shareholders exceed the value of the liquidation preferences. The OPM is most appropriate when specific future liquidity events are challenging to forecast.

The PWERM included a total of eight possible outcomes for OPay, including three variations each for initial public offering and private sale transactions, one scenario for dissolution and one for redemption. The future equity value of OPay was estimated under each outcome together with the timing and probability of the respective outcomes. Each class of shares was allocated its portion of the equity value based on the economic rights and benefits of the shares. The future outcomes were discounted using an estimated cost of equity of 18.9% (2021: 16.8%). As OPay is a private company and its shares are illiquid, a discount for lack of marketability ("DLOM") of 10% was applied in the fair value measurement (2021: 10%). The fair value of the ordinary shares was estimated to be US\$25.5 million while the preferred shares were estimated to have a fair value of US\$60.6 million (2021: US\$25.1 million and US\$59.5 million, respectively). The ordinary and preferred shares in OPay were acquired in 2018 and 2019 for a total consideration of US\$6.5 million.

In 2021, the fair value of the ordinary and preferred shares in OPay was estimated as the average of the values determined using the PWERM and OPM. At the time, the PWERM incorporated the same eight outcomes as in 2022, though with different equity values, timing, and probabilities for each of the outcomes than what was applied in the fair value measurement in 2022. The OPM used an estimate for OPay's current equity value, which was estimated using a combination of discounted cash flows (DCF) and multiples on OPay's sales, EBITDA, and EBIT. The average of the values estimated using market multiples and the value estimated using a DCF analysis were each weighted equally. Volatility was assumed to be 40% based on the median of a peer group of companies.

Because the fair value measurement incorporated significant unobservable inputs, it was classified as a level 3 measurement in the fair value hierarchy.

Key unobservable inputs in the valuation methods included the discount for lack of marketability, discount rate, and the current value of equity. The table below shows the sensitivities to the key unobservable inputs in the measurement of the fair value of the preferred and ordinary shares in OPay.

[US\$ thousands]	Key unobservable input	As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2022	
		Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount for lack of marketability (5 percentage points movement)	PWERM and OPM (1)	4,700	(4,700)	4,768	(4,768)
Discount rate (2 percentage points movement)	PWERM and OPM (1)	1,978	(1,885)	2,131	(2,045)
Current equity value of the company (10% movement)	OPM (1)	(5,115)	5,103	N/A	N/A

(1) The indicated sensitivities as of December 31, 2022, reflect the effects from the PWERM, but not the OPM. However, the indicated sensitivities as of December 31, 2021, include the effects from the OPM as it was used at the time.

The combined fair value gain on the ordinary and preferred shares was recognized as fair value gain on investments in the Statement of Operations, while the carrying amount of the investments was recognized as assets held for sale in the Statement of Financial Position.



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The table below provides a reconciliation of the carrying amount of Opera's investment in OPay.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2022
Carrying amount as of January 1	45,220	84,600
Share of net income (loss)	(214)	-
Change in fair value of preferred shares	29,415	1,100
Change in fair value of ordinary shares	29,094	400
Disposal	(18,915)	-
Carrying amount as of December 31	84,600	86,100

Nanobank

Nanobank, a provider of online microlending services in Africa, Latin America, South Asia and Southeast Asia, as well as credit card services in Latin America, was classified as an associate of Opera until it was divested in March 2022. The investment was accounted for in accordance with the equity method until the end of 2021, at which point in time the investment was classified as held for sale, resulting in the shares being measured at their fair value less costs to sell. In 2020 and 2021, while the equity method was applied, Opera adjusted its share of Nanobank's net income or loss to account for the impact of amortization and impairment of basis differences identified and measured as part of the "notional" purchase price allocation that Opera performed as of August 2020 when the investment was acquired. The total impact of these adjustments was US\$20.2 million in 2021, compared to US\$6.2 million in 2020. The table below provides summarized financial information for Nanobank until year-end 2021.

[US\$ thousands]	For the period from August 19, 2020, to December 31, 2020	Period from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021
Net revenue and gains	60,935	210,540
Operating expenses	(46,121)	(275,872)
Profit (loss) before income taxes	14,814	(65,332)
Income tax expense	(14,193)	(2,438)
Net income (loss)	621	(67,770)
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	(2,227)	537
Total comprehensive loss	(1,606)	(67,233)
Opera's share of net income (loss)	261	(28,700)
Opera's share of other comprehensive income (loss)	(935)	227

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2021
Assets, excluding goodwill	254,596	164,006
Goodwill (1)	447,300	447,300
Liabilities	72,702	54,584
Equity	629,194	556,722

(1) Represented notional goodwill identified and measured by Opera when accounting for the investment in Nanobank in accordance with the equity method.



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When the investment in Nanobank was classified as held for sale at the end of 2021, Opera wrote the carrying amount down to its fair value less costs to sell, estimated to be US\$120.3 million, which resulted in Opera recognizing an impairment loss of US\$115.5 million. The price for the shares agreed in the sale transaction in March 2022 was determined to be the best estimate of the fair value less costs to sell as of year-end 2021. Consequently, the sale did not result in a gain or loss in 2022. The total consideration for the shares was initially agreed to be US\$127.1 million, due quarterly in eight equal installments over the next two years. A discount rate of 5.0% was used to calculate the present value of the consideration. Note 13 provides additional details on the receivable from the sale of Nanobank.

Star X

Star X is a technology-driven company focused on audio-centric social networking. It provides users with various audio/audio-visual contents, virtual chat rooms, live streaming, and diverse social networking experiences, supported by the rich audio contents and state-of-the-art technologies. Opera held preferred shares in Star X representing a 19.35% ownership interest until April 2022 when Opera sold the shares to Kunlun, the ultimate parent of both Opera and Star X.

While Star X was classified as an associate because Opera had significant influence over the company, the preferred shares were measured at fair value through profit or loss because they provided certain rights and benefits over ordinary shares. The classification of Star X as held for sale as of the end of 2021 did not impact the basis of measurement of the preferred shares.

Fair value of the preferred shares as of year-end 2021 was measured based on the transaction price agreed in the sale transaction completed in April 2022. Therefore, the sale did not result in a gain or loss in 2022. The agreed transaction price was US\$83.5 million, resulting in Opera recognizing a fair value gain of US\$28.5 million in 2021, which was presented as part of fair value gain on investments in the Statement of Operations. The transaction price is due in three installments, the first of which was received in 2022 while the two remaining are due by December 31 of 2023 and 2024. Additional details about the receivable are provided in Note 13.

nHorizon

nHorizon, in which Opera has a 29.09% ownership interest, is a joint venture with Telling Telecom. nHorizon operates an Opera browser in China with monetization partners, including Baidu, Sogou and others. nHorizon consists of nHorizon Innovation (Beijing) Software Limited and nHorizon Infinite (Beijing) Software Limited (collectively, nHorizon).

The table below specifies Opera's share of net income (loss) and the carrying amount of the investment in nHorizon.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,			
	2020	2021	2022	2022
Opera's share in %	29.09%	29.09%	29.09%	29.09%
Opera's share of net income (loss)	(535)	(458)	(6)	(6)
Opera's share in equity	391	(120)	-	-
Equity method adjustments	72	126	-	-
Carrying amount as of December 31	463	6	-	-
<i>Reconciliation of carrying amount:</i>				
Carrying amount as of January 1	963	463	6	6
Foreign exchange adjustments	35	1	-	-
Share of net income (loss)	(535)	(458)	(6)	(6)
Carrying amount as of December 31	463	6	-	-

As of December 31, 2022, the unrecognized share of accumulated losses of nHorizon was US\$0.1 million.

Fjord Bank

Fjord Bank is a full-digital consumer finance bank that was founded in March 2017. In December 2019, it was granted a specialized bank license by the European Central Bank. Fjord Bank's head office is in Vilnius, Lithuania. In January 2021, Opera completed the acquisition of 3,252,300 shares in AB Fjord Bank for US\$0.9 million. At that time, Opera held 9.9% of the shares outstanding, but later in 2021, Opera's ownership interest was diluted to 6.09% following a capital increase in which Opera did not participate.

The investment in Fjord Bank is measured at fair value through profit or loss. As of December 31, 2022, the fair value of the shares in Fjord Bank was estimated to be US\$0.9 million, i.e., the same amount as the acquisition cost and the same amount as of year-end 2021. The fair value is consistent with the price of ordinary shares issued to other investors in the company in 2021. Because the fair value measurement incorporated significant unobservable inputs, it was classified as a level 3 measurement in the fair value hierarchy. The carrying amount of the shares is recognized as part of non-current investments and financial assets in the Statement of Financial Position.



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Note 13. Trade Receivables, Other Receivables, and Prepayments

Trade Receivables

The table below specifies items of trade receivables.

[US\$ thousands]	As of December 31,	
	2021	2022
Trade receivables due from third-party customers	44,510	60,037
Trade receivables due from associates and joint ventures (Note 17)	734	32
Trade receivables due from other related parties (Note 17)	1,417	1,915
Total gross trade receivables	46,661	61,985
Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,796)	(4,062)
Trade receivables net of loss allowance	43,864	57,923

For trade receivables, Opera recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses as of each reporting date. Opera makes specific loss provisions at the level of individual invoices where information exists that management can utilize in its determination of credit risk. For trade receivables where no specific risk information is identified, Opera uses a provision matrix that is based on the nature of the receivable, geographic location of its invoicing and the age of the invoice relative to its due date, reflecting the historical credit loss experience and adjusting for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. On that basis, the loss allowance was determined as follows.

As of December 31, 2021 [US\$ thousands]	Current (not past due)	Past due				Total
		<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	
Weighted-average expected credit loss rate	0.4%	1.8%	2.5%	3.2%	50.3%	6.0%
Gross carrying amount	35,717	3,666	1,483	758	5,036	46,661
Loss allowance as of December 31, 2021	135	67	37	24	2,533	2,796

As of December 31, 2022 [US\$ thousands]	Current (not past due)	Past due				Total
		<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	
Weighted-average expected credit loss rate	1.3%	6.8%	13.3%	26.2%	54.0%	6.6%
Gross carrying amount	51,268	3,203	1,296	1,251	4,966	61,985
Loss allowance as of December 31, 2022	662	218	173	328	2,682	4,062



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The loss allowance for trade receivables as of year-end reconciles to the opening loss allowance as follows.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2022
Loss allowance as of January 1	7,643	2,796
Loss allowance related to trade receivables due from a former joint venture	(6,579)	-
Other changes in the period	1,732	1,366
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(100)
Loss allowance as of December 31	2,796	4,062

Trade receivables are written off where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 180 days past due. For each customer, management makes individual assessments with respect to the timing and amount of write-off. In 2021, management determined that there was no reasonable expectation that a former joint venture would repay the amount due to Opera. Consequently, in 2021, Opera wrote off US\$6.6 million of trade receivables and US\$3.9 million in other receivables due from the former joint venture. The receivables that were written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with Opera's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

See Note 16 for details regarding Opera's procedures on managing credit risk.

Receivables from Sale of Investments

Nanobank

In March 2022 Opera sold its 42.35% ownership interest in Nanobank for a fixed consideration of US\$127.1 million in cash, payable in eight equal installments over the next two years. The receivable was recognized at its estimated fair value of US\$120.3 million, calculated using a discount rate adjustment technique whereby the contractual cash flows were discounted using a risk-adjusted rate of 5.0%. The risk-adjusted rate was based on a risk-free rate of 2.15% and an estimated risk premium of 2.85%. The receivable was subsequently measured at amortized cost. Interest income was recognized by applying the effective interest rate on the gross carrying amount of the receivable.

