

# Facebook Q3 2019 Results

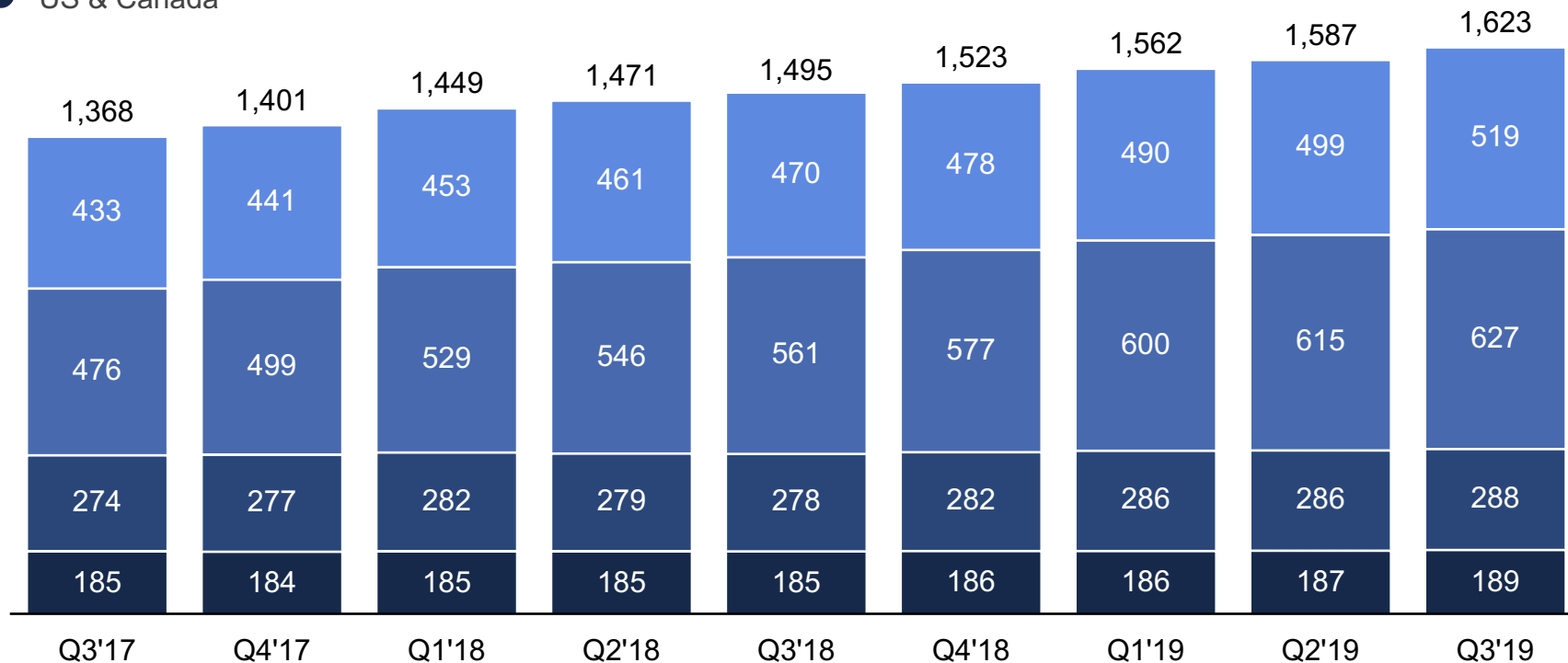
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# Daily Active Users (DAUs)

In Millions

- Rest of World
- Asia-Pacific
- Europe
- US & Canada



DAUs / MAUs

Quarter	Q3'17	Q4'17	Q1'18	Q2'18	Q3'18	Q4'18	Q1'19	Q2'19	Q3'19
DAUs / MAUs	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%

Please see Facebook's most recent quarterly or annual report filed with the SEC for definitions of user activity used to determine the number of our DAUs and MAUs. The numbers for DAUs and MAUs do not include Instagram, WhatsApp, or Oculus users unless they would otherwise qualify as such users, respectively, based on their other activities on Facebook.

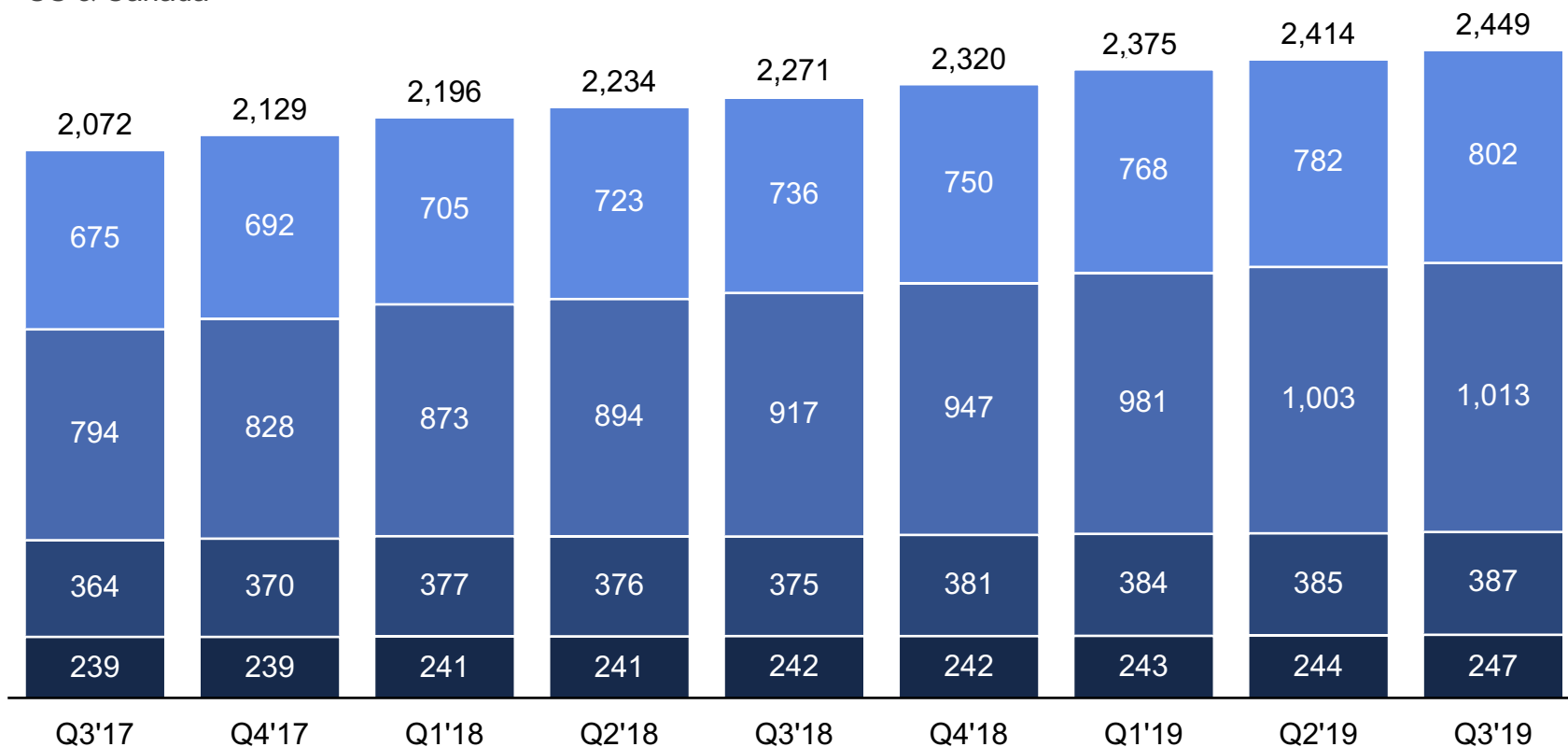
Beginning in Q3 2018, our DAU metrics reflect an update to our calculation methodology to exclude certain data signals that were previously misclassified as user account activity. This update resulted in the removal of a small percentage of accounts for Q3 2018. Excluding this update, DAUs in Q3 2018 would have been: Worldwide: 1,510 million; Rest of World: 474 million; Asia-Pacific: 567 million; Europe: 284 million; and US & Canada: 186 million. Periods prior to Q3 2018 have not been adjusted to reflect this updated methodology because the change was immaterial.

