Opera

GHG Inventory Report 2023

1.0 About Opera

Opera Limited, together with its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively "Opera") is a global web innovator that delivers high-quality products, services and solutions that bring the web to life for users around the world. The company is best known for its flagship product the Opera web browser, which is available on a wide range of platforms and devices.

Founded in 1995 in Norway, Opera has been a pioneer in shaping the future of the internet. Providing faster and more innovative web browsers, Opera is the everyday browser of choice for millions of people worldwide.

Opera's product portfolio also includes news aggregation services, data compression technology and privacy solutions. The company is committed to protecting user privacy and providing efficient and effective internet experiences.

Opera leased 7 offices and 8 office co-locations in 2023, while 122 out of 844 staff members worked remotely. In 2023, Opera rented rack space for its servers in 7 third party operated colocation centers. In January 2024 Opera rented rack space in an additional colocation center in Iceland.

Offices:

- Oslo, Norway
- Linköping, Sweden
- Göteborg, Sweden
- Wroclaw, Poland
- Warsaw, Poland
- Dundee, Scotland
- Beijing, China

Office colocations:

- Barcelona, Spain
- Dublin, Ireland
- Lagos, Nigeria
- Nairobi, Kenya
- Berlin, Germany
- Nice, France
- Cape Town, South Africa
- New York, US

- *122 workers remotely*

Data center colocations:

- 2 data centers - Netherlands
- Singapore
- United States
- Canada
- Nigeria

- South Africa
- *Iceland (coming Jan 2024 - not included in inventory for 2023)*

2.0 Methodology

The purpose of this report is to show the overview of Opera's greenhouse gas (GHG) emission inventory for the full year 2023. In addition, the report is meant to show how Opera has worked to develop its GHG emission inventory, which assessments have been made and which sources of error have been identified.

The GHG emission inventory is a tool used to identify measures to reduce the company's climate footprint. With the work done when preparing this report, Opera has a starting point for further developing its emission inventory, as well as starting work on measures that can reduce the company's climate footprint.

2.1 GHG Protocol

The GHG Protocol is used to identify significant emission sources and report climate footprint in a comparable way. The GHG Protocol is based on five principles:

1. **Relevance:** The climate footprint must reflect the real climate impact of the company, so that it can be used as a decision-making basis for both internal and external use.
2. **Completeness:** All greenhouse gas emissions within selected system limits must be calculated and reported. Any exceptions must be described and justified.
3. **Consistency:** The calculation method must be consistent so that the climate accounts are comparable over time. One must be transparent and document any changes in the database, system limits, methodology or other relevant factors over time.
4. **Transparency:** Address all relevant issues and ensure traceability in the work. Be transparent about all relevant assumptions and refer to which calculation methodology has been used.
5. **Accuracy:** Ensure that the calculated climate impact of the company should be as close as possible to the real climate impact. Reduce uncertainties as far as possible.

2.1.1 Scopes

According to the GHG Protocol, a company's climate impact is divided into three parts, called scopes. This is done to separate direct and indirect emission sources, improve transparency and highlight different types of companies, climate policies and company goals. The separation makes it possible to show where a company's emissions occur in the value chain and where corresponding emissions are included in other companies' emission inventory (one company's emissions in Scope 1 are another company's emissions in Scope 2). The three scopes consist of the following:

Scope 1: Includes direct greenhouse gas emissions. These are greenhouse gas emissions from activities in which the company has direct control, for example emissions from its own vehicles.

Scope 2: Includes indirect greenhouse gas emissions from purchased energy such as electricity and district heating.

Scope 3: Includes other indirect greenhouse gas emissions upstream and downstream in the value chain. This includes greenhouse gas emissions from all other activities, such as the purchase of services from third parties, business trips, etc.

2.1.2 Consolidation method

When reporting GHG emissions, Opera Limited defines its reporting boundaries of the selected indicators to include Opera Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries ("Opera"), globally. Opera utilizes the operational control approach, as defined by the GHG Protocol, to establish the relevant operations for the purpose of Opera's Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. Opera defines operational control as having the authority to introduce and implement operational policies over an asset or a location.

Scope 3 is the term used to describe the indirect GHG emissions resulting from activities in Opera's value chain, but outside of our operational control, according to the GHG Protocol.