In August 2022, Opera and the buyer agreed to make certain modifications to the sales agreement, including to the total purchase price, payment period and installment amounts. The adjusted purchase price was US\$131.7 million, payable in 16 quarterly installments, the first of which had been made at the time the modified share transfer agreement was entered into. The modified share transfer agreement also introduced certain mechanisms which would potentially reduce the purchase price or trigger an immediate settlement in the form of the transfer of shares in another company following a sale or merger in which Nanobank is the target entity sold or merged. Based on significant judgment, as outlined in Note 2, the contractual rights to cash flows from the original receivable were deemed to have expired because of the substantial modifications to the share transfer agreement. The original receivable was therefore derecognized, and a new receivable recognized at its estimated fair value. The terms of the modified share transfer agreement were not consistent with a basic financing arrangement. For example, the revised terms introduced exposure to potential variability in the contractual cash flows based on the equity value of Nanobank. The new receivable was therefore subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

As of December 31, 2022, fair value of the receivable was estimated to be US\$76.3 million based on an expected present value technique where the probability-weighted average of possible future cash flows and non-cash payments was discounted using a rate that included a risk premium. The fair value measurement was classified as a level 3 measurement in the fair value hierarchy because it incorporated significant unobservable inputs, including the possible scenarios for settlement and default, their probabilities of occurring and the risk premium.



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Based on the modified share transfer agreement, and other factors, we identified three possible groups of scenarios for settlement and default, two of which had three possible variations with regard to amount and timing of cash flows:

- A scenario in which the counterparty makes the quarterly installments in accordance with the sales agreement,
- a group of scenarios involving the receipt of shares in OPay, and
- a group of scenarios involving credit losses.

The group of scenarios involving the receipt of shares in OPay was based on what was a proposed transaction as of year-end, specifically that Nanobank would sell the majority of its business in Asia to OPay in exchange for the owners of Nanobank receiving Series C preferred shares in OPay, some of which the buyer of Opera's former ownership interest in Nanobank would transfer to Opera as full or partial settlement. The fair value of the Series C preferred shares in OPay was consistent with the fair value measurement of Opera's existing shares in OPay, as outlined in Note 12, adjusted for the rights and obligations inherent in Series C preferred shares. Because the fair value of the Series C preferred shares expected to be received under this scenario was less than the amount outstanding under the modified share transfer agreement, the group of scenarios included two variations with regard to the payment of the residual amount.

The variations of default scenarios were related to the timing and amounts to be recovered. As part of the modified share transfer agreement, the buyer agreed to pledge its shares in Nanobank as security for its payment obligations to Opera. In the event of a default, Opera would have the right to assume ownership of the shares. Two variations of the default scenarios assumed that the shares in Nanobank would be returned to Opera, but with the value of the shares being less than the outstanding amount. The third variation assumed that the buyer would pay the outstanding amount after a protracted dispute resolution process.

The estimated fair value of the receivable is sensitive to the probabilities assigned to the possible scenarios. If the probability of the scenario in which the counterparty makes the quarterly installments when due decreased or increased by 10 percentage points, with evenly split increases or decreases in the probabilities of the other scenarios, the fair value of the receivable would decrease or increase by US\$3.4 million, respectively. Similarly, if the probability of the group of scenarios involving the receipt of shares in OPay decreased or increased by 10 percentage points, the fair value of the receivable would decrease or increase by US\$1.4 million, respectively. A 10 percentage points decrease or increase in the probability of the scenarios involving credit losses would result in the fair value increasing or decreasing by US\$3.1 million, respectively.

The discount rate was based on the yield of U.S. treasury bonds with the same maturity as the receivable and a risk premium to capture the uncertainty with regard to amount and timing of future cash flows not reflected in the scenarios outlined above. Based on the wide range of possible scenarios, the risk premium was estimated to be in the range of 3.5% to 4.0%. The rate applied to discount the probability-weighted average of the possible cash flows was 8.0%. If the discount rate increased or decreased by 1.0 percentage point, the fair value of the receivable would decrease or increase by US\$0.9 million, respectively.

The table below specifies the movement in the carrying amount of the receivable throughout 2022.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31, 2022
Initial recognition at fair value	120,311
Interest income	2,390
Installment	(8,500)
Carrying amount at time of contract modification	114,201
Fair value loss	(37,923)
Carrying amount as of December 31	76,278
<i>Recognized and classified as:</i>	
Non-current receivables from sale of investments	48,118
Current receivables from sale of investments	28,160

After the end of the reporting period, Opera and the counterparty agreed to settle the receivable by Opera receiving Series C preferred shares in OPay with an estimated fair value of US\$77.4 million. See Note 18 for additional details.



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Star X

On April 21, 2022, Opera sold its 19.35% ownership interest in Star X to Kunlun, the ultimate parent of both Opera and Star X, for a fixed consideration of US\$83.5 million in cash, plus interest. An initial US\$28.4 million installment was received in 2022, while the remaining consideration is to be paid in two equal installments by December 31st of 2023 and 2024, with no contingencies. Kunlun will pay a simple annual interest of 3.5% on the deferred payments.

The receivable was classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost. In 2022, Opera recognized interest income of US\$1.3 million. The table below specifies the movement in the carrying amount of the receivable throughout 2022.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31, 2022
Initial recognition at fair value	83,468
Interest income	1,285
Installment	(28,379)
Carrying amount as of December 31	56,374
<i>Recognized and classified as:</i>	
Non-current receivables from sale of investments	28,187
Current receivables from sale of investments	28,187

For disclosure purposes, the fair value of the receivable was estimated using a present value technique where contractual cash flows were discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. The discount rate was based on the current yield on 2-year U.S. government bonds, while the risk premium was estimated based on the characteristics of the receivable and Kunlun, the counterparty. Compared to the date of initial recognition of the receivable, the risk-free rate had increased by 2.23% to 4.43% as of December 31, 2022. The risk premium was estimated to be 1.30%, the same as of year-end as at the time of initial recognition. Based on these estimates, the fair value of the receivable on December 31, 2022, was US\$54.6 million, which was US\$1.7 million less than the carrying amount. The fair value measurement incorporated significant unobservable inputs and is therefore categorized within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other Current Receivables and Prepayments

The tables below specify the items of other receivables and prepayments.

[US\$ thousands]	As of December 31,	
	2021	2022
Value added tax	1,525	1,472
Unsettled trades (Note 14)	15,462	12,993
Other	1,551	2,783
Total other current receivables	18,538	17,247

[US\$ thousands]	As of December 31,	
	2021	2022
Prepaid equipment	1,073	-
Prepaid corporate income taxes	4,485	421
Other prepaid expenses	3,635	3,511
Total prepayments	9,192	3,932



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Note 14. Lease Liabilities and Other Loans

Total lease liabilities and other loans are summarized below.

[US\$ thousands]	As of December 31,	
	2021	2022
Non-current lease liabilities	1,925	4,723
Non-current interest-bearing loans	155	-
Total non-current lease liabilities and other loans	2,081	4,723
Current lease liabilities	3,449	2,840
Current interest-bearing loans	7,784	146
Other current loans	194	126
Total current lease liabilities and other loans	11,427	3,112
Total lease liabilities and other loans	13,508	7,836

As of December 31, 2021, and 2022, Opera had one interest-bearing loan outstanding related to vendor financing of hosting infrastructure. That loan is repayable in equated monthly installments over 60 months, ending in June 2023. The total amount of the loan due in 2023 is presented as a current liability in the Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2022. The effective annual interest rate on the loan is 3.83%.

As of December 31, 2021, Opera had drawn US\$7.5 million under a credit facility with a broker for the purpose of investing in listed equity securities under the investment program outlined in Note 3. The loan was repaid in early 2022 and shortly thereafter the credit facility was terminated. In the Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2021, the loan was recognized as part of current lease liabilities and other loans, and in the table above it was included as part of current interest-bearing loans.

See Note 16 for a maturity analysis of the financial liabilities.

Leases

Opera is the lessee for leases of property, data centers, servers and other equipment used in its operations.

The Statement of Financial Position has the following amounts relating to leases.

[US\$ thousands]	As of December 31,	
	2021	2022
Right-of-use assets:		
Office properties (Note 10)	4,171	6,307
Equipment (Note 10)	1,070	1,157
Total right-of-use assets	5,241	7,464
Lease liabilities:		
Non-current lease liabilities	1,925	4,723
Current lease liabilities	3,449	2,840
Total lease liabilities	5,374	7,564



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Additions to and remeasurements of the right-of-use assets during 2022 totaled US\$5.9 million (2021: US\$2.7 million).

The Statement of Operations has the following amounts relating to leases.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets classified as property	2,407	2,047
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets classified as equipment	2,347	1,636
Interest expense (included in finance expense)	266	242
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other operating expenses)	2,104	2,609
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	277	(103)
Total lease-related expenses	7,400	6,431

The total cash outflow for leases in 2022 was US\$6.2 million (2021: US\$7.5 million, and 2020: US\$7.6 million).

Lease contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 6 months up to 7 years but may have extension options as described below. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components, which are accounted for separately. Opera allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and are for a wide range of different terms and conditions. Some lease agreements required that Opera provide cash deposits as security for lease payments. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, which was the basis on which lease payments were discounted, management used the rate in recent third-party financing obtained by the individual lessee and made adjustments to that rate to reflect changes in financing conditions subsequent to when the third-party financing was obtained. In situations where the individual lessee had not obtained third-party financing recently, management used a build-up approach that started with a risk-free interest rate, and which was adjusted for estimated credit risk for the specific lease held by Opera. In all instances, the basis for the discount rate was adjusted for factors specific to the lease, such as term, geographic location, currency and collateral.



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Extension and Termination Options

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases. These are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in Opera's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by Opera and not by the respective lessor.

Guarantee

A guarantee has been made by Opera in favor of Dell Bank International d.a.c. (Dell) as a security for all present and future lease liabilities of Opera (as the lessee) to Dell. This guarantee is limited to a principal amount of NOK 100.0 million, equal to US\$10.2 million as of year-end 2022, with the addition of any interests, costs and/or expenses accruing on the liabilities and/or as a result of Opera's non-fulfilment of the liabilities. The guarantee is valid until January 17, 2027.

Changes in Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

The table below specifies changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

[US\$ thousands]	Non-current lease liabilities	Non-current interest-bearing loans	Current lease liabilities	Current interest-bearing loans	Other current loans	Total
As of January 1, 2021	3,094	490	4,707	311	371	8,973
Net cash flows	(1,836)	(33)	(3,283)	(311)	(154)	(5,617)
Change in credit facility	-	-	-	7,483	-	7,483
New and modified leases	667	-	2,025	-	-	2,692
Other changes (1)	-	(301)	-	301	(23)	(23)
As of December 31, 2021	1,925	155	3,449	7,784	194	13,508
Net cash flows	(353)	(9)	(3,484)	(301)	(68)	(4,216)
Change in credit facility	-	-	-	(7,483)	-	(7,483)
New and modified leases	3,151	-	2,875	-	-	6,027
Other changes (1)	-	(146)	-	146	-	-
As of December 31, 2022	4,723	-	2,840	146	126	7,836

(1) "Other changes" includes the effect of reclassification of the non-current portion of liabilities to current due to the passage of time and the effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on interest-bearing loans and borrowings, including lease liabilities.



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Note 15. Trade and Other Payables, and Other Current Liabilities

The table below specifies the items of trade and other payables.