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# Monthly Active Users (MAUs)

In Millions

- Rest of World
- Asia-Pacific
- Europe
- US & Canada



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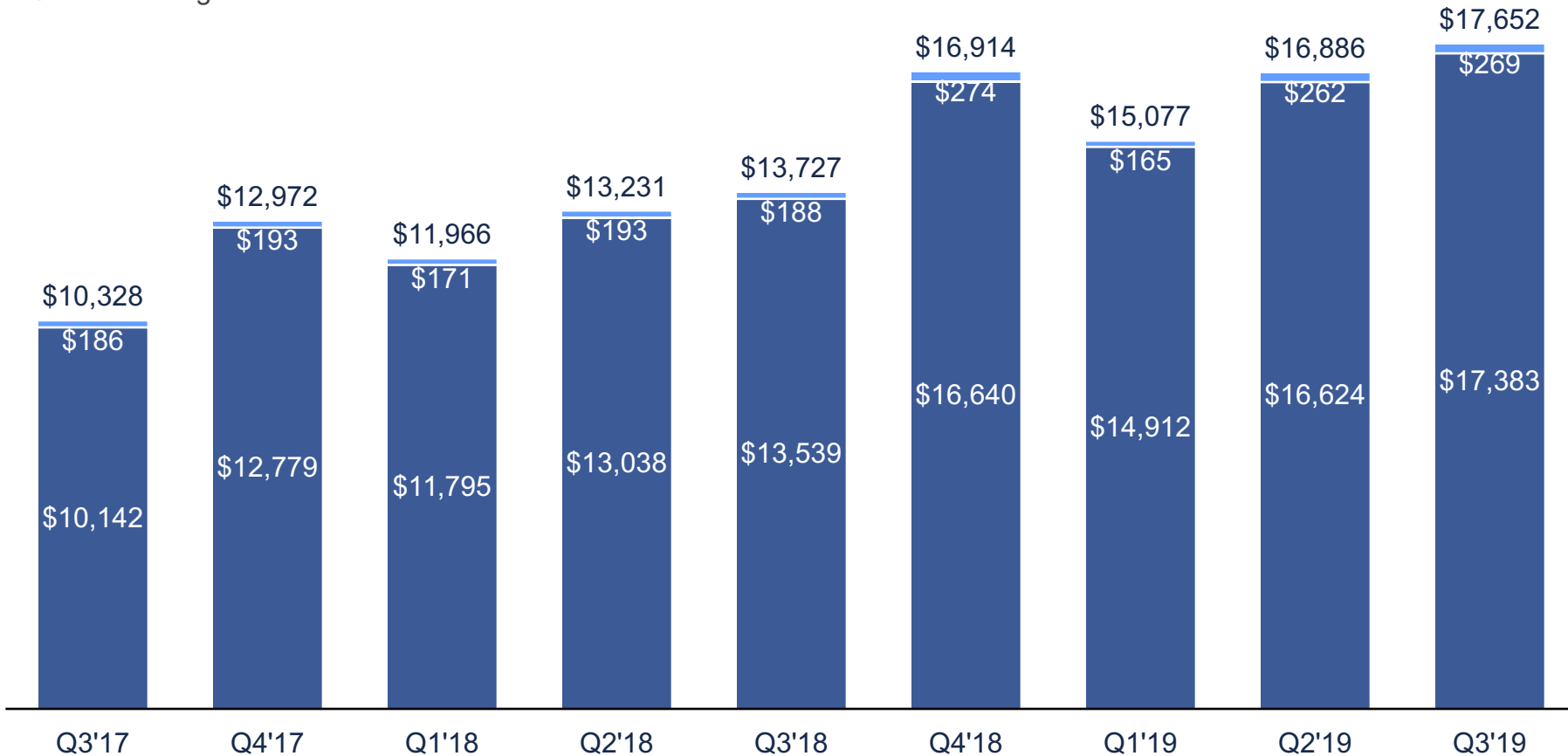
Beginning in Q3 2018, our MAU metrics reflect an update to our calculation methodology to exclude certain data signals that were previously misclassified as user account activity. This update resulted in the removal of a small percentage of accounts for Q3 2018. Excluding this update, MAUs in Q3 2018 would have been: Worldwide: 2,280 million; Rest of World: 738 million; Asia-Pacific: 921 million; Europe: 377 million; and US & Canada: 242 million. Periods prior to Q3 2018 have not been adjusted to reflect this updated methodology because the change was immaterial.