2.1.3 Reporting method of Scope 2

According to the GHG Protocol, the climate impact linked to the purchase of electricity must be calculated in two ways: location-based and market-based methods. With the location-based method, the climate impact is calculated based on an average value for energy production for defined geographical locations. The market-based method calculates the climate impact based on a concrete contract for the purchase of electricity, which has been actively purchased by the company (guarantees of origin or "GOs").

In practical terms, we can say that the location-based method shows the actual climate footprint from the production of the electricity that a company buys and uses. On the other hand, the market-based method is a system that allows companies to buy certificates from producers of renewable energy. This reduces a company's climate footprint from purchased electricity, even though the company actually uses electricity with a higher climate footprint. If a company has not chosen to buy guarantees of origin, the climate footprint is calculated as a residual mix according to the market-based method. The residual mix is the climate footprint that remains when the renewable electricity sold with guarantees of origin is subtracted.

2.1.4 Base year

According to the requirements of the GHG Protocol, all companies should choose a base year for reporting. Opera has decided that 2023 will be its base year. This year is representative of a normal operating year. Since there are still gaps in the data reported for 2023, Opera will continue to work towards higher quality and more completeness in its data.

Opera may in the future recalculate or choose a different base year because of better data availability. Moreover, in accordance with the GHG Protocol, the base year must be recalculated for certain types of changes in scope or method for calculation. This is necessary if such changes cause a material recalculation of reported emissions. Opera has not decided on a recalculation policy at this time.

2.2 Activity data and emission factors

Opera has mainly used physical activity data (e.g., kWh of purchased electricity) multiplied with emission factors (e.g., the climate footprint per kWh of electricity consumed) to calculate its climate footprint for 2023. In some cases, the climate footprint is calculated based on spend data. This means that the emissions are calculated based on for example amount spent on cloud services, and an emission factor based on spend (e.g., kg CO_2e/per dollar spent on cloud services). The methods used per emission source is further described in the last chapter of this report. Opera has collected data from both external suppliers and internal systems. There has not been any third-party verification of the data gathered from suppliers.

The emission factors used in the emission inventory are largely based on publicly available emission factors (e.g., DEFRA and AIB). For electricity, emission factors from the International Energy Agency (IEA) are also used. In some cases, the climate footprint is reported from Opera's suppliers. In these cases, the methodology is not necessarily reported and the emission factors are therefore unknown.

According to the GHG Protocol, the greenhouse gasses must be calculated and reported, both separately and combined, as CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e). For the time being, Opera reports the gasses together, as available emission factors are, for the most part, not divided according to the various greenhouse gasses. The majority of emission factors used are stated in CO2e, which is a weighting of the contributions from the seven groups of greenhouse gasses that are currently required by the GHG Protocol. The sum of the CO2e represents the greenhouse gasses' corresponding climate effect (Global Warming Potential) of carbon dioxide over a 100-year perspective and includes the seven greenhouse gasses covered by the Kyoto Protocol: CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3.

The quality of the data (e.g., the electricity consumption per office) and emission factors (e.g., the climate footprint per kWh electricity consumed) varies greatly. Where the climate footprint is calculated on the basis of purchasing data, the spend based method (e.g., the amount of dollars spent on flights) and an emission factor based on spend (e.g., kg CO_2e/per dollar spent on flights), the climate footprint will be highly uncertain. This is because the same type of service (number of km flown) can be purchased at different prices. In addition, the price level for various activities can vary greatly from year to year. The emission factor will therefore not be as accurate as a more specific emission factor calculated for a physical activity (e.g., kg CO2e/per km flown).