[US\$ thousands]	As of December 31,	
	2021	2022
Trade payables due to third party suppliers	32,506	40,031
Trade and other payables due to related parties (Note 18)	1,505	4,125
Employee withholding tax	1,737	1,618
Value added tax	1,648	768
Payroll tax (1)	982	394
Total trade and other payables	38,378	46,937

(1) Includes accruals for social security costs related to share-based remuneration.

The table below specifies the items of other current liabilities.

[US\$ thousands]	As of December 31,	
	2021	2022
Accrued personnel expenses	11,793	11,586
Unsettled trades (Note 3)	6,931	-
Other current liabilities	401	567
Total other current liabilities	19,125	12,152

For a schedule of maturities for trade and other payables, and other current liabilities, see Note 16.



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Note 16. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities.

[US\$ thousands]	As of December 31,	
	2021	2022
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Receivables from sale of investments (Note 13)	-	56,374
Trade receivables (Note 13)	43,864	57,923
Other receivables (Note 13) (1)	20,518	18,993
Total financial assets at amortized cost	64,382	133,290
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Receivables from sale of investments (Note 13)	-	76,278
Unlisted preferred and ordinary shares (Note 12) (2)	168,965	86,997
Listed equity securities (Note 3) (3)	78,135	66,250
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	247,100	229,525
Total financial assets	311,482	362,815
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Lease liabilities and other loans (Note 14)	13,508	7,835
Trade and other payables (Note 15)	38,378	46,937
Other financial liabilities	19,148	12,220
Total financial liabilities at amortized cost	71,409	66,992
Total financial liabilities	71,409	66,992

- (1) In the Statement of Financial Position, other non-current receivables are presented as part of non-current investments and financial assets while other current receivables are presented separately.
- (2) As of December 31, 2022, Opera held investments in ordinary and preferred shares in OPay with a total carrying amount of US\$86.1 million and ordinary shares in Fjord Bank with a carrying amount of US\$0.9 million. As of December 31, 2021, these investments had a carrying amount of US\$84.6 million and US\$0.9 million, respectively. During 2022, Opera sold its preferred shares in Star X, which had a carrying amount of US\$83.5 million as of December 31, 2021. In the Statement of Financial Position, the shares in OPay are classified as held for sale while the investment in Fjord Bank is presented as part of non-current investments and financial assets. See Note 12 for more information.
- (3) Investments in listed equity securities are presented as marketable securities in the Statement of Financial Position.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the relatively short-term maturities of these instruments. For lease liabilities and other loans, the differences between the carrying amounts and fair values are not material.

Fair values of listed equity securities were determined by reference to published price quotations in active markets. As such, the fair value measurement of marketable securities held as of December 31, 2021, and 2022, was classified as a level 1 measurement in the fair value hierarchy.

Note 12 provides details on the fair value measurement of ordinary and preferred shares in OPay, preferred shares in Star X and ordinary shares in Fjord Bank, while Note 13 provides details on the fair value measurement of the receivables from the sales of Nanobank and Star X.



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Financial Risk Management - Overview

The financial assets and financial liabilities held by Opera create exposure to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The management team seeks to minimize potential adverse effects of these risks through sound business practices and risk management. The board of directors, together with senior management, is involved in the risk assessment process. Opera has not utilized derivatives for hedging purposes.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Opera is exposed to three types of market risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and price risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Opera's exposure to interest risk is limited because financial liabilities have fixed interest rates and future interest payments on these will thus not fluctuate. Opera expects to settle all financial liabilities at maturity, meaning changes in market interest rates will only impact their fair value temporarily. Financial assets are not interest-bearing, except for deposits with banks and financial institutions and the receivable due from the sale of Star X.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Opera is exposed to transactional foreign currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales, purchases, receivables, and payables are denominated and the respective functional currencies of Group companies. Most of the revenue is denominated in U.S. dollars and Euro, while operating expenses are incurred in a wider specter of currencies, including the Norwegian krone, Chinese renminbi, Polish zloty, Swedish krona, British pound, and the Euro. The functional currency of revenue-generating entities in the Group is primarily the U.S. dollar. Management is closely monitoring Opera's exposure to foreign currency risk and seeks to minimize its exposure to such risk. Opera's exposure to foreign currency risk related to cash is limited.

In addition to transactional foreign currency risk, Opera is exposed to foreign currency translation risk arising from financial and non-financial items held by subsidiaries with functional currencies that are different from U.S. dollars, which is the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements. Opera seeks to minimize this risk by limiting funding of subsidiaries to near-term cash needs.

Price Risk

In addition to the price risk related to Opera's investments in listed equity instruments, as outlined in Note 3, Opera was also exposed to price risk from its investments in ordinary and preferred shares in OPay and ordinary shares in Fjord Bank, all of which are unlisted and measured at fair value through profit or loss. The nature of the investments and the underlying businesses entail uncertainties about the future values of the shares. This price risk is monitored by Opera's senior management on a regular basis by reviewing the financial performance and position of the investees, and their forecasts for future performance. Note 12 contains additional details on the fair values of these shares, including sensitivity analysis.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Opera will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The senior management of Opera is monitoring the exposure to liquidity risk and has adopted a centralized cash pooling process, which enables Opera to manage liquidity surpluses and deficits according to the actual needs at the group and subsidiary level. The liquidity management takes into account the maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities and estimates of cash flows from operations. Opera's goal is to have a strong liquidity position in terms of available cash and cash equivalents, and short-term investments.



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In 2022, Opera's liquidity risk was low because of the relatively strong liquidity position and Opera's low debt-to-equity ratio. The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted and include contractual interest payments.

As of December 31, 2021 [US\$ thousands]	Less than 12 months	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Non-current:				
Lease liabilities (Note 14)	-	1,944	-	1,944
Interest-bearing loans, including interest (Note 14)	-	160	-	160
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	23	23
Current:				
Trade and other payables (Note 15)	38,378	-	-	38,378
Lease liabilities (Note 14)	3,482	-	-	3,482
Interest-bearing loans, including interest (Note 14)	7,793	-	-	7,793
Other current liabilities (Note 15)	19,125	-	-	19,125
Total financial liabilities, including interest	68,778	2,104	23	70,905

As of December 31, 2022 [US\$ thousands]	Less than 12 months	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Non-current:				
Lease liabilities (Note 14)	-	2,228	2,973	5,201
Interest-bearing loans, including interest (Note 14)	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	68	68
Current:				
Trade and other payables (Note 15)	46,937	-	-	46,937
Lease liabilities (Note 14)	3,084	-	-	3,084
Interest-bearing loans, including interest (Note 14)	146	-	-	146
Other current liabilities (Note 15)	12,152	-	-	12,152
Total financial liabilities, including interest	62,319	2,228	3,041	67,588

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss for Opera. Opera's exposure to credit risk primarily arises from trade and other receivables, including receivables from sale of investments, deposits of cash with banks and financial institutions, and from the investment in preferred shares in OPay.

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. Deposits of cash are only made with banks and financial institutions that are considered solvent, resulting in management considering its exposure to credit risk for cash being low. For trade receivables due from customers, the exposure to credit risk is limited by Opera having established maximum payment periods in the range of 30 to 90 days after invoices being issued. Management is continuously monitoring the exposure to credit risk from outstanding trade receivables and is managing this risk as part of the management of business risk. Additional details on trade receivables, including maturity analysis and provision for expected credit losses are provided in Note 13.

In 2022, Opera sold its shares in Nanobank and Star X, with a significant portion of the transaction prices being payable in future periods. The credit risk related to these receivables is discussed in Note 13.

The investment in preferred shares in OPay gives rise to credit risk due to the redemption rights granted to Opera and other holders of preferred shares. The redemption rights entail that if certain defined events occur, such as the failure to complete an IPO within a certain period or material breaches of contractual obligations, Opera (and other investors) can demand repayment of the invested amount plus a return on that investment at a simple annual interest rate of 8%. Holders of preferred shares in OPay will incur credit losses if OPay is unable to honor its potential future redemption obligation. Opera's management assessed this specific contingent credit risk to be low based the financial position of OPay. The preferred shares are monitored for credit deterioration. Note 12 provides additional details on the preferred shares.



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Note 17. Related Parties

Set out in the table below are the related parties with which Opera had transactions in the periods included in these consolidated financial statements.

Related parties	Nature of related party relationship
Beijing OFY Co., Ltd.	Key management personnel.
Kunlun Tech Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries ("Kunlun")	Key management personnel and effective from 2021, Kunlun is the ultimate parent of Opera as it holds more than 50% of the shares in Opera Limited.
Mobimagic Digital Tech. Ltd.	Key management personnel.
NanoCred Cayman Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries ("Nanobank")	Key management personnel and an associate of Opera from August 2020 until March 2022.
nHorizon Innovation (Beijing) Software Ltd. and nHorizon Infinite (Beijing) Software Ltd. (collectively "nHorizon")	Joint venture of Opera.
OPay Ltd., and its subsidiaries ("OPay")	Key management personnel and an associate of Opera until mid-2021.
Powerbets Holdings Ltd.	Joint venture of Opera until year-end 2020.
Qifei International Development Co., Ltd.	Entity with significant influence over Opera.
Star Group Interactive Inc. ("Star X")	Subsidiary of Kunlun and associate of Opera until April 2022.
Wisdom Connection III Holding Inc.	Entity controlled by former director of Opera and member of key management personnel of Opera's parent.

At the time of the transactions disclosed in this note, Opera's chairman and chief executive officer had control or significant influence over Beijing OFY, Kunlun, Mobimagic Digital Tech, Nanobank, OPay, and Star X.

Transactions with Related Parties

On April 21, 2022, Opera sold its 19.35% ownership interest in Star X to Kunlun for a fixed consideration of US\$83.5 million in cash. An initial US\$28.4 million installment was received in 2022, with the remaining consideration to be paid in two equal installments by December 31st of 2023 and 2024, with no contingencies. Kunlun will pay a simple annual interest of 3.5% on the deferred payments. The transaction price of US\$83.5 million was determined to be the best estimate of the fair value of the preferred shares in Star X as of year-end 2021 and consequently the disposal in 2022 did not result in any incremental gain or loss at the time of the transaction. See Notes 12 and 13 for additional information.

On October 17, 2022, Opera completed the repurchase of 46,750,000 ordinary shares, equivalent to 23,375,000 ADSs, for US\$128.6 million from its pre-IPO shareholder Qifei International Development Co. Ltd., which consequently is no longer a shareholder in Opera. This repurchase of ordinary shares was made separately from the share repurchase program for the Company's ADSs, as disclosed in Note 3.

Sales to related parties included the provision of engineering services to Beijing OFY, which was recognized as revenue categorized as technology licensing and other revenue. Moreover, Opera generated advertising revenue from strategic cooperation agreements with nHorizon which entitled nHorizon to 30% of the revenue it generated for Opera. Furthermore, at the end of 2022, Opera sold certain software to Kunlun in exchange for Opera being entitled to 1% of net profits generated from the software, if any, limited to US\$5.0 million. The software had a carrying amount of US\$0 and the fair value of the receivable was estimated to be US\$0.

Opera acquired services from Kunlun, including a lease of office property in Beijing, China, and engineering services. Certain costs that Opera incurs due to being a subsidiary of Kunlun are reimbursed by Kunlun to Opera. Similarly, Opera incurred certain costs related to personnel who were engaged by Star X, which were reimbursed by Star X to Opera.

In 2022, Kunlun granted equity awards involving equity instruments of Kunlun to employees of Opera as compensation for services these employees provide to Opera. Opera does not have any obligation to settle the share-based payment transaction. Opera accounts for the fair value of the grants as a personnel expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity, effectively an equity contribution from the ultimate parent of Opera. See Note 5 for additional details on Kunlun's share incentive plan.