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# Revenue

In Millions

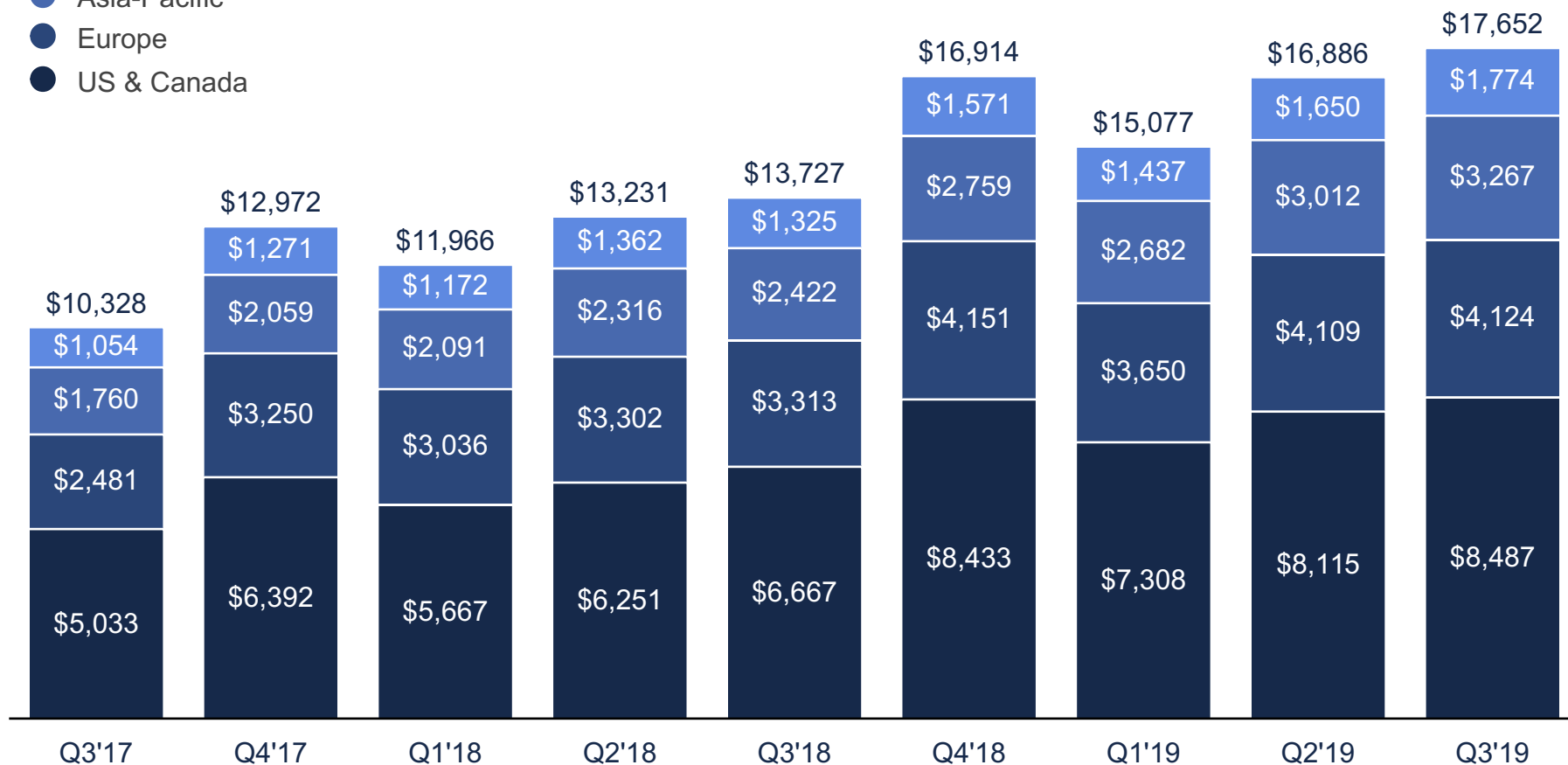
- Payments and Other Fees
- Advertising



# Revenue by User Geography

In Millions

- Rest of World
- Asia-Pacific
- Europe
- US & Canada

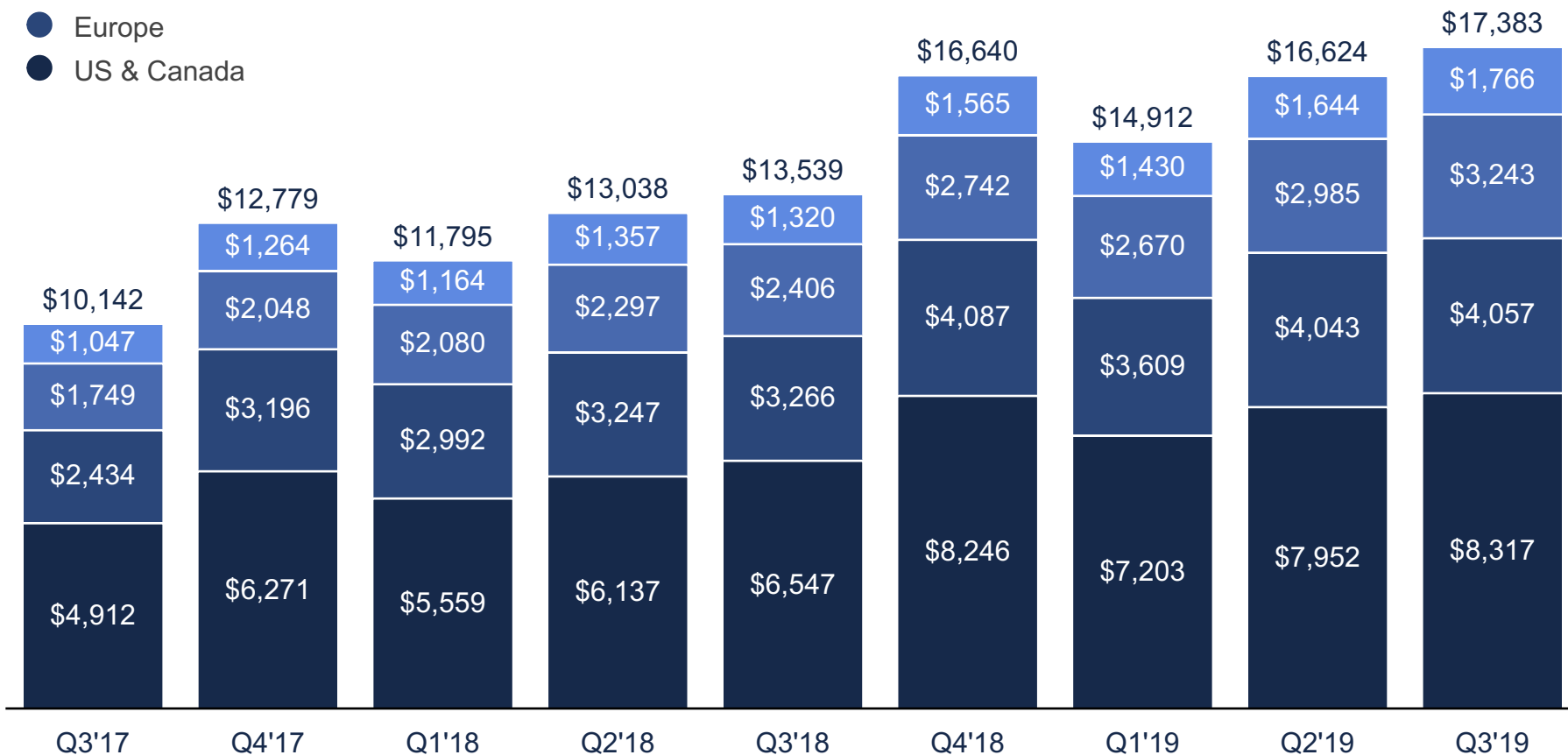


Revenue by user geography is geographically apportioned based on our estimation of the geographic location of our users when they perform a revenue-generating activity. This allocation differs from our revenue disaggregated by geography disclosure in our condensed consolidated financial statements where revenue is disaggregated by geography based on the billing address of our customer.