3.0 Emission inventory

Opera's carbon footprint was in 2023 a total of 3,228 tCO_2e. The split between the three scopes was:

Scope 1: -% (0 tCO_2e)
Scope 2: 72.1 % (2,326 tCO_2e)
Scope 3: 27.9 % (902 tCO_2e)

Category	Activity	Emissions (tCO2e)	Share in %
Scope 1			
Sum Scope 1		-	
Scope 2			
1. Electricity (Location-based)	Electricity	2,326	72.1%
1. Electricity (Market-based)	Electricity	3,314	
2. Heating	District heating	-	
Sum Scope 2 (Location-based)		**2,326**	**72.1%**
Scope 3			
1. Purchased Goods & Services		344	10.7%
	Cloud services	344	
2. Capital Goods		-	
3. Fuel & Energy Related Activities		-	
4. Upstream Transportation & Distribution		-	
5. Waste generated in Operations		-	
6. Business Travel		558	17.3%
	Travel - Air	522	
	Travel - Hotel	34	
	Travel - Ground Transport	2	
7. Employee Commuting		-	
8. Upstream Leased Assets		-	
9. Downstream Transportation & Distribution		-	
10. Processing of sold products		-	
11. Use of products		-	
12. Avhending av solgte produkter		-	
13. Downstream Leased Assets		-	
14. Franchises		-	
15. Investments		-	
Sum Scope 3		**902**	**27.9%**
Sum Scope 1, 2 & 3		**3,228**	**100.0%**

Table 1: Opera's GHG emission inventory for 2023

The following sections of the report will go through Opera's emission inventory per scope in further detail. This way the user of the report will get a clear understanding of what is included, and what is excluded in the inventory.

3.1 Scope 1

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from own operations and equipment the company itself controls. There are four sources to direct emissions, and these are stationary combustion of fuel, mobile combustion of fuel, emissions from industrial processes and leaks of cooling gasses or other greenhouse gasses. Currently, Opera does not have any information available on these sources of emissions, as Opera does not have direct control over such equipment or operations. Specifically, any potential leaks of cooling gases or other greenhouse gases would be from equipment managed by the data center operator or the landlord of leased buildings. Therefore, Opera does not report any emissions from Scope 1. Future investigations may include working with our landlords and DC operators to better understand and possibly report on emissions associated with leased locations, potentially classifying them as Scope 3 emissions if appropriate.

3.2 Scope 2

Scope 2 consists of indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat or cooling. The electricity consumption included in Opera's Scope 2 comes from offices and third-party operated data centers.

3.2.1 Scope 2: Electricity in offices

Category description (GHG Protocol)	Purchased electricity in Opera's offices.
Evaluation status	Relevant, calculated.
Evaluation status rationale	Opera leases its offices and is in most cases one of many tenants. The leasing contracts do not give Opera the opportunity to switch electricity providers, but we are still considered to have operational control. Opera decides how to use the office space it leases.
Metric tonnes CO2e	Location based: 311 tCO2e Market based: 398 tCO2e
Calculation boundaries (included)	Opera obtained actual electricity consumption data from its offices in Oslo, Wroclaw and Linköping. Since Opera did not get access to electricity consumption from all locations, the electricity consumption has been estimated for all the other offices. The office in Oslo has reported consumption from the period 01.12.22 - 01.12.23. We assume that the consumption from December 2022, is similar or equal to the consumption of December 2023.
Exclusions	According to the GHG Protocol, energy consumption from common areas in leased offices should be distributed to all tenants based on their respective share of the building. Opera did not manage to obtain the consumption data from common areas, and therefore excluded this data.
Activity data	29,6% of the reported emissions in this category are reported directly from consumption reports provided by office managers/landlords. Opera received actual electricity consumption from its offices in Oslo, Wroclaw and Linköping. For all other offices the electricity consumption is estimated based on sqm and a proxy of 150 kWh/sqm. This proxy is based upon research done by various statistical agencies (see

	references). Since emissions from electricity consumption mostly comes from estimates, the quality of the data is low. Opera intends to continue to develop this data by requesting more information from landlords going forward.
Emission factors	We have used the country specific emission factor from IEA to calculate the location based emissions. For market based emissions Opera used country specific residual mix for Europe from AIB. Opera did not access any market based emission factor from Africa, Asia or North America. Where market-based emission factors are lacking, Opera has used location based factors, grid-average, from IEA.
Methodology	Location based method: A location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs (using grid-average emission factor data). Market based method: A market-based method reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen (or their lack of choice).
References	• International Energy Agency (IEA) (2023) Emissions Factors 2023 • AIB (2022) • Central Statistics Office (2023) https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-ndecber/non-domesticelectricityconsumptionbybuildingenergyratings2021/contactdetails/ • Skanska https://www.skanska.pl/4a58d8/siteassets/oferta/biura/raporty-i-standardy/raport-zuycia-energii-w-budynkach-biurowych/energy-consumption-in-office-buildings-report.pdf • Statista Research Department (2022) Energy Consumption of the real estate sector in Europe in 2020, by building type https://www.statista.com/statistics/1312126/energy-intensity-of-real-estate-by-type-europe/