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Kunlun provides investment management services to Opera under an investment and management agreement, as disclosed in the section for capital management in Note 3. In exchange for the services provided, Opera is obligated to pay an investment management fee, which is subject to the discretion of Opera's chairman and chief executive officer but limited to 8% of the net gain from the investment activity, less related expenses. In 2022, the investment management fee was US\$0.3 million (2021: US\$0).

The table below shows transactions with related parties. Transactions with Star X are presented separately due to Star X being an associate of Opera until April 2022 in addition to being a subsidiary of Kunlun.

[US\$ thousands]	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Sales of goods and services:			
Beijing OFY	543	1069	256
Kunlun	-	-	1,055
Mobimagic Digital Tech	496	-	-
Nanobank	693	-	-
nHorizon	133	456	543
OPay	13,819	-	-
Purchases of goods and services:			
Kunlun	(2,367)	(2,207)	(5,737)
Mobimagic Digital Tech	(9,719)	-	-
Nanobank	(23,007)	-	-
nHorizon	-	-	(1,777)
Other transactions:			
Qifei International Development Co. Ltd.			
- Repurchase of shares	-	-	128,563
Kunlun			
- Share-based payment expense (Note 5)	-	-	1,865
- Sale of shares in Star X (Note 13)	-	-	83,468
- Interest income on receivable from sale of Star X (Note 13)	-	-	1,285
Nanobank			
- Contribution of subsidiaries and receivables (Note 12)	264,936	-	-

See Note 5 for details on compensation for key management personnel of Opera.

Balances with Related Parties

Outstanding balances with related parties include trade receivables and payables related to the transactions disclosed above. Outstanding balances also include a receivable due from Wisdom Connection III Holding Inc. from a sale of shares in OPay in 2019. The table below specifies outstanding balances as of year-end.

[US\$ thousands]	As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2022	
	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
Beijing OFY	46	-	-	-
Kunlun (1)	781	(794)	57,700	(3,516)
nHorizon	734	(571)	32	(483)
OPay	589	(140)	589	(126)
Wisdom Connection III Holding	500	-	500	-
Total	2,650	(1,505)	58,821	(4,125)

(1) Of the total amount of receivables due from Kunlun as of December 31, 2022, the receivable from the sale of Star X amounted to US\$56.4 million.

As of December 31, 2022, Opera had recognized loss provisions for receivables due from related parties of US\$101 thousand (December 31, 2021: US\$40 thousand).



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Note 18. Events After the Reporting Period

On January 12, 2023, Opera announced that its board of directors had approved a special dividend of US\$0.80 per ADS to shareholders of record as of the close of business on January 30, 2023. At the same date as the announcement, Opera entered into a share transfer agreement with Kunlun Tech Limited and Keeneyes Future Holding Inc., each a shareholder in Opera, for the sale of marketable securities, which Opera held as part of its investment program outlined in Note 3. The share transfer agreement granted Opera the right and obligation to sell a variable number of marketable securities on January 31, 2023, to be determined by Opera but subject to an upper limit, for a fixed price per security sold determined as the daily average closing price over the 15 trading days preceding the agreement. As such, Kunlun Tech Limited and Keeneyes Future Holding Inc. were exposed to both upside and downside market price risk as of the date of the agreement. The transaction closed with a sufficient number of securities sold to offset the dividends payable to Kunlun Tech Limited and Keeneyes Future Holding Inc., equal to a total consideration of US\$59.0 million. At the date of closing, the market value of the shares based on their then-quoted price per share was US\$74.0 million. In February the investment program was terminated after the remaining portfolio of marketable securities was sold in the market.

As a consequence of the dividend, non-exercised RSU grants in Opera were adjusted with the dividend yield, resulting in an increase of 218,020 RSUs. On February 27, 2023, Opera awarded 777,159 RSUs that vest over 2023-2026. The awards were granted according to Opera's existing share incentive plan. Combined, 31% of awarded RSUs were scheduled to vest in 2023, 29% in 2024, 29% in 2025 and 11% in 2026. Subsequent to February 27, 2023, an exercise period of Opera's equity program took place, which included RSUs that had vested earlier in the year. RSUs equivalent to 997,288 ADSs were issued to employees of Opera.

In February 2023, Nanobank sold the majority of its business in Asia to OPay in exchange for OPay shares. In connection with this, Opera and the third-party buyer of Opera's former ownership stake in Nanobank agreed to treat the transaction as a full sale of Nanobank, triggering an immediate settlement of Opera's receivable in the form of the transfer of 58,785,744 shares in OPay in lieu of quarterly cash installments through the second quarter of 2026. The settlement was based on the valuation applied in the transaction as well as an estimate for the value of Nanobank's remaining business. Opera entered into a final share transfer agreement with the third-party buyer mirroring relevant provisions of the sales agreement between Nanobank and OPay, which includes certain financial targets for the Nanobank business acquired and a provision for the sellers to pro-rata return up to all Series C preferred shares received as consideration in the transaction, after 2024, if the cumulative performance over 2023 and 2024 falls short of such targets. The estimated fair value of the shares received was US\$ 77.4 million, which was US\$1.1 million higher than the carrying amount of the receivable as of December 31, 2022. This amount is inclusive of a 6% net reduction of value, equal to US\$4.9 million, to reflect various scenarios of impacts related to the provisions in the agreement. Following the settlement transaction, Opera's ownership interest in OPay increased to 9.47%.

As of March 31, 2023, Opera had completed the repurchase of 370,162 ADSs to date in 2023 for a total cost of US\$2.5 million under the share repurchase program outlined in Note 3.

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SHARE TRANSFER AGREEMENT

This SHARE TRANSFER AGREEMENT("Agreement") is entered into as of April 20, 2022:

PARTIES:

1. **Opera Limited**, an exempted company organized and existing under the laws of Cayman Islands, whose registered office is located at the offices of Maples Corporate Services Limited of PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands (the "**Seller**"); and
2. **Kunlun Tech Limited**, a company organized and existing under the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, whose registered office is located at Room 1903, 19/F, Lee Garden One, 33 Hysan Avenue, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong (the "**Purchaser**").

The Seller and the Purchaser shall hereinafter jointly be referred to as the "**Parties**" and individually as "**Party**".

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Star Group Interactive Inc (the "**Company**") is an exempted company organized and existing under the laws of Cayman Islands.

WHEREAS, Seller owns 120,000,000 Series A Preferred Shares of the Company (the "**Transfer Shares**"), which constitutes 19.35% of the total issued and outstanding shares of the Company on a fully-diluted basis.

WHEREAS, the Seller desires to sell the Transfer Shares of the Company to the Purchaser, and the Purchaser desires to purchase the Transfer Shares from Seller, upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and the mutual promises, covenants and agreements of the Parties contained herein, the Parties agree as follows:

1. SALE AND PURCHASE

Subject to the terms and subject to the conditions of this Agreement, the Seller hereby agrees to sell, and the Purchaser hereby agrees to purchase the Transfer Shares.

2. PURCHASE PRICE

The aggregate consideration to be paid by the Purchaser to the Seller for the purchase of the Transfer Shares, shall be US\$83,467,742 (the "**Purchase Price**").

3. CLOSING

- 3.1. The transfer and purchase of the Transfer Shares (the "**Closing**") shall take place remotely via the exchange of documents and signatures upon all closing condition specified in Section 3.4 hereof having been satisfied or waived by the Purchaser, or at such other time and place as the Seller and the Purchaser mutually agree in writing. The date and time of the Closing is referred to herein as the "**Closing Date**".



- 3.2. After the Closing, the Purchaser shall deliver to the Seller the Purchase Price on or prior to the date specified below in respect of such portion, by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the account designated by the Seller in writing no later than five (5) Business Days in advance:
- (a) 34% of the Purchaser Price (i.e., US\$28,379,032), within ten (10) Business Days following the Closing Date (the “**First Tranche Date**”);
 - (b) 33% of the Purchaser Price (i.e., US\$27,544,355) plus accrued interest, on or prior to December 31, 2023; and
 - (c) 33% of the Purchaser Price (i.e., US\$27,544,355) plus accrued interest on or prior to December 31, 2024.
- 3.3. From the First Tranche Date, the Purchaser shall bear deferred payment interest at a simple annual rate of 3.5% on its unpaid portion of the Purchase Price, until relevant portion is paid pursuant to Section 3.2.
- 3.4. At the Closing, the Seller shall deliver, or cause to be delivered to the Purchaser:
- (a) the original share certificate in the name of the Seller, representing the ownership by the Seller of the Transfer Shares;
 - (b) a duly authorized and executed instrument of transfer dated as of the Closing Date, in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A;
 - (c) a true copy of the Company’s updated register of members of the Company, evidencing the Purchaser’s ownership of the Transfer Shares; and
 - (d) a true copy of the share certificate in the name of the Purchaser, dated as of the Closing Date and duly executed on behalf of the Company, evidencing the ownership by the Purchaser of the Transfer Shares. Within seven (7) business days after the Closing Date, the Seller shall cause the Company deliver to the Purchaser an original share certificate representing the Transfer Shares.
- 3.5. The obligations of the Purchaser to consummate the transactions contemplated by this Agreement at the Closing are subject to the satisfaction (or waiver by the Purchaser in writing) of the following conditions (the “**Closing Conditions**”) as of the Closing Date:
- (a) **Representations and Warranties.** Each of the representations and warranties of the Seller in Section 4.1 shall have been true and correct when made and shall be true and correct in all respects on and as of the Closing with the same force and effect as if made on and as of the Closing Date;
 - (b) **Performance.** The Seller shall have performed and complied with all obligations and covenants contained in this Agreement that are required to be performed or complied with by them in all material respects on or before the Closing;



- (c) No Material Adverse Effect. Since the date of this Agreement, there has been no event, occurrence, fact, condition, change, development or material violation of applicable law by the Company that has had, or would reasonably be expected to have, individually or together with other events, occurrences, facts, conditions, changes, developments or material violation of applicable law, (i) a material adverse effect on the business, operations, results of operations, financial condition, assets or liabilities of the Company taken as a whole or the Shares, (ii) material impairment of the ability of Seller to perform its material obligations under this Agreement, or (iii) material impairment of the validity or enforceability of this Agreement against Seller; including but not limited to any event which would give rise to any obligation on the part of holder of the Transfer Shares to undertake, or to bear all or any portion of the costs of, any substantial remedial action of any nature to address such material impairment;
- (d) Proceedings and Documents. All corporate and other proceedings in connection with the transactions contemplated under this Agreement and all documents and instruments incident to such transactions shall be completed and reasonably satisfactory in substance and form to the Purchaser; and
- (e) Authorization. The resolutions of the board of directors and shareholders of the Company, and the resolutions of the board of directors of the Seller shall have respectively approved the execution and delivery of this Agreement and consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby, and upon the Closing.

4. REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

4.1. The Seller hereby represents and warrants to the Purchaser as of the date hereof and the Closing Date, the following:

- (a) Organization; Authorization. The Seller has been duly organized and validly exists under the laws of its jurisdiction of organization. The Seller has full organizational power and authority to execute and deliver this Agreement, to perform its obligations hereunder, and to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby. This Agreement constitutes the legal, valid, and binding obligation of the Seller, enforceable in accordance with its terms, subject to applicable laws affecting creditors' rights and to equitable principles;
- (b) No Breach. The execution and delivery of this Agreement by the Seller, the consummation of the transactions contemplated in this Agreement, and the compliance with the terms of this Agreement will not conflict with, result in the breach of, or constitute a material default under, or require any notice, consent or approval under, or trigger or accelerate the rights of any person under, any agreement or instrument to which the Seller is a party or by which they may be bound;
- (c) Ownership and Transfer Shares. The Seller is the sole record and beneficial owner of the Transfer Shares, free and clear of all liens. The Seller has the power to sell, transfer, assign and deliver its Transfer Shares as provided in this Agreement and, upon Closing Date, such transfer and delivery will convey to the Purchaser good and marketable title to such Shares, free and clear of all liens. Each Transfer Share of the Seller is duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable at the Closing;
- (d) Consents. No license, orders, permissions, consents, approvals or authorizations of any person are required to be obtained by the Seller and no notifications, registrations or declarations are required to be filed by the Seller in connection with the execution and delivery of this Agreement or the acquisition of the Transfer Shares;



- (e) No Litigation. There is no material action, suit, proceeding, judgment, claim or investigation pending with respect to the Transfer Shares which could reasonably be expected in any manner to challenge or seek to prevent, enjoin, alter or materially delay any of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement; and
- (f) Compliance with Laws. The Seller is, and has at all times been, in compliance with all legal requirements applicable to the Transfer Shares, as applicable. No event has occurred, and no condition or circumstance exists, that would reasonably be expected to (with or without notice or lapse of time, or both) constitute or result directly or indirectly in a violation by the Seller of, or a failure on the part of the Seller to comply with, any legal requirement applicable to the Transfer Shares, as applicable. The Seller has not received, at any time, any notice or other communication (in writing or otherwise) from any governmental authority regarding (i) any actual, alleged, possible or potential violation of, or failure to comply with, any such legal requirement, or (ii) any actual, alleged, possible or potential obligation on the part of the seller to undertake, or to bear all or any portion of the cost of, any, corrective or response action of any nature.

4.2. The Purchaser hereby represents and warrants to the Seller, as of the date hereof and the Closing Date, the following:

- (a) Organization; Authorization. The Purchaser has been duly organized and is validly existing under the laws of its jurisdiction of organization. The Purchaser has full organizational power and authority to execute and deliver this Agreement, to perform its obligations hereunder, and to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby. This Agreement has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Purchaser. This Agreement constitutes the legal, valid and binding obligation of the Purchaser, enforceable in accordance with its terms, subject to applicable laws affecting creditors' rights and to equitable principles;
- (b) No Breach. The execution and delivery of this Agreement by the Purchaser, the consummation of the transactions contemplated in this Agreement, and the compliance with the terms of this Agreement will not conflict with, result in the breach of, or constitute a material default under, or require any consent or approval under, any agreement or instrument to which the Purchaser is a party or by which it may be bound; and

Purchase for Own Account. The Purchaser hereby confirms that the Transfer Shares will be acquired for investment for the Purchaser's own account, not as a nominee or agent, and not with a view to the resale or distribution of any part thereof.

5. TAX AND COSTS

- 5.1. Transaction Expenses. Each Party shall bear its own applicable cost arising out of or related to the Transaction in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
- 5.2. Tax. Each Party shall bear any and all taxes imposed on such party under any applicable law and regulations with respect to the transactions contemplated by such party hereunder, if and as applicable. For the avoidance of doubt, in connection with the transaction contemplated hereby:
 - (a) the Seller shall, at its own expense, duly and properly handle the relevant tax filings and disclosures with the competent tax authorities (the "Tax Authorities") required of the Seller under applicable laws;



(b) the Purchaser shall, at its own expense, duly and properly handle the relevant tax filings (if any) and disclosures (if any) with the Tax Authorities required of the Purchaser under applicable laws;

and such filings and disclosures shall be made in accordance with the requirements of applicable laws. Following the Closing Date, the Seller shall cooperate with the Purchaser, as and to the extent reasonably requested by the Purchaser, in connection with the filing of tax returns pursuant to this Agreement and any requirement of the Tax Authorities. The Seller shall promptly indemnify and hold harmless the Purchaser from and against any losses suffered by the Purchaser due to Seller's breach of its obligations under this Section 5.2.

6. GOVERNING LAW AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- 6.1. Governing Law. The execution, effectiveness, interpretation, performance, amendment and termination of this Agreement and the resolution of disputes hereunder shall be governed by the laws of the Hong Kong.
- 6.2. Dispute Resolution. Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of, in connection with or relating to this Agreement, including the interpretation, validity, invalidity, breach or termination hereof, shall be settled by arbitration. The arbitration shall be conducted in English in Hong Kong at the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre in accordance with Hong Kong International Arbitration Center Administered Arbitration Rules then in effect. The number of arbitrators shall be three (3). The seat of the arbitration shall be Hong Kong.

7. MISCELLANEOUS

- 7.1. Indemnification. In the event of any breach or violation of this Agreement by any Party or any breach or violation of, or inaccuracy or misrepresentation in, any representation or warranty made by any Party (the "**Breach Party**") contained herein (each a "**Breach**"), such Party shall use its reasonable best efforts to cure such Breach (to the extent that such Breach is curable) to the satisfaction of the other Parties. Notwithstanding the foregoing, each Breach Party shall also indemnify the other Party and its Affiliates, limited partners, members, shareholders, employees, agents and representatives (each, an "**Indemnitee**") for any and all losses, liabilities, damages, liens, claims, obligations, penalties, settlements, deficiencies, costs and expenses, including without limitation reasonable advisor's fees and other reasonable expenses of investigation, defense and resolution of any Breach paid, suffered, sustained or incurred by the Indemnitees (each, an "**Loss**") resulting from, or arising out of, or due to, directly or indirectly, any Breach.
- 7.2. Termination. This Agreement may be terminated by mutual written consent of the Parties. Such termination shall be without prejudice to any claims for damages or other remedies that the Parties may have under this Agreement or applicable laws.
- 7.3. Confidentiality. The terms and conditions of this Agreement (collectively, the "**Confidential Information**"), including their existence and the transactions contemplated hereby, shall be considered confidential information and, without the written approval of the other Party, shall not be disclosed (a) by any press release or public announcement, or (b) otherwise to any other person except that (i) each Party, as appropriate, may disclose any of the Confidential Information to its current or bona fide prospective investors, prospective permitted transferees, employees, investment bankers, lenders, accountants and attorneys, in each case only where such persons are under appropriate nondisclosure obligations; (ii) and if any Party is requested or becomes legally compelled to disclose the existence or content of any of the Confidential Information in contravention of the provisions of this Section 7.3, such Party shall promptly provide the other Party with written notice of that fact so that such other Party may seek a protective order, confidential treatment or other appropriate remedy and in any event shall furnish only that portion of the information that is legally required and shall exercise reasonable efforts to obtain reliable assurance that confidential treatment will be accorded such information. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Seller shall be entitled to issue a press release announcing its sale of the Transfer Shares and otherwise make any other required disclosure in accordance with the securities laws of the United States and the listing rules of the Nasdaq stock exchange.



- 7.4. Specific Performance and Remedies. This Agreement is binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the Parties. Each Party shall be entitled to seek specific performance of this Agreement. All remedies, either under this Agreement or by applicable law or otherwise afforded, will be cumulative and not alternative.
- 7.5. Assignment. Neither this Agreement nor any right or obligation hereunder or part hereof may be assigned by any Party without the prior written consent of the other Party, except that the Purchaser may transfer or assign its rights and obligations under this Agreement, in whole or from time to time in part, to one or more of its Affiliates at any time.
- 7.6. Entire Agreement. This Agreement, including the recitals and schedules, supersedes all prior discussions and agreements between the Parties with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement, and this Agreement contains the sole and entire agreement between the Parties hereto with respect to the subject matter hereof.
- 7.7. Amendment. No modification or amendment to this Agreement and no waiver of any of the terms or conditions hereto shall be valid or binding unless made in writing and duly executed by all the Parties.
- 7.8. Severability. If any provision of this Agreement is held to be illegal, invalid, or unenforceable under any present or future applicable law, and if the rights or obligations under this Agreement of the Seller and the Purchaser shall not be materially and adversely affected thereby, (a) such provision shall be fully severable; (b) this Agreement shall be construed and enforced as if such illegal, invalid, or unenforceable provision had never comprised a part hereof; and, (c) the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect and shall not be affected by the illegal, invalid, or unenforceable provision or by its severance herefrom. Without prejudice to the foregoing, the Parties hereto shall mutually agree to provide a legal valid and enforceable provision as similar in terms and effect to such illegal, invalid or unenforceable provision as may be possible.
- 7.9. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, all of which, taken together, shall constitute one and the same instrument, and any Party (including any duly authorised representative of a Party) may enter into this Agreement by executing a counterpart. The delivery of signed counterparts by facsimile transmission or electronic mail in "portable document format" shall be as effective as signing and delivering the document in person.

[SIGNATURE PAGES FOLLOW]



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused their authorized representatives to execute this Agreement as of the date first above written.

Opera Limited

By: /s/ Frode Jacobsen

Name: Frode Jacobsen

Title: CFO



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused their authorized representatives to execute this Agreement as of the date first above written.

Kunlun Tech Limited

By: /s/ Jin Tian

Name: Jin Tian

Title: Director



EXHIBIT A INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFER

We, Opera Limited (the “**Transferor**”), hereby assign and transfer unto Kunlun Tech Limited (the “**Transferee**”) 120,000,000 Series A Preferred Shares (the “**Shares**”) of Star Group Interactive Inc, an exempted company incorporated in the Cayman Islands (the “**Company**”), standing in our name on the register of members of the Company. And we, the said Transferee, do hereby agree to take the said Shares.

Date: April 20, 2022

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[SIGNATURE PAGE OF INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFER]

Transferor:

Opera Limited

By: _____

Name: Frode Jacobsen

Title: CFO



[SIGNATURE PAGE OF INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFER]

Transferee:

Kunlun Tech Limited

By: _____

Name:

Title:



Exhibit 8.1

List of Significant Subsidiaries and Consolidated Affiliated Entities as of December 31, 2022

Name of Company	Place of Incorporation
Beijing Yuega Software Tech. Svc. Co. Ltd.	China
Blueboard Ltd.	Ireland
Kunhoo Software Ltd.	Hong Kong
Opera Financial Technologies Ltd.	United Kingdom
Opera Holding AS	Norway
Opera Hosting Ltd.	Canada
Opera Norway AS	Norway
Opera Services AS	Norway
Opera Software Americas LLC	USA
Opera Software India Pvt. Ltd.	India
Opera Software International AS	Norway
Opera Software Ireland Ltd.	Ireland
Opera Software Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands
Opera Software Poland sp. z.o.o.	Poland
Opera Software Spain S.L.U.	Spain
Opera Software Technology (Beijing) Co. Ltd.	China
Opera Sweden AB	Sweden
Opera Unite Pte. Ltd.	Singapore
Opesa South Africa (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa
O-Play Digital Services Ltd.	Nigeria
O-Play Kenya Ltd.	Kenya
Phoneserve Technologies Co. Ltd.	Kenya
YoYo Games Ltd.	United Kingdom



Exhibit 12.1

Certification by the Chief Executive Officer
Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,
as adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Yahui, Zhou, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2022 of Opera Limited (the “Company”);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Company’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Company’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company’s auditors and the audit committee of the Company’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 20, 2023

By: /s/ Yahui Zhou
Name: Yahui Zhou
Title: Chairman & Chief Executive Officer



Exhibit 12.2

Certification by the Chief Financial Officer
Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,
as adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Frode Jacobsen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2022 of Opera Limited (the "Company");
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Company's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee of the Company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 20, 2023

By: /s/ Frode Jacobsen
Name: Frode Jacobsen
Title: Chief Financial Officer



Exhibit 13.1

**Certification by the Chief Executive Officer
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the annual report of Opera Limited (the "Company") on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2022 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Yahui Zhou, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: April 20, 2023

By: /s/ Yahui Zhou
Name: Yahui Zhou
Title: Chief Executive Officer



Exhibit 13.2

Certification by the Chief Financial Officer
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the annual report of Opera Limited (the "Company") on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2022 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Frode Jacobsen, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: April 20, 2023

By: /s/ Frode Jacobsen
Name: Frode Jacobsen
Title: Chief Financial Officer



Exhibit 15.1

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statement (No. 333-229285) on Form S-8 of our report dated April 20, 2023, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Opera Limited.