# Advertising Revenue by User Geography

In Millions

- Rest of World
- Asia-Pacific
- Europe
- US & Canada

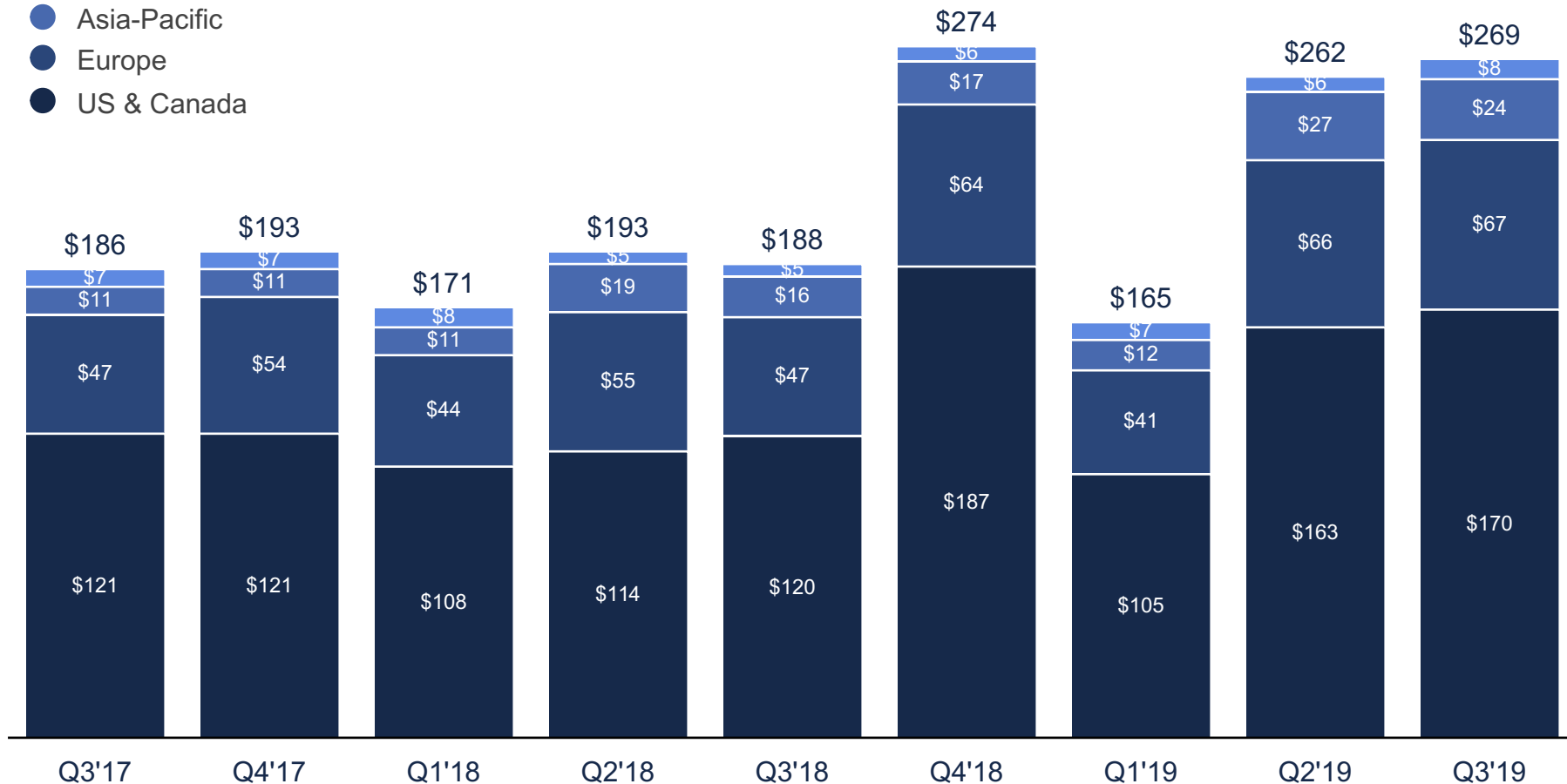


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# Payments & Other Fees Revenue by User Geography

In Millions

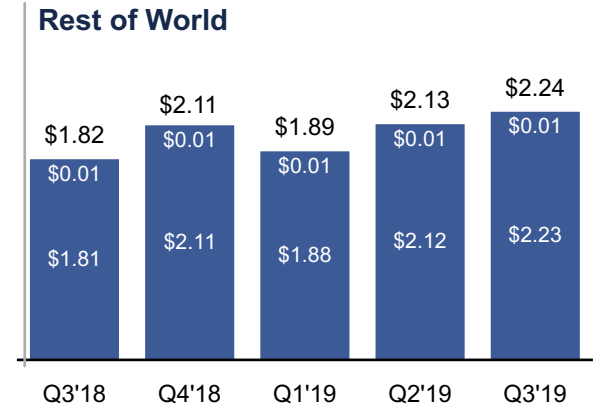
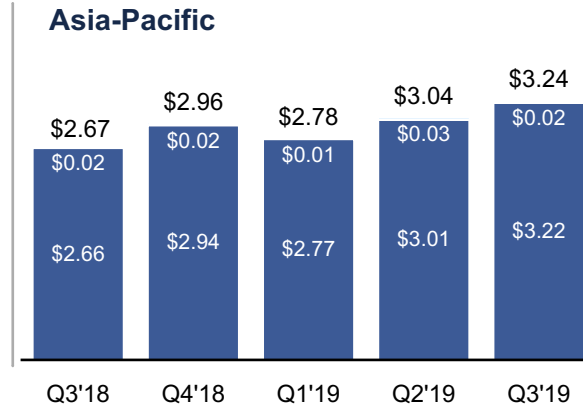
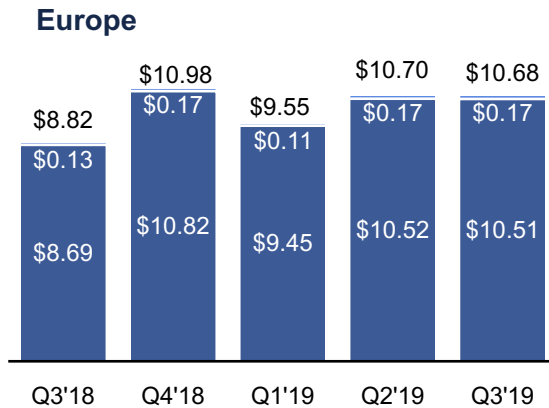
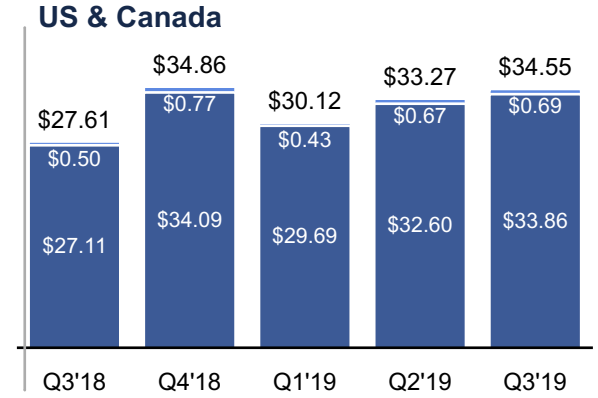
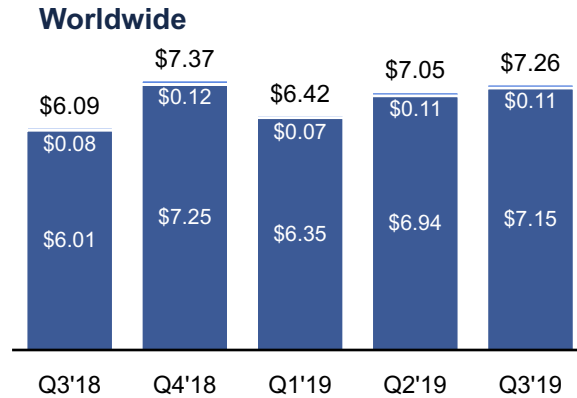
- Rest of World
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# Average Revenue per User (ARPU)

- Payments and Other Fees
- Advertising



Please see Facebook's most recent quarterly or annual report filed with the SEC for the definition of ARPU.

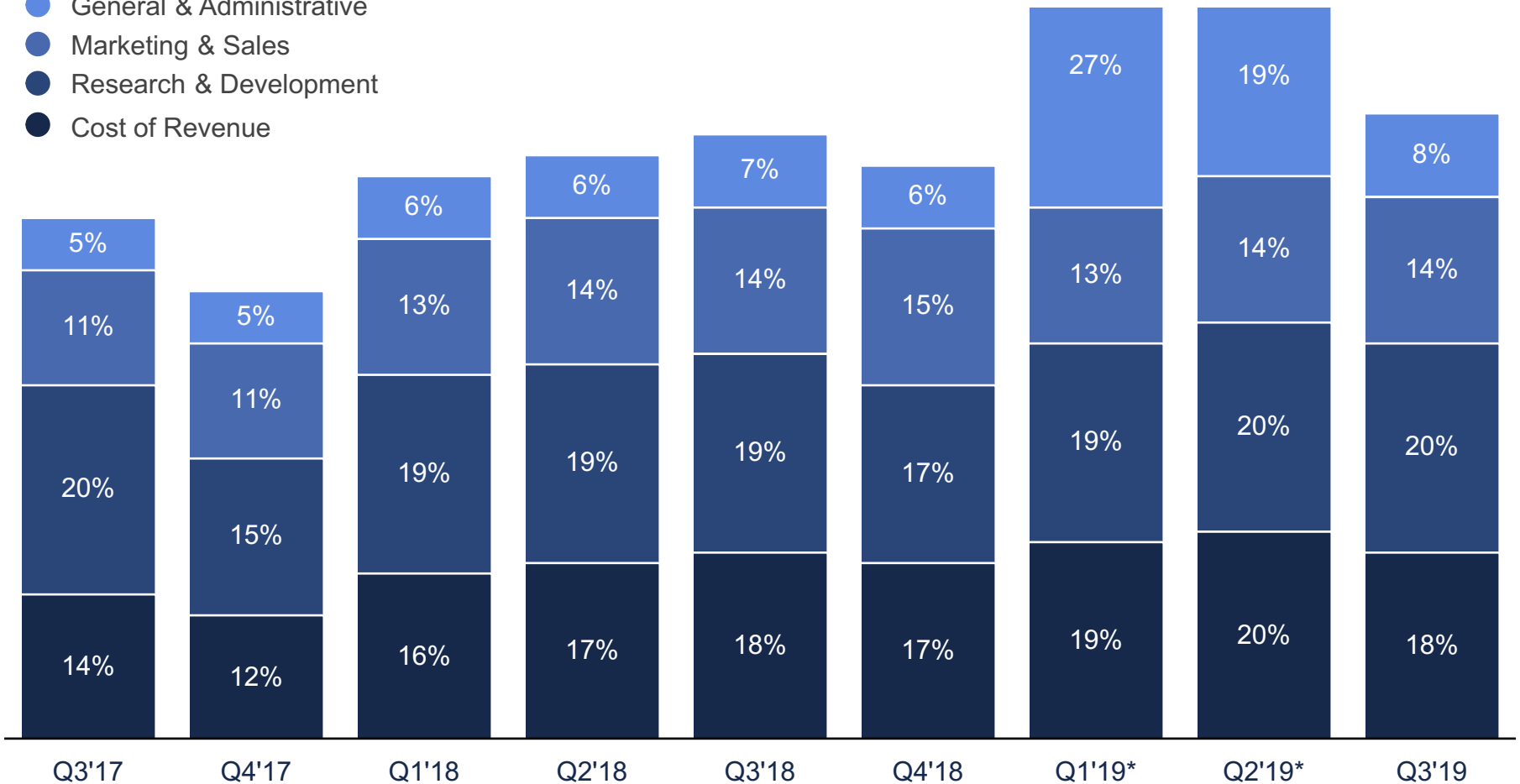
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# Expenses as a % of Revenue

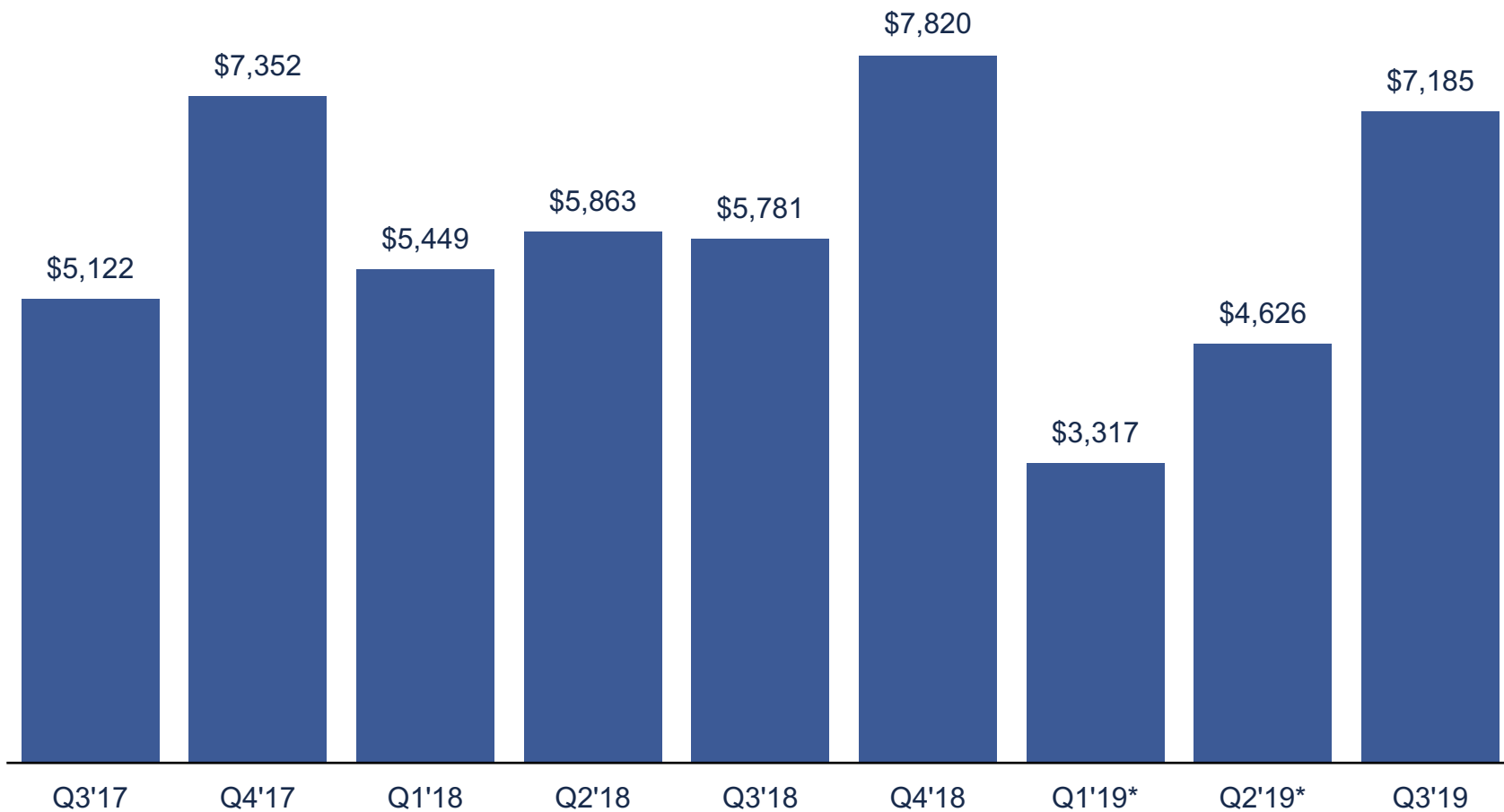
- General & Administrative
- Marketing & Sales
- Research & Development
- Cost of Revenue



\*Includes \$3.0 billion and \$2.0 billion in legal expenses accrued in the first quarter and second quarter of 2019, respectively, related to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) settlement as discussed in our press releases furnished with our Reports on Form 8-K dated April 24, 2019 (Q1 2019 Press Release) and July 24, 2019 (Q2 2019 Press Release). These expenses are included in general and administrative expenses.

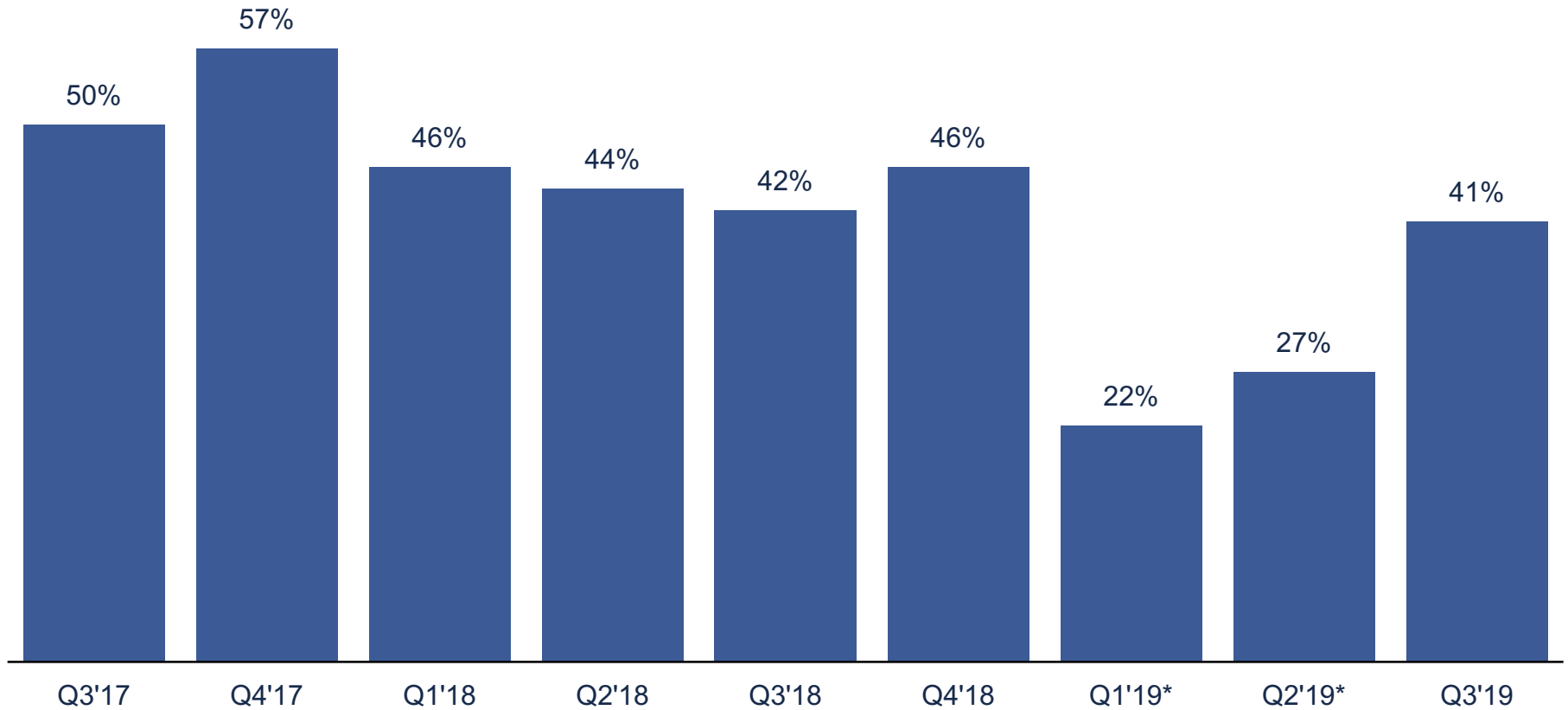
# Income from Operations

In Millions



\*Includes \$3.0 billion and \$2.0 billion in legal expenses accrued in the first quarter and second quarter of 2019, respectively, related to the FTC settlement as discussed in our Q1 2019 and Q2 2019 Press Releases.

# Operating Margin



\*Includes \$3.0 billion and \$2.0 billion in legal expenses accrued in the first quarter and second quarter of 2019, respectively, related to the FTC settlement as discussed in our Q1 2019 and Q2 2019 Press Releases. Excluding these expenses, our operating margin would have been 20 percentage points higher in Q1 2019 and 12 percentage points higher in Q2 2019.

# Effective Tax Rate

In Millions, Except for Percentages

	Q3'17	Q4'17*	Q1'18	Q2'18	Q3'18	Q4'18	Q1'19**	Q2'19***	Q3'19
Income before provision for income taxes	\$ 5,236	\$ 7,462	\$ 5,610	\$ 5,868	\$ 5,912	\$ 7,971	\$ 3,482	\$ 4,832	\$ 7,329
Provision for income taxes	529	3,194	622	762	775	1,089	1,053	2,216	1,238
<b>Effective Tax Rate</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>17%</b>

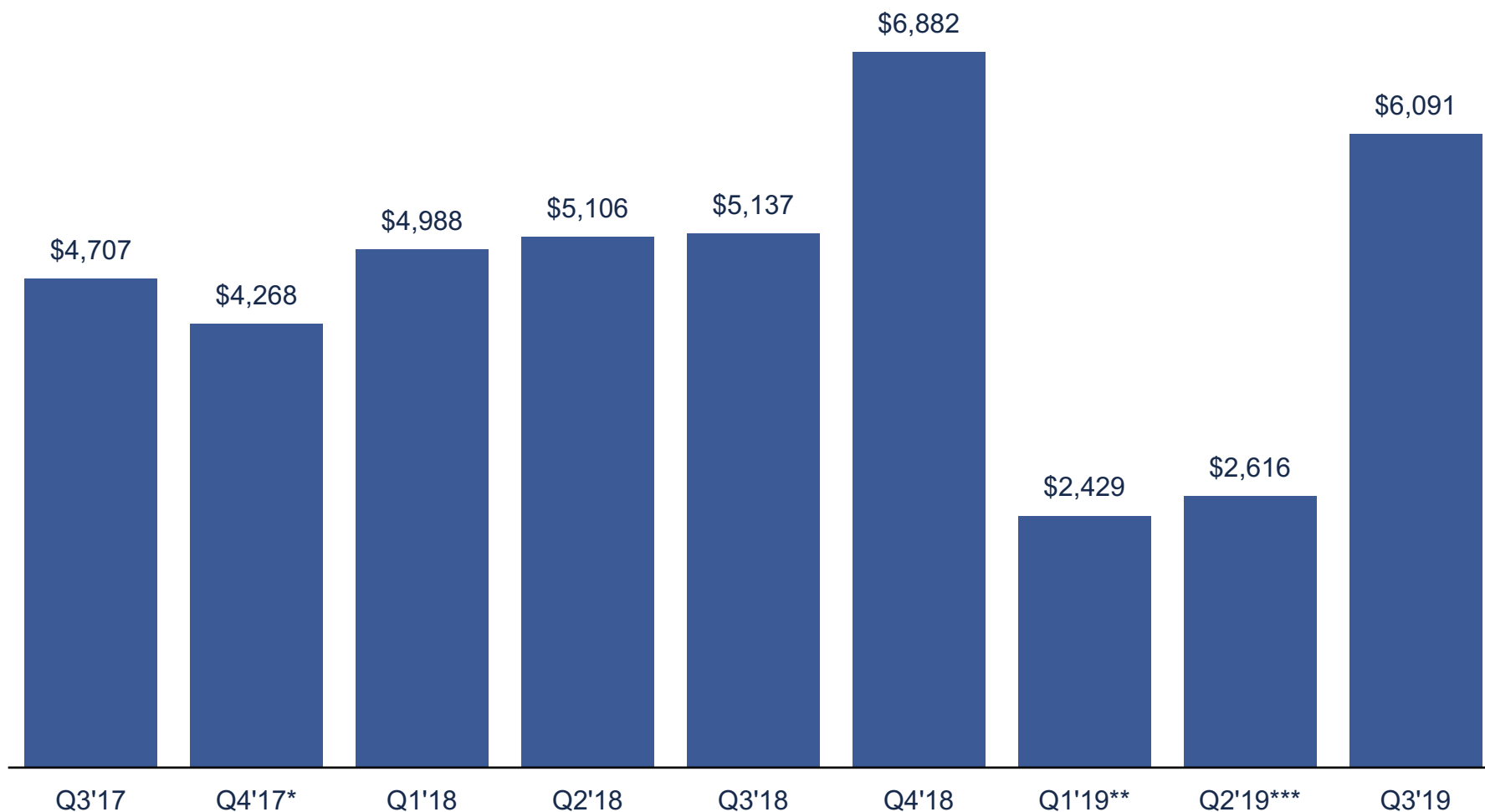
\*In December 2017, the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the Tax Act) was enacted and significantly impacted the U.S. tax law. As a result of this legislation, our fourth quarter and full year 2017 provision for income taxes increased by \$2.27 billion, which impacted our effective tax rate and income before provision for income taxes for such periods. As a result of the Tax Act, starting in 2018, the U.S. statutory tax rate decreased from 35% to 21%.

\*\*Includes a \$3.0 billion legal expense accrued in the first quarter of 2019 related to the FTC matter as discussed in our Q1 2019 Press Release. As this expense is not expected to be tax-deductible, it had no effect on our provision for income taxes. Excluding this expense, our effective tax rate would have been 14 percentage points lower in Q1 2019.

\*\*\*Includes an additional \$2.0 billion legal expense accrued in the second quarter of 2019 related to the FTC settlement and \$1.1 billion in income taxes due to the developments in *Altera Corp. v. Commissioner* as discussed in our Q2 2019 Press Release. As the FTC expense is not expected to be tax-deductible, it had no effect on our provision for income taxes. Excluding these expenses, our effective tax rate would have been 30 percentage points lower in Q2 2019.

# Net Income

In Millions



\*In December 2017, the Tax Act was enacted and significantly impacted the U.S. tax law. As a result of this legislation, our fourth quarter and full year 2017 provision for income taxes increased by \$2.27 billion, which impacted our net income.

\*\*Includes a \$3.0 billion legal expense accrued in the first quarter of 2019 related to the FTC matter as discussed in our Q1 2019 Press Release.

\*\*\*Includes an additional \$2.0 billion legal expense accrued in the second quarter of 2019 related to the FTC settlement and \$1.1 billion in income taxes due to the developments in *Altera Corp. v. Commissioner* as discussed in our Q2 2019 Press Release.

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# Diluted Earnings Per Share



\*In December 2017, the Tax Act was enacted and significantly impacted the U.S. tax law. As a result of this legislation, our fourth quarter and full year 2017 provision for income taxes increased by \$2.27 billion, which impacted our diluted earnings per share (EPS) for such periods. Our diluted EPS decreased by \$0.77 for both the fourth quarter and full year 2017.

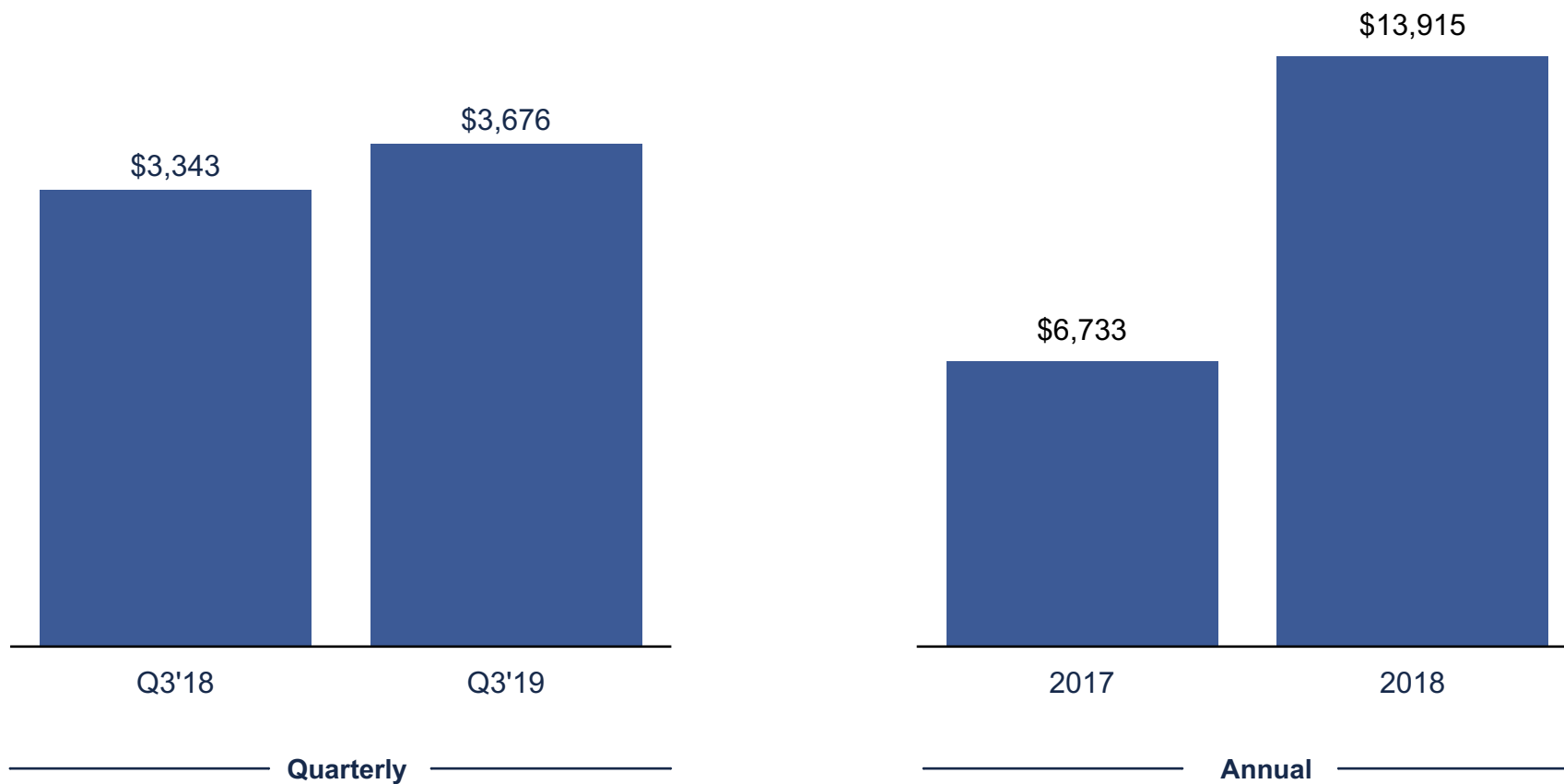
\*\*Includes a \$3.0 billion legal expense accrued in the first quarter of 2019 related to the FTC matter as discussed in our Q1 2019 Press Release. Excluding this expense, our diluted EPS would have been \$1.04 higher.

\*\*\*Includes an additional \$2.0 billion legal expense accrued in the second quarter of 2019 related to the FTC settlement and \$1.1 billion in income taxes due to the developments in *Altera Corp. v. Commissioner* as discussed in our Q2 2019 Press Release. Excluding these expenses, our diluted EPS would have been \$1.08 higher.

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# Capital Investments

In Millions



Capital investments for periods presented were related to net purchases of property and equipment and principal payments on finance leases.

# Appendix



# Free Cash Flow Reconciliation

In Millions

	Q3'17	Q4'17	Q1'18	Q2'18	Q3'18	Q4'18	Q1'19	Q2'19	Q3'19
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 6,128	\$ 7,670	\$ 7,860	\$ 6,299	\$ 7,496	\$ 7,684	\$ 9,308	\$ 8,615	\$ 9,307
Less: Purchases of property and equipment, net	1,755	2,262	2,812	3,459	3,343	4,366	3,837	3,633	3,532
Less: Principal payments on finance leases	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	142	144
Free Cash Flow	\$ 4,373	\$ 5,408	\$ 5,048	\$ 2,840	\$ 4,153	\$ 3,318	\$ 5,346	\$ 4,840	\$ 5,631

Free Cash Flow (FCF) is a non-GAAP financial measure that has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of other GAAP financial measures, such as net cash provided by operating activities. Some of the limitations of FCF are: (i) FCF does not reflect our future contractual commitments, and (ii) other companies in our industry present similarly titled measures differently than we do, limiting their usefulness as comparative measures. FCF is not intended to represent our residual cash flow available for discretionary expenditures.

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# Limitations of Key Metrics and Other Data

The numbers for our key metrics, which include our daily active users (DAUs), monthly active users (MAUs), and average revenue per user (ARPU), are calculated using internal company data based on the activity of user accounts. While these numbers are based on what we believe to be reasonable estimates of our user base for the applicable period of measurement, there are inherent challenges in measuring usage of our products across large online and mobile populations around the world. In addition, we are continually seeking to improve our estimates of our user base, and such estimates may change due to improvements or changes in our methodology.

We regularly evaluate these metrics to estimate the number of "duplicate" and "false" accounts among our MAUs. A duplicate account is one that a user maintains in addition to his or her principal account. We divide "false" accounts into two categories: (1) user-misclassified accounts, where users have created personal profiles for a business, organization, or non-human entity such as a pet (such entities are permitted on Facebook using a Page rather than a personal profile under our terms of service); and (2) undesirable accounts, which represent user profiles that we determine are intended to be used for purposes that violate our terms of service, such as spamming. The estimates of duplicate and false accounts are based on an internal review of a limited sample of accounts, and we apply significant judgment in making this determination. For example, to identify duplicate accounts we use data signals such as similar IP addresses or user names, and to identify false accounts we look for names that appear to be fake or other behavior that appears inauthentic to the reviewers. Our estimates may change as our methodologies evolve, including through the application of new data signals or technologies, which may allow us to identify previously undetected duplicate or false accounts and may improve our ability to evaluate a broader population of our users. Duplicate and false accounts are very difficult to measure at our scale, and it is possible that the actual number of duplicate and false accounts may vary significantly from our estimates.

In the fourth quarter of 2018, we estimated that duplicate accounts may have represented approximately 11% of our worldwide MAUs. We believe the percentage of duplicate accounts is meaningfully higher in developing markets such as the Philippines and Vietnam, as compared to more developed markets. In the fourth quarter of 2018, we estimated that false accounts may have represented approximately 5% of our worldwide MAUs. Our estimation of false accounts can vary as a result of episodic spikes in the creation of such accounts, which we have seen originate more frequently in specific countries such as Indonesia and Vietnam. From time to time, we make product changes or take other actions to reduce the number of duplicate or false accounts among our users, which may also reduce our DAU and MAU estimates in a particular period.

Our data limitations may affect our understanding of certain details of our business. For example, while user-provided data indicates a decline in usage among younger users, this age data is unreliable because a disproportionate number of our younger users register with an inaccurate age. Accordingly, our understanding of usage by age group may not be complete.

In addition, our data regarding the geographic location of our users is estimated based on a number of factors, such as the user's IP address and self-disclosed location. These factors may not always accurately reflect the user's actual location. For example, a user may appear to be accessing Facebook from the location of the proxy server that the user connects to rather than from the user's actual location. The methodologies used to measure user metrics are also susceptible to algorithm or other technical errors. Our estimates for revenue by user location and revenue by user device are also affected by these factors.

We regularly review our processes for calculating these metrics, and from time to time we discover inaccuracies in our metrics or make adjustments to improve their accuracy, including adjustments that may result in the recalculation of our historical metrics. We believe that any such inaccuracies or adjustments are immaterial unless otherwise stated. We intend to disclose our estimates of the number of duplicate and false accounts among our MAUs on an annual basis. In addition, our DAU and MAU estimates will differ from estimates published by third parties due to differences in methodology.

The numbers of DAUs and MAUs discussed in this presentation, as well as ARPU, do not include Instagram, WhatsApp, or Oculus users unless they would otherwise qualify as such users, respectively, based on their other activities on Facebook.

In addition, other user engagement metrics included herein do not include Instagram, WhatsApp, or Oculus unless otherwise specifically stated.

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