3.2.2 Scope 2: Electricity in data centers

Category description (GHG Protocol)	Purchased electricity
Evaluation status	Relevant, calculated.
Evaluation status rationale	Opera owns servers that are located in third-party owned data centers. Opera has operational control over its servers, and can decide when and where activity will go through its servers. Opera has meters on its specific racks and can gather consumption data from all data centers.
Metric tonnes CO2e	Location based: 2015 tCO2e Market based: 2916 tCO2e
Calculation boundaries (included)	Opera has gathered consumption data from all data centers.
Exclusions	None
Activity data	All data centers reported on actual electricity consumption data.
Emission factors	We have used the country specific emission factor from IEA to calculate the location based emissions. For market based emissions Opera used country specific residual mix for Europe from AIB. Opera did not access any market based emission factor from Africa, Asia or North America. Where market-based emission factors are lacking, Opera has used location based factors, grid-average, from IEA.
Methodology	Location based method: A location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs (using mostly grid-average emission factor data). Market based method: A market-based method reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen (or their lack of choice).
References	• International Energy Agency (IEA) (2022) Emissions Factors 2022 • AIB (2022)

3.3 Scope 3

3.3.1 Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category description (GHG Protocol)	Upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the extraction, production and transportation of goods and services purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year, where it is not included in category 2 to 8.
Evaluation status	Relevant, included.
Evaluation status rationale	This is a material source of Scope 3 emissions in Opera's value chain.
Metric tonnes CO2e	344 tCO2e
Calculation boundaries (included)	For this category Opera includes purchased cloud services.
Exclusions	Opera has decided to exclude other purchased goods and services, such as professional services, electronic equipment and other expenses. This is due to a lack of data availability and poor data quality.
Activity data	Opera has received emission reports from three of its cloud service providers. Opera has done controls to assess credibility, and have found big variation in emissions per spend. Opera decided to use this data as is, but will continue to develop this data by requesting more information from suppliers.
Emission factors	Emissions reported from cloud service providers, and estimated for the remaining accounts.
Methodology	Opera has obtained emission reports from three of its suppliers of cloud cervices. Based on the reports from suppliers, we have calculated a proxy for tCO2e/spend $. The proxy factor is used to estimate the emissions for the remaining accounts based on spend ($) per account.
References	• Google Cloud • AWS • Huawei

3.3.2 Category 2: Capital goods

Category description (GHG Protocol)	Upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year.
Evaluation status	Relevant, not calculated.
Evaluation status rationale	The capital goods category is considered relevant for Opera because of expenditures related to hardware, servers and other equipment. For this first year of reporting, Opera has chosen to exclude this category because of a lack of data availability.
Metric tonnes CO2e	-
Calculation boundaries (included)	-
Exclusions	-
Activity data	-
Emission factors	-
Methodology	-
References	-

3.3.3 Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities

(Not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Category description (GHG Protocol)	Emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by the reporting company in the reporting year that are not included in scope 1 or scope 2. The calculation of emissions from electricity not included in scope 1 and 2 includes well to tank and emissions associated with grid losses.
Evaluation status	Relevant, not calculated.
Evaluation status rationale	This is a material source of Scope 3 emissions for Opera based on electricity consumption in Scope 2. The category is excluded this year.
Metric tonnes CO2e	-
Calculation boundaries (included)	-
Exclusions	-
Activity data	-
Emission factors	-
Methodology	-
References	-

3.3.4 Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category description (GHG Protocol)	Emissions from the transportation and distribution of products purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year between a company's supplier and its own operations (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company in the reporting year, including inbound logistics, outbound logistics (e.g., of sold products); and transportation and distribution between a company's own facilities (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company).
Evaluation status	Relevant, not calculated.
Evaluation status rationale	This category is assessed as not material for Opera's scope 3 emissions, but with limited investigation. The nature of the relevant activity is transport of the purchased data servers from supplier, to the data centers and also transport of data servers from one data center to another.
Metric tonnes CO2e	-
Calculation boundaries (included)	-
Exclusions	-
Activity data	-
Emission factors	-
Methodology	-
References	-

3.3.5 Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category description (GHG Protocol)	Emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's owned or controlled operations in the reporting year. This category includes emissions from disposal of both solid waste and wastewater. Only waste treatment in facilities owned or operated by third parties is included in scope 3. This category includes all future emissions that result from waste generated in the reporting year.
Evaluation status	Relevant, not calculated.
Evaluation status rationale	This category is not necessarily a material source of scope 3 emissions for Opera but can potentially be influenced. The category is excluded, due to a lack of data availability.
Metric tonnes CO2e	-
Calculation boundaries (included)	-
Exclusions	-
Activity data	-
Emission factors	-
Methodology	-
References	-

3.3.6 Category 6: Business travel

Category description (GHG Protocol)	Transportation of employees for business-related activities during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company).
Evaluation status	Relevant, calculated.
Evaluation status rationale	This category is a material source of scope 3 emissions for Opera, and can be influenced.
Metric tonnes CO2e	558 tCO2e
Calculation boundaries (included)	Air travel, hotel stays and ground transport.
Exclusions	Business trips that are not booked through travel agencies are not included.
Activity data	Business travels booked through travel agencies. This is company practice and it is fair to assume that we cover a high share of all business travels. For flights, the travel agencies have reported distance traveled in km. Hotel nights are reported per country. While ground transport is reported by emissions (tCO2e) per type, train and car.
Emission factors	Emissions related to Opera's air travels are calculated based on km traveled (report from the travel agencies) and emission factor from Defra. (ID: Defra, Flights, Long-haul, to/from UK, average passenger, passenger.km with RF) Emissions related to hotel stays are calculated based upon the number of nights per country reported from TravelPerk and Trip.Biz and combined with the relevant emission factors from Defra. (ID: Defra, Hotel stay, room per night). From ground transport the travel agency Travelperk reports emissions related to train and rental cars.
Methodology	Distance-based method for air-travel. Nights per country for hotel stays.

	Emission report from travel agency for ground transport.
References	• Dept. for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and Dept. for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2022). UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhousegas-reporting-conversion-factors-2022 • International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Carbon Emissions Calculator: https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CarbonOffset • WRI & WBCSD (2011). GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard: Supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. https://ghgprotocol.org/standards/scope-3-standard • WRI & WBCSD (2013). GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (v1): Supplement to the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, https://ghgprotocol.org/scope-3-technical-calculation-guidance • Travelperk

3.3.7 Category 7: Employee commuting

Category description (GHG Protocol)	This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites.
Evaluation status	Relevant, not calculated
Evaluation status rationale	This category is not a material source of scope 3 emissions for Opera but can be influenced. This category is not included in this year's inventory, based on data availability issues.
Metric tonnes CO2e	-
Calculation boundaries (included)	-
Exclusions	-
Activity data	-
Emission factors	-
Methodology	-
References	-

3.3.8 Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category description (GHG Protocol)	This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are leased by the reporting company in the reporting year and not already included in the reporting company's scope 1 and scope 2 inventories. This category is applicable only to companies that operate leased assets (i.e., lessees). For companies that own and lease assets (i.e., lessors), see category 13 (Downstream leased assets).
Evaluation status	Not relevant, explanation provided.
Evaluation status rationale	This category is not relevant for Opera because the leased assets (offices and co-locations) are included in Opera's scope 1 and scope 2.
Metric tonnes CO2e	-
Calculation boundaries (included)	-
Exclusions	-
Activity data	-
Emission factors	-
Methodology	-
References	-

3.3.9 Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category description (GHG Protocol)	This category includes emissions that occur in the reporting year from transportation and distribution of sold products in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company. Outbound transportation and distribution services that are purchased by the reporting company are excluded from category 9 and included in category 4 (Upstream transportation and distribution) because the reporting company purchases the service. Category 9 includes only emissions from transportation and distribution of products after the point of sale.
Evaluation status	Not relevant, explanation provided.
Evaluation status rationale	This category is not relevant for Opera because Opera's product is primarily digital and does not require any downstream transportation and distribution.
Metric tonnes CO2e	-
Calculation boundaries (included)	-
Exclusions	-
Activity data	-
Emission factors	-
Methodology	-
References	-

3.3.10 Category 10: Processing of sold products

Category description (GHG Protocol)	Category 10 includes emissions from processing of sold intermediate products by third parties (e.g., manufacturers) subsequent to sale by the reporting company. Intermediate products are products that require further processing, transformation, or inclusion in another product before use, and therefore result in emissions from processing, after sale by the reporting company and before use by the end consumer. Emissions from processing should be allocated to the intermediate product.
Evaluation status	Not relevant, explanation provided.
Evaluation status rationale	This category is not relevant to Opera because Opera does not sell intermediate products.
Metric tonnes CO2e	-
Calculation boundaries (included)	-
Exclusions	-
Activity data	-
Emission factors	-
Methodology	-
References	-

3.3.11 Category 11: Use of sold products

Category description (GHG Protocol)	This category includes emissions from the use of goods and services sold by the reporting company in the reporting year. A reporting company's scope 3 emissions from use of sold products include the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of end users. End users include both consumers and business customers that use final products.
Evaluation status	Relevant, not calculated.
Evaluation status rationale	There is a material indirect emission from usage of Opera's digital products. The usage demands energy consumption from the device being used. This category is not included in this year's inventory, based on the issues with developing methodology. Currently Opera is working on developing a methodology to calculate the emissions attributed to Opera's product specificallyed on an end users device.
Metric tonnes CO2e	
Calculation boundaries (included)	
Exclusions	
Activity data	
Emission factors	
Methodology	
References	

3.3.12 Category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Category description (GHG Protocol)	Emissions from waste disposal and treatment of products sold by the reporting company in the reporting year at the end of their life.
Evaluation status	Not relevant, explanation provided.
Evaluation status rationale	Opera does not sell hard or soft goods, and therefore this category is not relevant.
Metric tonnes CO2e	-
Calculation boundaries (included)	-
Exclusions	-
Activity data	-
Emission factors	-
Methodology	-
References	-

3.3.13 Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Category description (GHG Protocol)	Emissions from the operation of assets owned by the reporting company (lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year, not included in scope 1 and scope 2 reported by lessor.
Evaluation status	Not relevant, explanation provided.
Evaluation status rationale	Opera does not have any current assets that are leased assets.
Metric tonnes CO2e	-
Calculation boundaries (included)	-
Exclusions	-
Activity data	-
Emission factors	-
Methodology	-
References	-

3.3.14 Category 14: Franchises

Category description (GHG Protocol)	Emissions from the operation of franchises in the reporting year, not included in scope 1 and scope 2 reported by franchisor.
Evaluation status	Not relevant, explanation provided.
Evaluation status rationale	Opera does not engage in franchise activities therefore this category is not relevant.
Metric tonnes CO2e	-
Calculation boundaries (included)	-
Exclusions	-
Activity data	-
Emission factors	-
Methodology	-
References	-

3.3.15 Category 15: Investments

Category description (GHG Protocol)	Emissions associated with the operation of the reporting company's investments (including equity and debt investments and project finance) in the reporting year, not already included in scope 1 or scope 2.
Evaluation status	Not relevant, explanation provided.
Evaluation status rationale	Opera does not have any relevant investments without management control to account for, therefore this category is not relevant.
Metric tonnes CO2e	-
Calculation boundaries (included)	-
Exclusions	-
Activity data	-
Emission factors	-
Methodology	-
References	-

4.0 Appendix

The GHG Protocol provides an overview of mandatory requirements and some optional disclosures. The tables below indicate whether Opera has included the various requirements in this report, where they are covered and, when relevant, why they are not included.

Requirements from the GHG Protocol	Included in the report	Comments
Description of the company and inventory boundary		
1) An outline of the organizational boundaries chosen, including the chosen consolidation approach.	Yes	Covered in 2.1.2 Consolidation method
2) An outline of the operational boundaries chosen, and if scope 3 is included, a list specifying which types of activities are covered.	Yes	Covered in 3.3 Scope 3.
3) The reporting period covered.	Yes	Covered in 2.0 Methodology
Information on emissions		
4) Total scope 1 and 2 emissions independent of any GHG trades such as sales, purchases, transfers, or banking of allowances.	Yes	Covered in 3.0 Emission inventory
5) Emissions data separately for each scope.	Yes	Covered in section 3.0 Emission inventory
6) Emissions data for all seven GHGs separately (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3) in metric tons and in tons of CO_2 equivalent.	No	Explained in 2.2 Activity data and emission factors
7) Year chosen as base year, and an emissions profile over time that is consistent with and clarifies the chosen policy for making base year emissions recalculations.	Yes	Covered in section 2.1.4 Base year
8) Appropriate context for any significant emissions changes that trigger base year emissions recalculation (acquisitions/divestitures, outsourcing/insourcing, changes in reporting boundaries or calculation methodologies, etc.).	No	Opera has not yet decided on a recalculation policy, this is stated in section 2.1.4
9) Emissions data for direct CO2 emissions from biologically sequestered carbon (e.g., CO2 from burning biomass/biofuels), reported separately from the scopes.	N/A	

10) Methodologies used to calculate or measure emissions, providing a reference or link to any calculation tools used.	Yes	Methodologies are described in 3.0 Emission Inventory.
11) Any specific exclusions of sources, facilities, and/or operations.	Yes	Exclusions that have been done are covered in 3.0 Emission Inventory.

Voluntary reporting	Included in the report	Comments
Information on emissions and performance		
1) Emissions data from relevant scope 3 emissions activities for which reliable data can be obtained.	Yes	Covered in 3.3 Scope 3.
2) Emissions data further subdivided, where this aids transparency, by business units/facilities, country, source types (stationary combustion, process, fugitive, etc.), and activity types (production of electricity, transportation, generation of purchased electricity that is sold to end users, etc.).	No	
3) Emissions attributable to own generation of electricity, heat, or steam that is sold or transferred to another organization.	No	Not relevant for Opera.
4) Emissions attributable to the generation of electricity, heat or steam that is purchased for resale to non-end users.	No	Not relevant for Opera.
5) A description of performance measured against internal and external benchmarks.	No	An analysis of comparable businesses is done, but this is not described in this report based on the assumption that there still are uncertainties that make it difficult to compare.
6) Emissions from GHGs not covered by the Kyoto Protocol (e.g., CFCs, NOx,), reported separately from scopes.	No	
7) Relevant ratio performance indicators (e.g., emissions per kilowatt-hour generated, tons of material production, or sales).	No	There has not been calculated emission intensities in this project. Our recommendation is to calculate the intensity based on the number of FTE and annual revenue.
8) An outline of any GHG management/reduction programs or strategies.	No	
9) Information on any contractual provisions addressing GHG-related risks and obligations.	No	
10) An outline of any external assurance provided and a copy of any verification statement, if applicable, of the reported emissions data.	No	Opera's emission inventory is not verified by an external auditor.
11) Information on the causes of emissions changes that did not trigger a base year emissions recalculation (e.g., process changes, efficiency improvements, plant closures).	No	Not relevant for base year reporting.

12) GHG emissions data for all years between the base year and the reporting year (including details of and reasons for recalculations, if appropriate)	No	Not relevant for base year reporting
13) Information on the quality of the inventory (e.g., information on the causes and magnitude of uncertainties in emission estimates) and an outline of policies in place to improve inventory quality.	Yes	Covered in 3.0 Emission Inventory per individual emission source.
14) Information on any GHG sequestration.	No	Opera has not captured or stored CO_2.
15) A list of facilities included in the inventory.	Yes	Covered in 1.0 About Opera
16) A contact person.	Yes	Tanya V. Stenersen (compliance@opera.com)
Information on offsets		
17) Information on offsets that have been purchased or developed outside the inventory boundary, subdivided by GHG storage/removals and emissions reduction projects. Specify if the offsets are verified/certified (see chapter 8) and/or approved by an external GHG program (e.g., the Clean Development Mechanism, Joint Implementation).	No	Opera has not purchased offsets.
18) Information on reductions at sources inside the inventory boundary that have been sold/transferred as offsets to a third party. Specify if the reduction has been verified/certified and/or approved by an external GHG program.	No	Opera has not sold offsets.