/s/ KPMG AS

Oslo, Norway
April 20, 2023



2022 REPORT FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OPERA SOFTWARE INTERNATIONAL AS

Nature and place of business

Opera Software International AS is domiciled in Norway and the company has its headquarters located in Vitaminveien 4 in Oslo, Norway. The Company is a limited liability company fully owned by the Norwegian company Opera Norway AS, which is a subsidiary of Opera Services AS in the Opera Group. Opera Group is a consumer internet company with more than 300 million monthly users across the portfolio of mobile apps and computer software.

This report from the board of directors includes activities in the Company from January 1 until December 31, 2022. The Company does not disclose consolidated accounts according to Section 3-7 of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had subsidiaries in Chandigarh (India), Beijing (China), Warsaw (Poland) and Woerden (Nederland) as well as a branch in Wroclaw (Poland).

Furthermore, the Company had full control over Beijing Yuege Software Technology Service Co., Ltd. (China). The cooperation is mainly aimed at local clients / partners in the branch's country.

Statement of the financial statements

The Company had operating revenue of MUSD 22.6 which was mainly sales to the parent company.

The Company's revenue is based on an agreed cost-plus model with the parent company and the profit in the Company reflects this model. The parent company provides the necessary financing when starting up new branches or subsidiaries.

The Company's cash balance was MUSD 0.7 as of year-end.

Total assets at the end of the year were MUSD 26.3. Total equity was MUSD 18.7.

Net cash flow from operating activities was positive by MUSD 2.1 in the period.

This year's profit is MUSD 0.8, where it is proposed to give a group contribution to the parent company of TUSD 46, and the remaining profit is allocated to other equity.

The Board is of the opinion that the Company has sufficient equity and liquidity for continued operations.

The Company does not engage in research and development.

The Board believes that the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the Company's earnings in 2022 and its financial position as of December 31, 2022.



The Company has purchased and maintains a Directors and Officers Liability Insurance on behalf of the members of the Board of Directors. The insurance also covers any employee acting in a managerial capacity and includes controlled subsidiaries. The insurance policy is issued by a reputable insurer with an appropriate rating.

Going concern

In accordance with section 3-3 of the Norwegian Accounting Act, it is confirmed that the assumption of continuation is based on the preparation of the accounts.

Events after the balance sheet date

There have not occurred events after the balance sheet date which indicates changes in the annual accounts.

The Russian Federation initiated a military invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, precipitating a humanitarian crisis. This ongoing military conflict has provoked strong reactions from Norway, the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union and various other countries around the world, including the imposition of export control, control on distribution of online content and other broad financial and economic sanctions against Russia, which may have far-reaching effects on the global economy. While the precise effects of the ongoing military conflict and the retaliatory measures that have been taken, or could be taken in the future, remain uncertain, they have already resulted in significant volatility in financial markets, a rise in energy and commodity prices globally, and created worldwide security concerns that could have a lasting impact on regional and global economies.

The macroeconomic impacts on our business continue to evolve and be unpredictable and may continue to adversely affect our business, operations and financial performance. Examples of potential impacts of the war in Ukraine on our business include changes in our user base or inability to operate our products in affected countries, reduced advertiser demand affecting our search and advertising revenues, increased compliance costs and business limitations from export controls or economic sanctions, as well as broader fluctuations in exchange rates that may directly and indirectly affect our global revenue and costs as presented in U.S. Dollars.

Work environment

Opera Software International aims to create a work environment that is attractive, motivating and which enables one to perform things while stimulating.

Employee well-being is measured through an annual work survey. This research focuses on management, teamwork, innovation, health and safety, policy and compliance, quality focus and customer orientation as well as other areas.

Our recruitment policy is to be non-discriminatory in our screening and selection process. Our goal is, and has always been, to recruit the best employees irrespective of race, color, nationality, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnic origin, marital status, disability,



geographical location, or religion. At Opera Software International, we believe that a diverse workforce is a profitable investment. People with different backgrounds and perspectives are important to our innovation since we can then use the knowledge and experience of individuals with different global backgrounds. We believe that our diversity among our employees gives us a competitive advantage and a greater understanding of the markets in which we operate.

Harassment or other undue behavior is not tolerated, and the workplace must be free from this type of behavior. This point is also mapped during our annual work survey and is followed closely by us. Mutual respect is the core of maintaining the values.

Sick leave in 2022 was 2.0% No work-related accidents involving personal injury were reported. No events with material damage occurred.

In 2022 Opera Software International AS had on average 191 full time equivalent regular employees, all employed outside of Norway. As part of our core values, Opera promotes cultural diversity and gender equality. Equal opportunities for all Opera employees and potential employees are important factors throughout the organization. Upon recruitment, we use assessment methods such as programming tests and test cases to provide equal opportunities for all eligible applicants. Opera endeavors to continue to improve the company's gender balance.

The Norwegian Transparency Act

The company has prepared a report in compliance with the Norwegian Transparency Act, which will be made available to the public on our website www.opera.com

Environmental

In 2022, Opera continued to work with existing data center providers to improve and reduce power consumption and the cost of moving to power-saving servers. By providing data to the development team, we are also able to focus on awareness and improvements. As Opera Mini and other hosting services grow, we continue to evaluate our results and adjust our strategy accordingly. We will continue to have focus and priority on purchasing products with efficient cooling and other power saving products in 2022.

Opera has also invested in video conferencing equipment. The equipment not only seeks to improve internal communication, but also reduces travel costs and environment hostile emissions.

In addition, our products will contribute to lower consumption of paper.



Environmental statement

Opera Software International AS understands the importance of protecting the environment.
The company shall:

- Act in accordance with environmental legislation
- Commit to use environmentally friendly products in the workplace
- educate employees about environmental guidelines
- evaluate their consumption of energy and other resources to assess control mechanisms
- Ensure the preparation of procedures that protect the environment

Oslo, 31 May 2023

Frode Jacobsen
Chairman of the Board

Chiletso Maggie Skeime
Board Member



Opera Software International AS

Financial statements 2022



Opera Software International AS
Financial statements

Statement of Operations [US\$ thousands]	Note	Year ended 31 December	Year ended 31 December
		2022	2021
Operating Revenue	8	22 459	20 057
Other revenue		182	171
Total revenue		22 641	20 228
Cost of revenue	3	30	234
Payroll expenses	2	17 764	15 857
Share-based remunerations	2	2 309	2 933
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6,9	1 067	1 456
Other operating expenses	2,3	2 023	1 219
Total operating expenses		23 193	21 699
Operating profit (loss)		(552)	(1 471)
Interest income		(1)	0
Finance income	4,5	2 887	558
Interest expense	5	(132)	(130)
Finance expense	4	(929)	(299)
Net income (loss) before income taxes		1 274	(1 342)
Income tax expense (benefit)	7	427	576
Net Income (loss)		847	(1 918)
Attributable to (from)			
Retained earnings		847	(1 918)
Total attributed		847	(1 918)



Opera Software International AS
Financial statements 2022

Statement of comprehensive income

[US\$ thousands]

	2022	2021
Net income	847	(1 918)
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the Statement of Operations in subsequent periods (net of tax)		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(1 328)	(733)
Net other comprehensive income (loss) that may be reclassified to the Statement of Operations in subsequent periods	(1 328)	(733)
Total comprehensive income	(482)	(2 651)



Opera Software International AS Statement of Financial Position

[US\$ thousands]	Note	As at	As at
		31 December	31 December
		2022	2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets			
Deferred tax asset	7	881	916
Total intangible assets		881	916
Property, plant and equipment			
Fixtures and fittings	9	89	280
Machinery and equipment	9	98	79
Office properties	6,9	4 880	1 762
Total property, plant and equipment		5 067	2 121
Long-term financial assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	10	7 949	7 949
Loans to group companies	8	72	93
Investments in associates and joint ventures	10	119	119
Other long term receivables	4,8	754	811
Total long-term financial assets		8 895	8 973
Total non-current assets		14 844	12 010
Current assets			
Receivables			
Accounts receivable	8	10 588	9 037
Other receivables	8	216	60
Total receivables		10 803	9 098
Cash and cash equivalents	4	711	865
Total current assets		11 515	9 963
TOTAL ASSETS		26 357	21 974



Opera Software International AS Statement of Financial Position

		As at 31 December	As at 31 December
[US\$ thousands]	Note	2022	2021
Equity			
Paid Capital			
Share capital		231	231
Share Premium		96 875	96 875
Other paid-in capital		65 522	63 213
Paid capital total		162 628	160 319
Retained earnings		(140 315)	(139 826)
Foreign currency translation reserve		(3 686)	(2 358)
Total equity		18 627	18 136
Liabilities			
Liabilities to employees		23	25
Total provisions		23	25
Non-current lease liabilities	6	4 282	574
Total non-current liabilities		4 304	598
Current liabilities			
Group loans - short term		58	0
Current lease liabilities	6	788	1 278
Accounts payable		352	111
Taxes payable	7	0	24
Other current liabilities	11	2 226	1 826
Total current liabilities		3 425	3 240
Total liabilities		7 730	3 838
Total equity and liabilities		26 357	21 974

Oslo, 31 May 2023

Frode Fleten Jacobsen
Chairman of the Board

Chiletso Maggie Skeime
Board member



Opera Software International AS
Financial statements 2022

Statement of changes in equity

[US\$ thousands]

	Share capital*	Share premium	Other paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total equity
As of January 1, 2021	231	96 875	60 243	(137 278)	(1 625)	18 447
Net income (loss) 2021				(1 918)		(1 918)
RSU transactions 2021			2 970			2 970
Distributed dividend to Opera Norway AS				(630)		(630)
Currency translation differences					(733)	(733)
Equity as of December 31, 2021	231	96 875	63 213	(139 826)	(2 358)	18 136
Net income (loss) 2022				847		847
RSU transactions 2022			2 309			2 309
Distributed dividend to Opera Norway AS				(1 290)		(1 290)
Proposed group contribution to Opera Norway AS				(46)		(46)
Currency translation differences					(1 328)	(1 328)
Equity as of December 31, 2022	231	96 875	65 522	(140 315)	(3 686)	18 627

Other paid-in capital consists solely of group contributions received.

* 2 000 shares of 1 000 NOK. All shares held by Opera Norway AS.



Opera Software International AS

Financial statements 2022

Cash flows		01.01 - 31.12	01.01 - 31.12
[US\$ thousands]	Note	2022	2021
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit (loss) before taxes		1 274	(1 342)
Income taxes paid	7	(123)	(123)
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment expenses	6, 9	1 067	1 456
Changes in trade and other receivables		(1 274)	(956)
Changes in trade and other payables		642	142
Change in other liabilities		400	300
Share-based remuneration	2	2 309	2 933
Net finance (excluding Interest expenses related to IFRS 16)		(1 958)	-
Interest expenses related to IFRS 16		132	(129)
Other		(284)	(305)
Net cash flow from operating activities		2 184	1 976
Cash flow from investment activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	9	(81)	(17)
Net cash flow from investment activities		(81)	(17)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Paid dividend to Opera Norway AS		(1 290)	-
Payment of lease liabilities	6	(988)	(1 381)
Net cash flow from financing activities		(2 258)	(1 381)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(154)	578
Cash and cash equivalents 1.1		865	287
Cash and cash equivalents 31.12		711	865



Note 1 General information, accounting policies, judgments and estimation uncertainty

Opera Software International AS (The "Company") is a private limited company, incorporated in Norway, with its principal executive office located at Vitaminveien 4, 0485 Oslo.

The Company is exempted from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements because the entity and its subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of Opera Limited prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The consolidated financial statements of Opera Limited will be made available by contacting The Company, and may be downloaded via <https://investor.opera.com/sec-filings> (annual report on Form 20-F).

Basis for preparation of the annual accounts

Effective from the annual financial statements for the year started on January 1, 2019, Opera Software International AS prepares its financial statements in accordance with the rules on simplified application of IFRS in section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act and the related regulation ("simplified IFRS"). The transition from Norwegian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("Norwegian GAAP") to simplified IFRS was performed in accordance with IFRS 1, with the exceptions that follow from section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act with associated regulations.

The financial statements are prepared based on historical cost. Similar transactions and events are accounted for using consistent accounting principles.

The Company has not early adopted standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but is not yet effective. Future changes in IFRS are disclosed in a separate section below.

IFRS 16 Leases

The Company applied the practical expedient in section 1-4 of the regulation on simplified IFRS related to the implementation of IFRS 16 *Leases*. The practical expedient allows a first-time adopter of simplified IFRS to adopt IFRS 16 as of the same date as the parent under IFRS. Opera Limited, the ultimate parent of the Company, adopted IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 was implemented retrospectively as of that date. Comparative information has not been restated. For leases which had previously been classified as operating leases under the principles of Norwegian GAAP, the lease liability upon adoption of IFRS 16 was measured as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's estimated incremental borrowing rate as of January 1, 2019. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The incremental borrowing rate of 4.1% for the lease of office property was estimated based on yields for government bonds denominated in the same currency as the lease payments and a credit risk premium. The right-of-use asset was recognized at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the Statement of Financial Position immediately before the date of initial application. Because the lease liability and the right-of-use asset was recognized with the same amount, the adoption of IFRS 16 did not have an impact on the Company's equity as of January 1, 2019.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of the Company comprise the financial performance and position of its operations in Norway and Poland. The operation in Poland is conducted through a separate branch of Opera Software International AS, which has Polish Zloty as its functional currency. The functional currency of the Norwegian entity is U.S. Dollars. The financial statements of the reporting entity are presented in U.S. Dollars.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate, while non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. The impact of changes in exchange rates is recognized in the Statement of Operations.



The assets and liabilities of foreign operations with a functional currency which differs from the Company's presentation currency, are translated using the currency exchange rates of the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at average currency exchange rates for the respective period. The overall net foreign currency impact from translating assets, liabilities, income, and expenses to U.S. Dollars is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are initially recognized at cost, i.e. the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire the shares in the subsidiaries at the time of their acquisitions.

If there are indications that investments in subsidiaries are impaired, the Company estimates the recoverable amount, i.e. the highest of the fair value less cost of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is estimated as the present value of cash flows expected to be received from the investment. Any difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount will be recognized as impairment loss in the Statement of Operations.

Revenue

The Company provides marketing services, together with research and development services, to its owner, Opera Norway AS. For the aforementioned services, the Company and Opera Norway AS have an agreement whereas the consideration for services rendered is equal to the operational expenses of the Company, plus a margin (cost plus model).

The Revenue is recognized when the services are performed, and the costs are incurred.

Income tax

Income tax expense consists of the sum of (i) current year income taxes payable plus (ii) the change in deferred taxes and liabilities.

Current year income taxes payable is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the year-end date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The Company includes deductions for uncertain tax positions when it is probable that the tax position will be sustained in a tax review. The Company records provisions relating to uncertain or disputed tax positions at the amount expected to be paid.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the underlying items, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is only recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be realized. Recognized assets are reversed when realization is no longer probable. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

Income taxes include all domestic and foreign taxes, which are based on taxable profits, including withholding taxes.

Personnel expenses including share-based compensation

Personnel expenses, other than share-based payments to employees, include short-term employee benefits, such as wages, salaries, and social security contributions, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, performance-based bonuses, and non-monetary benefits. It also includes expenses related to defined contribution schemes provided to employees as post-employment benefit. Personnel expenses are recognized at the undiscounted amount due to the employees or the de-facto employees when these have rendered service to the Group or when the liability otherwise arises.



The cost of equity-settled share-based payment transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. That cost is recognized in the Statement of Operations, together with a corresponding increase in equity (other reserves), over the period in which the service and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period). The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the Statement of Operations for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment including leasehold improvements, are recognized at cost, less accumulated depreciation, and impairment losses. Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment is recognized on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful life as follows:

- Leasehold improvements: Up to 6 years.
- Equipment: Up to 10 years.
- Furniture and fixtures: Up to 5 years.

Residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. At the end of each reporting period, property, plant, and equipment are assessed for any indications of impairment. If there are indications implying that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated. See below for accounting policies for impairment of non-financial assets.

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at their cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. When assets are sold or disposed of, the carrying amount is derecognized and any gain or loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term liquid investments that can be immediately converted into a known amount of cash and have a maximum term to maturity of three months.

Impairment

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized.



Leases

At the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use), the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include:

- fixed payments (and payments that are fixed in substance) less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
- amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees; and
- the exercise price of any purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company, and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company's expectation of exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period when the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the estimated incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date unless the interest rate implicit in the lease is readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments), or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office properties and equipment. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Prior to the implementation of IFRS 16 Leases as of January 1, 2019, leases were classified as either operating or finance leases in accordance with Norwegian GAAP. The company only had operating leases, which were recognized as an operating expense in the Statement of Operations on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position as either current or non-current. The Company classifies an asset as current when it:

- expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- the asset is cash or a cash equivalent, unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets, including deferred tax assets, are classified as non-current.

The Company classifies a liability as current when it:

- expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
- holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or



- does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities, including deferred tax liabilities, are classified as non-current.

Events after the reporting period

New information about the Company's financial position as of the end of the reporting period which becomes known after the reporting period is adjusted for in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that do not affect the Company's financial position as of the end of the reporting period, but which will affect the company's financial position in the future are disclosed, if significant.

Significant accounting estimates, judgments, and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and the accompanying disclosures. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which forms the basis for making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed continuously. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following summarizes the most significant judgments and estimates in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Share-based payments

The employees of the Company are participants in a Restricted Share Unit (RSU) plan established by Opera Limited (ultimate parent company). The RSU plan has been established to provide long-term incentives for employees. Estimating fair value for share-based awards requires an assessment of an appropriate valuation model, which depends on the terms and condition of the grant, volatility, and dividend yield. Social security costs are accrued over the vesting period of each award, based on the award's intrinsic value. Both periodic equity and social security cost accruals are adjusted for estimated forfeitures.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized when it is probable that the Company will have a sufficient taxable profit in subsequent periods to utilize the tax benefits. The assessment of the company's future ability to utilize tax positions is based on judgements on the level of taxable profit, the expected timing of utilization, expected reversal of temporary differences and strategies for tax planning. See the tax note for further details.

Trade receivables

For trade receivables and other financial assets measured at amortized cost, the Company makes an individual assessment of the probability of default and the loss given default. Since the receivables primarily are due from companies in the same group, the company has access to more detailed qualitative and quantitative information about the credit risk of the counterparties. Using that information, and based on the history, the company determined that the receivables implicitly are guaranteed by the ultimate parent and that it is reasonable to assume that the ultimate parent will not let the counterparties default. The financial position of the group entails a low credit risk because it predominantly is financed with equity and as of December 31, 2022, it had a significant balance of cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities. Based on this, the Company did not recognize a material provision for expected credit losses.

New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

New and amended IFRSs, interpretations and amendments, which have been published but are not effective as of December 31, 2022, are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements upon adoption.



Opera Software International AS

Note 2 Payroll expense, remuneration to management, audit fees and stock-based compensation

[US\$ thousands]

Payroll expenses	2022	2021
Salaries/bonuses	11 857	11 521
Social security cost	1 791	1 756
Pension cost	1	1
Stock-based compensation expenses	2 309	2 933
Other	4 115	2 580
Payroll expenses total	20 073	18 790

Average number of employees 193 191
Employees were in both years located in Poland.

Remuneration to key management	CEO	Board
Salaries/bonuses	-	-
Pension cost	-	-
Other payments	-	-

Remuneration to the statutory auditors

	2022	2021
Audit and audit related services KPMG	23	23
Other service	-	-
Sum	23	23

Stock-based compensation expenses

	2022	2021
Equity settled expenses	2 309	2 970
Paid out	-	-
Stock-based compensation expenses total	2 309	2 970

On April 7, 2017 the ultimate parent of the company adopted an RSU (Restricted Share Unit) plan for employees of the Company. The RSU plan was adopted for the purpose of rewarding, attracting and retaining employees of the Company. For the purpose of these financial statements, all counts of RSUs, as well as per-unit values, are expressed as converted to ADS equivalent units in Opera Limited (One ADS equals two ordinary shares).

The average vesting schedule for the majority of 2021 grants were 25% on each January 1 of the years 2022-2025. The equity unit value applied for the 2021 grants was determined based on the market value of the ADSs in Opera Limited on the date of each grant. The fair value for RSUs granted was determined using Monte Carlo simulation. The equity cost of each award is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

RSUs that are granted to and vested for the employees of the company are not subject to social security tax. Consequently the company does not recognize a social security cost or liability.

The company does not have an obligation to transfer cash or other assets to Opera Limited related to the RSU program. Thus the value of the RSUs is considered as an equity contribution to the company.



Opera Software International AS

Note 2 Payroll expense, remuneration to management, audit fees and stock-based compensation

RSUs	2022	2021
Outstanding at period start	216 500	375 000
Granted during the period	765 500	-
Exercised during the period	(165 000)	(158 500)
Forfeited during the period	(65 500)	-
Outstanding at period end	751 500	216 500

	2021 RSU grants: RSU valuation input	2020 RSU grants: RSU valuation input
Equity unit price valuation (\$)	10,49 (3)	8,07 (3)
Model Used	Monte Carlo	Monte Carlo
Expected Volatility (%) ^{(1), (2)}	66,55 %	40,00 %
Risk free interest rate (%) ⁽¹⁾	0,22 %	0,58 %
Dividend Yield (%)	0 %	0 %
Duration of initial simulation period (years to longstop date)	3,23	3,81
Duration of second simulation period with postponed exercise (years)	3,00	3,00
Fair value at the measurement date (\$)	10,35	7,84

⁽¹⁾ Specified value is 4 years (modelled on yearly basis).

⁽²⁾ Based on a defined peer group of companies considered comparable to the Opera Group.

⁽³⁾ Weighted average equity unit price valuation of all grants in given year.



Opera Software International AS

Note 3 Other operating expenses

[US\$ thousands]

	2022	2021
Rent and other office expenses ⁽¹⁾	892	545
Equipment	307	319
Audit, legal and other advisory services	267	242
Marketing expenses	11	8
Travel expenses	244	43
Other expenses	302	61
Other operating expenses total	2 023	1 219

⁽¹⁾ See note 6 on IFRS 16

Note 4 Cash and cash equivalents

USD 0 (2021: 0) of cash and cash equivalents is restricted cash as of year-end. The company has paid USD 746 thousand (2021: USD thousand 811) as bank deposits for office rental, classified as long-term receivable. The deposit is denominated in Polish Zloty (PLN).

Note 5 Finance income and finance expense

[US\$ thousands]

	2022	2021
Finance income	2 887	558
Finance expense	(929)	(299)
Net finance income (loss)	1 958	259

[US\$ thousands]

Net foreign exchange gain (loss)	778	261
Dividend from subsidiaries	1 290	-
Foreign exchange effect of IFRS 16 (see note 6)	(110)	(2)
Sum	1 958	259



Opera Software International AS

Note 6 Leases

[US\$ thousands]

Opera Software International AS is the lessee for leases of office space used in its operations.

The Statement of Financial Position has the following amounts relating to leases:

Right-of-use assets	2022	2021
Office properties	4 880	1 762
Total	4 880	1 762
Lease liabilities		
Current	788	1 278
Non-current	4 282	574
Total	5 070	1 852

The Statement of Operations has the following amounts relating to leases:

Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	2022	2021
Office properties	847	1 175
Total	847	1 175

Interest expense (discounted at 3,82 %, 2021: 5,06 %)	132	129
---	-----	-----

The lease contract are made for a fixed period of 7 years. The contract does not contain both lease and non-lease components. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and are for a wide range of different terms and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, which were the basis on which lease payments were discounted, the entity used:

- Recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received.
- A build-up approach that started with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by the Group, which does not have recent third-party financing.
- Made adjustments specific to the lease, e.g., term, country (Poland), currency (PNL) and security.



Opera Software International AS
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7 Income taxes

[US\$ thousands]	2022	2021
Current income tax expense	343	190
Withholding taxes credited	(330)	(190)
Income taxes paid abroad	258	317
Prior period adjustments	-	55
Gross Change in deferred tax	80	262
Net currency effects	76	(58)
Income tax expense	427	576

	2022	2021
Reconciliation of statutory tax rate to effective tax rate		
Income/(loss) before tax	1 274	(1 342)
Calculated income tax at statutory rate 22%	280	(295)
Tax effect of permanent differences	169	569
Prior period adjustments	-	55
Tax payable abroad	258	317
Withholding taxes credited	(330)	(190)
Change in Intercompany interest costs and withholding taxes carried forward	99	250
Other items	(50)	(130)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	426	576
Effective tax rate	33 %	-43 %

Specification of the basis for deferred tax / (deferred tax assets)	2022	2021
Property and equipment fixed assets	(350)	(303)
Long term accruals	-	-
Intercompany interest costs subject to limitations (3 year limitation)	(1 569)	(2 240)
Withholding taxes carried forward (2-5 year limitation)	(676)	(751)
Net deferred tax asset (liability) recognized	(2 596)	(3 294)
Tax rate applied	22 %	22 %
Deferred tax asset recognized in Norway	(572)	(726)
Deferred tax asset recognized in Poland	(308)	(191)
Deferred tax / (deferred tax assets) recognized as at 31.12.	(881)	(917)
Deferred tax / (deferred tax assets) not recognized as at 31.12.	-	-

Management has assessed that there is convincing evidence that future taxable profits will be available in order to utilize the withholding tax and interest charges within the time restriction period.



Opera Software International AS
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Note 8. Outstanding accounts between companies within the same group

[US\$ thousands]

Outstanding accounts between companies within the same group

		31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Intercompany Affiliate			
Opera Norway AS	Accounts receivables parent company	9 283	7 658
Opera Norway AS	Group loans - short term	(58)	-
Opera Software Netherlands B.V.	Accounts receivables group company	1 299	1 378
Opera Software Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	Other current receivables group company	72	79

Operating Revenue

		2022	2021
Group entities			
Opera Norway AS	Operating Revenue	22 459	20 003
OÜ PocoSys	Operating Revenue	-	52
Opera Software Ireland Limited	Other revenue	-	-
Opera Software Poland sp. z o.o.	Other revenue	7	2



Opera Software International AS
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Note 9 Property and equipment
[US\$ thousands]

	Office Properties	Fixtures and fittings	Equipment	SUM
Cost as of January 1, 2021	5 135	1 535	1 451	8 120
Additions	-	-	17	17
Disposals	-	-	(63)	(63)
Exchange rate differences	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2021	5 135	1 535	1 531	8 088
Additions	3 964	-	81	4 045
Disposals	-	-	(54)	(54)
Exchange rate differences	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2022	9 099	1 535	1 558	12 187
Depreciation and impairment				
As of January 1, 2021	2 282	1 035	1 294	4 611
Depreciation for the year	1 175	191	90	1 456
Disposals	-	-	(6)	(6)
Exchange rate differences	(84)	(29)	74	(39)
As of December 31, 2021	3 373	1 255	1 452	6 113
Depreciation for the year	847	166	54	1 067
Disposals	-	-	(54)	(54)
Exchange rate differences	-	(25)	101	76
As of December 31, 2022	4 219	1 446	1 459	7 124
Net book value as of December 31, 2021	1 762	280	79	2 121
Net book value as of December 31, 2022	4 880	89	99	5 067



Opera Software International AS Financial statements 2022

Note 10 Investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and other shares

[US\$ thousands]

Subsidiaries

	Opera Software Netherlands B.V.	Opera Software Technology (Beijing) Co. Ltd	Opera Software India Private Ltd	Opera Software Poland Sp. z o.o
Informasjon				
Acquisition date	26.Jun.13	12.Feb.09	27.Feb.07	07.Feb.10
Registered office	Woerden, Nederland	Beijing, China	Chandigarh, India	Warsaw, Poland
Ownership	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Proportion of votes	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Equity at year end	8 048	12 199	535	1 947
Profit for the year	160	1 651	{71}	111
Carrying amount 31.12	6 649	300	-	1 000

Beijing Yuege Software Technology Service Co, Ltd

Informasjon

Acquisition date	09.Mar.09
Registered office	Beijing, China
Ownership	0 %
Proportion of votes	100 %
Equity at year end	259
Profit for the year	6
Carrying amount 31.12	119

Impairment

Shares in subsidiaries have been tested for impairment. Their recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount and thus no impairment loss was incurred in 2022.

Note 11 Other current liabilities

[US\$ thousands]

	2022	2021
Personnel-related expenses	2 164	1 774
Other current liabilities	62	51
Total other current liabilities	2 226	1 826



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Note 12 Events after the reporting period

Nothing to report.



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To the General Meeting of Opera Software International AS

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Opera Software International AS (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, statement of changes in equity, statement of operations, statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements, and
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company as required by relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report. The other information comprises information in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board of Directors' report. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the Board of Directors' report and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether the Board of Directors' report otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors' report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Board of Directors' report

- is consistent with the financial statements and
- contains the information required by applicable statutory requirements.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with simplified application of International Accounting Standards according to the Norwegian Accounting Act section 3-9, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of

Offices in:

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Statsautoriserte revisorer - medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

Oslo	Elverum	Molde	Tromsø
Alta	Finnsnes	Sandefjord	Trondheim
Arendal	Hamar	Stavanger	Tynset
Bergen	Haugesund	Stord	Ulsteinvik
Bodo	Knaresund	Strøme	Ålesund
Drammen	Kristiansund		



financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Oslo, 31 May 2023
KPMG AS

Hendrik Leendert Oostenrijk
State Authorised Public Accountant



Skatteetaten

Vår dato
14.07.2021

Din/Deres dato
18.06.2021

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Att. Simen Stenvik Granly

Fritak for konsernregnskapsplikt for Opera Holding AS, org.nr. 926 419 463

Vi viser til deres brev av 18. juni 2021 hvor dere søker om fritak fra plikten til å utarbeide konsernregnskap for Opera Holding AS.

Skattekontoret finner med hjemmel i regnskapsloven § 3-7 fjerde ledd å kunne gi tillatelse til at det gjøres unntak for konsernregnskapsplikten for Opera Holding AS. Dispensasjonen gjelder så lenge opplysningene som danner grunnlaget for vedtaket ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brev må sendes Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet mv. Det påligger den regnskapspliktige å dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelsen er gitt.

Bakgrunn

Opera Holding AS er morselskap i et underkonsern, hvor Opera Limited er det ultimate morselskapet og er hjemmehørende på Caymanøyene. Konsernregnskap utarbeides av Opera Limited på engelsk språk etter IFRS, hvor Opera Holding AS med datterselskaper er omfattet.

Skattekontorets vurdering

Det forutsettes at Opera Limited utarbeider konsernregnskap som omfatter den regnskapspliktige og dennes datterselskaper. Det legges til grunn at dette konsernregnskapet er utarbeidet i samsvar med IFRS og at kravene i regnskapsloven § 3-7 med forskrifter for øvrig følges. Bestemmelsene i regnskapsloven kapittel 8 gjelder tilsvarende for dette konsernregnskapet.

Når det gjelder hvilket språk morselskapet skal utarbeide konsernregnskapet på, vises det til forskrift av 7. september 2006 nr. 1062 til utfylling og gjennomføring mv. av regnskapsloven. Det følger av § 3-7-1 at konsernregnskapet foruten å være på norsk, kan være på svensk, dansk eller engelsk.

Skattekontoret gir etter en konkret helhetsvurdering tillatelse til at det gjøres unntak for konsernregnskapsplikten.



Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelse i saken.

Med hilsen

Lars Waalorp
seniorrådgiver
Brukerdialog, brukerkontakt
Skatteetaten

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer.



Vår dato 22.01.2019	Din/Deres dato 20.12.2018	Saksbehandler Torstein Kinden Helleland
800 80 000 Skatteetaten.no	Din/Deres referanse Per Magne Hansen	Telefon 22078139
Org.nr 974761076	Vår referanse 2019/5205423	Postadresse Postboks 9200 Grønland 0134 OSLO

KUNHOO SOFTWARE AS
Postboks 4214
0401 OSLO

Fritak for konsernregnskapsplikt for Kunhoo Software AS, org.nr. 916 544 561

Vi viser til deres brev av 20. desember 2018 hvor dere søker om fritak fra plikten til å utarbeide konsernregnskap for Kunhoo Software AS.

Kunhoo Software AS er morselskap i et underkonsern, hvor Opera Limited er det ultimate morselskapet og er hjemmehørende på Caymanøyene. Konsernregnskap utarbeides av Opera Limited på engelsk språk etter IFRS, hvor Kunhoo Software AS med datterselskaper er omfattet.

Skattedirektoratet finner med hjemmel i regnskapsloven av 17. juni 1998 nr. 56 § 3-7 fjerde ledd å kunne gi tillatelse til at det gjøres unntak for konsernregnskapsplikten for Kunhoo Software AS. Det forutsettes at Opera Limited utarbeider konsernregnskap som omfatter den regnskapspliktige og dennes datterselskaper. Det legges til grunn at dette konsernregnskapet er utarbeidet i samsvar med IFRS og at kravene i regnskapsloven § 3-7 med forskrifter for øvrig følges. Bestemmelsene i regnskapsloven kapittel 8 gjelder tilsvarende for dette konsernregnskapet.

Når det gjelder hvilket språk morselskapet skal utarbeide konsernregnskapet på, vises det til forskrift av 7. september 2006 nr. 1062 til utfylling og gjennomføring mv. av regnskapsloven. Det følger av § 3-7-1 at konsernregnskapet foruten på norsk, kan være på svensk, dansk eller engelsk.

Kopi av dette brev må sendes Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet mv. Det påligger den regnskapspliktige å dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelsen er gitt.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelse i saken.



Med hilsen

Henning Stokke
seniorrådgiver
Juridisk avdeling
Skattedirektoratet

Torstein Kinden Helleland

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer.