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Independent Accountants' Review Report

To the Management of Meta Platforms, Inc.

We have reviewed Meta Platforms, Inc.'s (Meta) accompanying schedule of Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions (the "Subject Matter") included in Appendix A for the year-ended December 31, 2025 in accordance with the criteria also set forth in Appendix A (the "Criteria"). Meta's management is responsible for the Subject Matter in accordance with the Criteria. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Subject Matter based on our review.

Our review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) AT-C section 105, *Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements*, and AT-C section 210, *Review Engagements*. Those standards require that we plan and perform our review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to the Subject Matter in order for it to be in accordance with the Criteria. The procedures performed in a review vary in nature and timing from and are substantially less in extent than, an examination, the objective of which is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Subject Matter is in accordance with the Criteria, in all material respects, in order to express an opinion. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Because of the limited nature of the engagement, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an examination been performed. As such, a review does not provide assurance that we became aware of all significant matters that would be disclosed in an examination. We believe that the review evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

We are required to be independent of Meta and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our review engagement.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. Our review consisted principally of applying analytical procedures, making inquiries of persons responsible for the subject matter, obtaining an understanding of the data management systems and processes used to generate, aggregate and report the Subject Matter and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

As described in Appendix A, the Subject Matter is subject to measurement uncertainties resulting from limitations inherent in the nature and the methods used for determining such data. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques can result in materially different measurements. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to accompanying schedule of Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions for the year ended December 31, 2025 in order for it to be in accordance with the Criteria.

Ernst & Young LLP

San Jose, CA
October 30, 2026

Appendix A: Schedule of Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

Meta Platforms, Inc.[1,2,3] Schedule of Scope 1 and 2 Emissions For the year-ended December 31, 2025			
Subject Matter	**Reported Value**	**Unit**	**Criteria**
Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions[4,5]	35,812	Metric Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO_2e)	World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP): A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol) and WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard
Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based method (LBM))[4,5]	7,844,361	tCO_2e	
Scope 2 GHG emissions (market-based method (MBM))[4,5,6]	10,861	tCO_2e	
Biogenic emissions[7]	10,513	tCO2	

Note on Scope 1 and 2 (LBM and MBM) emission factor sources:

Indicator name	Contextual information related to the Criteria	Global warming potentials
Scope 1 GHG emissions	The emission factors used to calculate Scope 1 GHG emissions include the following: • 2025 EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories • California Air Resources Board High-GWP Refrigerants • Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) - Refrigerant - 2021 (AR6)	The global warming potentials (GWPs) for each GHG are sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report. For emission factors that have the full CO2e already calculated with no breakdown by constituent gas, Meta uses the default GWPs from those sources.
Scope 2 LBM GHG emissions	The emission factors used to calculate Scope 2 LBM emissions include the following: • 2025 International Energy Agency (IEA) Emission Factors • 2024 Cornerstone Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) emission factors (released March 2026) • 2025 Australian Government, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water National Greenhouse Accounts Factors • 2024 Canada electricity emissions factors sourced from Canada National inventory report 2026 Table A7 • Energy Star Portfolio Manager Figure 3 Indirect GHG Emission Factors for all District Fuels[8] • 2025 Fjernvarme Fyn, Varedeklaration (Good declaration)	
Scope 2 MBM GHG emissions	The emission factors used to calculate Scope 2 MBM emissions include the following the above Scope 2 LBM factors in addition to: • Rates conveyed by energy attribute certificates (EACs) (e.g., renewable energy certificates (RECs)) • Rates conveyed by supplier-specific emission factors[9] • Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) Residual Mix - Electricity - 2025 Release (2024 Data) - Market-based[10] • Green-e Residual Mix - Electricity - 2025 Release (2023 Data) - Market-based[11]	

Note: Non-financial information is subject to measurement uncertainties resulting from limitations inherent in the nature and the methods used for determining such data. The selection of different but acceptable standards and frameworks provide acceptable measurement techniques, which may result in materially different measurements. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary.

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[1] Meta has selected an organizational boundary for the Subject Matter based on the company's operational control and includes Meta's data centers, offices, points of presence (PoPs), in-line amplifiers (ILAs) and warehouses (collectively, "Global Facilities") and Meta's operated shuttle fleet. For the majority of operating leases in Meta's Global Facilities, Meta can demonstrate that it does not have operational control over central cooling plants and backup diesel generators serving multiple floors, or buildings – including chillers and other HVAC equipment that may emit HFCs and PFCs from leaks – because the landlord or building management company retains responsibility for their maintenance, monitoring, controls, replacement, compliance testing, and fuel inputs. In these cases, Meta does not report emissions from these emissions sources in Scope 1 or Scope 2 in accordance with Appendix F to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard: Categorizing GHG Emissions Associated with Leased Assets.
[2] All indicators are reported for the period January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025.
[3] All reported values are rounded to the nearest whole digit.
[4] The majority of the reported CO_2e emissions included in the reporting boundary are from CO_2 with the remainder being composed of CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6.
[5] Emissions data is based on actual metered or invoiced data when it is available. When actual data is not available, emissions are estimated by averaging existing data from the same period for that facility, applying data from the prior period for that facility as a proxy, or the 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) intensity factors.
[6] Scope 2 MBM emissions utilize various environmental attributes from energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchased on the open market, purchased through an energy service provider, associated with virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs).
[7] In accordance with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard biogenic CO2 emissions are presented separately from other Scope 1 and 2 emissions. These represent emissions from Scope 1 generated from hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) and R99 renewable diesel fuels. The emissions factors used to calculate biogenic emissions come from the 2025 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors Hub.
[8] Meta assumes that the majority of district cooling facilities in large cities globally use electric driven chillers. As such, Meta applies the electric-driven chiller emission factor.
[9] These Suppliers provided supporting documentation demonstrating that their emissions factors are calculated based on delivered electricity, incorporating certificates sourced and retired on behalf of its customers.
[10] The adjusted emission factors from the AIB European Residual Mixes are applied at European facilities as applicable. For countries where residual mix factors are not currently available, emissions were calculated using grid averages, which may result in double counting of voluntary purchases of renewable energy between electricity consumers.
[11] Green-e is an adjusted green-average emission factor that accounts for all unique Green-e Energy certified sales in the U.S. A complete adjusted emission factor (i.e., residual mix that counts for all voluntary renewable energy claimed) is not available for the U.S. at this time.

Shape the future with confidence

Independent Accountants' Review Report

To the Management of Meta Platforms, Inc.

We have reviewed Meta Platforms, Inc.'s (Meta) accompanying schedules of Select Sustainability Metrics (the "Subject Matter") included in Appendix A for the year-ended December 31, 2025, in accordance with the criteria also set forth in Appendix A (the "Criteria"). Meta's management is responsible for the Subject Matter in accordance with the Criteria. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Subject Matter based on our review.

Our review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) AT-C section 105, *Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements*, and AT-C section 210, *Review Engagements*. Those standards require that we plan and perform our review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to the Subject Matter in order for it to be in accordance with the Criteria. The procedures performed in a review vary in nature and timing from and are substantially less in extent than, an examination, the objective of which is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Subject Matter is in accordance with the Criteria, in all material respects, in order to express an opinion. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Because of the limited nature of the engagement, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an examination been performed. As such, a review does not provide assurance that we became aware of all significant matters that would be disclosed in an examination. We believe that the review evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

We are required to be independent of Meta and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our review engagement.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. Our review consisted principally of applying analytical procedures, making inquiries of persons responsible for the subject matter, obtaining an understanding of the data management systems and processes used to generate, aggregate and report the Subject Matter and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

As described in Appendix A, the Subject Matter is subject to measurement uncertainties resulting from limitations inherent in the nature and the methods used for determining such data. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques can result in materially different measurements. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary. Furthermore, Scope 3 emissions are calculated based on a significant number of estimations and management assumptions due to the inherent nature of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard as well as the Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions criteria.

The information included in Meta's Sustainability Report, other than the Subject Matter, has not been subjected to the procedures applied in our review and, accordingly, we express no conclusion on it.

Additionally, as disclosed in Appendix A, the Company corrected errors in its previously reported Scope 1 and 2 (market-based method) emissions for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024. Our conclusion is not modified with respect to these matters.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to accompanying schedules of Select Sustainability Metrics, included in Appendix A, for the year-ended December 31, 2025, in order for it to be in accordance with the Criteria.

Ernst & Young LLP

San Jose, CA
October 30, 2026

Appendix A: Schedules of Select Sustainability Metrics

Meta Platforms, Inc.[1,2,3] Schedule of Scope 1, 2, & Biogenic Emissions: Meta's Management's Criteria For the year-ended December 31, 2025			
Subject Matter	**Reported Value**	**Unit**	**Criteria**
Total Scope 1 + 2 emissions (location-based (LBM)) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions – Meta's Management's Criteria[4,5]	7,877,917	Metric Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO_2e)	Custom criteria definitions noted below and World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP): A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol) and WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard
Total Scope 1 + 2 (MBM) GHG Emissions – Meta's Management's Criteria[4,5,7]	44,416	tCO_2e	
Scope 1 GHG emissions – Meta's Management's Criteria[4,5]	33,555	tCO_2e	Meta calculates this metric by determining Scope 1 emissions[6] and then applying contractual instruments (Renewable Thermal Credits (RTCs)) to select volumes of the natural gas consumed in operations.
Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based method (LBM))[4,5]	7,844,361	tCO_2e	WRI/WBCSD The GHGP: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and WRI/WBCSD GHGP Scope 2 Guidance: An Amendment to the GHGP Corporate Standard
Scope 2 GHG emissions (market-based method (MBM))[4,5,7]	10,861	tCO_2e	
Biogenic emissions[8]	16,552	tCO_2e	WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Meta Platforms, Inc.[1,2,3] Schedule of Scope 1, 2, & Biogenic Emissions: Greenhouse Gas Protocol Aligned For the year-ended December 31, 2025			
Subject Matter	**Reported Value**	**Unit**	**Criteria**
Total Scope 1 + 2 LBM GHG Emissions[4,5]	7,880,173	tCO2e	WRI/WBCSD The GHGP: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol) and WRI/WBCSD GHGP Scope 2 Guidance: An Amendment to the GHGP Corporate Standard
Total Scope 1 + 2 MBM GHG Emissions[4,5,7]	46,673	tCO2e	
Scope 1 GHG emissions[4,5]	35,812	tCO_2e	
Scope 2 GHG emissions (LBM)[4,5]	7,844,361	tCO_2e	
Scope 2 GHG emissions (MBM)[4,5,7]	10,861	tCO_2e	
Biogenic emissions[8]	16,552	tCO_2e	WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Meta Platforms, Inc.[1,2,3] Schedule of Scope 3 Emissions: Meta's Management's Criteria For the year-ended December 31, 2025			
Subject Matter	**Reported Value**	**Unit**	**Criteria**
Total Scope 3 GHG emissions[9] – Meta's Management's Criteria	11,858,913	tCO_2e	Custom criteria definitions noted below, WRI/WBCSD's The GHGP Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, and WRI/WBCSD's The GHGP Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions for relevant categories.
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 1 – Purchased goods and services	2,619,324	tCO_2e	Meta calculates this metric by first determining Category 1 emissions[10], and then applying contractual instruments to the relevant emissions sources attributed to electricity and natural gas consumed during data center construction: Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)[11], Methane Intelligence Certificates (MiQc), and Renewable Thermal Credits (RTCs). Specifically, EACs are applied to the purchased electricity consumed; RTCs are applied to select volumes of the natural gas consumed; and MiQc are applied to upstream emissions impacts of select volumes of the natural gas consumed.
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 2 – Capital goods	8,727,109	tCO_2e	Meta calculates this metric by determining Category 2 emissions[10] and then applying contractual instruments (Sustainable Maritime Fuel Credits (SMFc[12]) to select volumes of the marine fuel consumed during subsea cable planning, and installation.
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 3 – Fuel and energy-related activities	12,898	tCO_2e	Meta calculates this metric by determining Category 3 emissions[10] and then applying contractual instruments (MiQc and RTCs) to the upstream emissions impacts of select volumes of the natural gas consumed during operations.
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution	96,647	tCO_2e	Meta calculates this metric by determining Category 4 emissions[10] and then applying contractual instruments (SMFc[12] in tCO_2e) to supplier-provided ocean freight emissions [tCO_2e]).
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 5 – Waste generated in operations	29,555	tCO_2e	WRI / WBCSD GHGP Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 6 – Business travel	280,513	tCO_2e	Meta calculates this metric by determining Category 6 emissions[10] and then applying contractual instruments (i.e., sustainable aviation fuel certificates (SAFc) in tCO_2e) to calculated air travel emissions (tCO_2e). The SAFc are certified prior to receipt by Meta and include details about origin and chain-of custody, exclusivity and third-party certification. SAFc applied by Meta are certified by various independent third parties to meet the requirements of an internationally recognized sustainability certification.
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 7 – Employee commuting	68,879	tCO_2e	Meta calculates this metric by determining Category 7 emissions[10] and then applying contractual instruments (i.e., EACs)[11] to the electricity attributed to employee work from home.

Meta Platforms, Inc.[1,2,3] Schedule of Scope 3 Emissions: Meta's Management's Criteria For the year-ended December 31, 2025			
Subject Matter	**Reported Value**	**Unit**	**Criteria**
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 8 – Upstream leased assets	515	tCO_2e	Meta calculates this metric by determining Category 8 emissions[10] and then applying contractual instruments (i.e., EACs)[11] to the electricity consumed by third parties associated with Meta's upstream leased assets.
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution	96	tCO_2e	WRI / WBCSD GHGP Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 11 – Use of sold products	20,102	tCO_2e	Meta calculates this metric by determining Category 11 emissions[10] and then applying contractual instruments (i.e., EACs)[11] to a portion of use-phase electricity during the reporting year only for products sold during the reporting year. For countries where residual emission factors are available (European AIB countries), the residual emission factors are used to calculate emissions. Otherwise, location-based emission factors are used.
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 12 – End of life treatment of sold products	3,276	tCO_2e	WRI / WBCSD GHGP Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions

Meta Platforms, Inc.[1,2,3] Schedule of Scope 3 Emissions – Greenhouse Gas Protocol Aligned For the year-ended December 31, 2025			
Subject Matter	**Reported Value**	**Unit**	**Criteria**
Scope 3 GHG emissions[9] – Total	11,985,785	tCO_2e	WRI / WBCSD GHGP Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 1 – Purchased goods and services	2,687,620	tCO_2e	
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 2 – Capital goods	8,732,316	tCO_2e	
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 3 – Fuel and energy-related activities (MBM)	12,463	tCO_2e	WRI / WBCSD GHGP Scope 2 Guidance: An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate, WRI / WBCSD GHGP Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution	97,350	tCO_2e	WRI / WBCSD GHGP Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 5 – Waste generated in operations	29,555	tCO_2e	
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 6 – Business travel	290,513	tCO_2e	
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 7 – Employee commuting	86,198	tCO_2e	
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 8 – Upstream leased assets	26,129	tCO_2e	
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution	96	tCO_2e	
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 11 – Use of sold products	20,271	tCO_2e	
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 12 – End of life treatment of sold products	3,276	tCO_2e	

Meta Platforms, Inc. [1,2,3] Schedule of Select Sustainability Indicators For the year-ended December 31, 2025			
Subject Matter	**Reported Value**	**Unit**	**Criteria**
Total energy consumption	90,242,815	Gigajoules (GJ)	2016 GRI 302-1: a. Total fuel consumption within the organization from non-renewable sources, in joules or multiples, and including fuel types used[13]. b. Total fuel consumption within the organization from renewable sources, in joules or multiples, and including fuel types used[14]. c. In joules, watt-hours or multiples, the total[15]: i. electricity consumption ii. heating consumption iii. cooling consumption iv. steam consumption d. In joules, watt-hours or multiples, the total: i. electricity sold ii. heating sold iii. cooling sold iv. steam sold[16] e. Total energy consumption within the organization, in joules or multiples. f. Standards, methodologies, assumptions, and/or calculation tools used[5] g. Source of the conversion factors used[17].
Direct energy consumption	677,203	GJ	Total direct energy consumption within the organization[13,14,18]
Indirect energy consumption	89,565,612	GJ	Total indirect energy consumption within the organization[15]
Water withdrawal	1,517	Million Gallons	2018 GRI 303-3[19] The reporting organization shall report the following information: a. Total water withdrawal from all areas in megaliters, and a breakdown of this total by the following sources, if applicable: i. Surface water ii. Groundwater; iii. Seawater; iv. Produced water; v. Third-party water. b. Total water withdrawal from all areas with water stress in megaliters, and a breakdown of this total by the following sources, if applicable:

Meta Platforms, Inc. [1,2,3] Schedule of Select Sustainability Indicators For the year-ended December 31, 2025			
Subject Matter	**Reported Value**	**Unit**	**Criteria**
			i. Surface water ii. Groundwater; iii. Seawater; iv. Produced water; v. Third-party water, and a breakdown of this total by the withdrawal sources listed in i-iv. c. A breakdown of total water withdrawal from each of the sources listed in Disclosures 303-3-a and 303-3-b in megaliters by the following categories[20]: i. Freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids); ii. Other water (>1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids) d. Any contextual information necessary to understand how the data have been compiled, such as any standards, methodologies, and assumptions used[21].
Water consumption	790	Million Gallons	2018 GRI 303-5[19]:The reporting organization shall report the following information: a. Total water consumption from all areas in megaliters. b. Total water consumption from all areas with water stress in megaliters. c. Change in water storage in megaliters, if water storage has been identified as having a significant water-related impact. d. Any contextual information necessary to understand how the data have been compiled, such as any standards, methodologies, and assumptions used, including whether the information is calculated, estimated, modeled, or sourced from direct measurements, and the approach taken for this, such as the use of any sector-specific factors[22].
Percent of electricity matched by clean and renewable sources	100	%	Meta calculates this metric by dividing (a) electricity attributable to clean and renewable sources by[23] (b) total electricity consumed by its global operations, whereby (a) includes on-site renewable energy generation, clean and renewable energy procured via contractual instruments globally and the proportion of clean and renewable generation within a supplier-specific emission factor provided by the utility.
Carbon credits	80,000	tCO_2e	Meta purchases carbon credits from carbon removal projects. One carbon credit equals one metric tonne of carbon dioxide

Meta Platforms, Inc. [1,2,3] Schedule of Select Sustainability Indicators For the year-ended December 31, 2025			
Subject Matter	**Reported Value**	**Unit**	**Criteria**
			equivalent removed from the atmosphere. Once carbon credits from a project under contract are verified by a third party and issued by a carbon registry,[24] ownership of the carbon credits is transferred from the project owner to Meta ("delivered"). All carbon credits are retired on a public registry.
Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE)	1.08	MWh/MWh	Meta calculates this as total data center facility energy consumption[25] (EDC) divided by IT equipment energy consumption (EIT). EIT includes energy consumed by IT equipment, network equipment, and associated rack-level support equipment within the data center boundary. EDC includes EIT plus energy consumed by supporting data center infrastructure, including but not limited to cooling systems, mechanical systems, power distribution, administrative spaces, and facility control systems. *PUE = Total Energy Consumption (EDC) ÷ IT Equipment Energy Consumption (EIT)*
Water usage effectiveness (WUE)	0.14	L/MWh	Meta calculates this as total data center water usage[25,26](Uw) divided by IT equipment energy consumption (EIT). EIT includes energy consumed by IT equipment, network equipment, and associated rack-level support equipment within the data center boundary. Uw is equal to total water input from outside the data center boundaries (IW) minus total water returned out of the data center boundaries (OW)[27]. *WUE = Total Water Usage (Uw) ÷ IT Equipment Energy Consumption (EIT)* *Total Water usage (Uw) = Input water (Iw)[28] - Output water (Ow)*

Note on Scope 1, 2 (LBM and MBM), and biogenic emission factor sources:

Indicator name	Contextual information related to the Criteria	Global warming potentials
Scope 1 GHG emissions	The emission factors used to calculate Scope 1 GHG emissions include the following: ● 2025 EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories ● California Air Resources Board High-GWP Refrigerants ● Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) - Refrigerant - 2021 (AR6) ● Direct GHG Emission rate attribute conveyed by the RTCs[29]	The global warming potentials (GWPs) for each GHG are sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report. For emission factors that have the full CO2e already calculated with no breakdown by constituent gas, Meta uses the default GWPs from those sources.
Scope 2 LBM GHG emissions	The emission factors used to calculate Scope 2 LBM emissions include the following: ● 2025 International Energy Agency (IEA) Emission Factors ● 2024 Cornerstone Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) emission factors (released March 2026) ● 2025 Australian Government, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water National Greenhouse Accounts Factors ● 2024 Canada electricity emissions factors sourced from Canada National inventory report 2026 Table A7 ● Energy Star Portfolio Manager Figure 3 Indirect GHG Emission Factors for all District Fuels[30] ● 2025 Fjernvarme Fyn, Varedeklaration (Good declaration)	
Scope 2 MBM GHG emissions	The emission factors used to calculate Scope 2 MBM emissions include the following the above Scope 2 LBM factors in addition to: ● Rates conveyed by energy attribute certificates (EACs) (e.g., renewable energy certificates (RECs)) ● Rates conveyed by supplier-specific emission factors[31] ● Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) Residual Mix - Electricity - 2025 Release (2024 Data) - Market-based[32] ● Green-e Residual Mix - Electricity - 2025 Release (2023 Data) - Market-based[33]	
Biogenic GHG emissions[8]	The emission factors used to calculate Scope 1 GHG emissions include following: ● 2025 EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories	

Note on Scope 3 calculation methods and emission factor sources:

Indicator	Calculation Method(s)[34]	Emission factor sources[35]
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services	● Supplier-specific method[36] ● Hybrid Method ● Average-data method ● Spend-based method	● Supplier-specific emission factors from vendor surveys or supplemental research ● Third-party Product Carbon Footprint (PCFs), Environmental Product Descriptions (EPDs), and Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) studies or LCA tools were used to measure the impact of upstream emissions associated with cradle-to-gate emissions of Meta's purchases such as information technology (IT) equipment; hardware for augmented and virtual reality related products; and data center materials and components[37] ● Emission factors from Meta's Scope 1, Scope 2 (LBM and MBM[29]), and Scope 3 Category 3 are applied to the energy and electricity used in data center construction. Refer to Note on Scope 1 and 2 (LBM and MBM) emission factor sources above and Scope 3 Category 3 in this table below ● Ingwersen, W., & Young, B. (2025). Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for U.S. Commodities (Version v1.4.0)
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 2 – Capital Goods	● Supplier-specific method[38] ● Hybrid Method ● Average-product method ● Average spend-based method	● Supplier-specific emission factors from vendor surveys or supplemental research ● Third-party Product Carbon Footprint (PCFs), Environmental Product Descriptions (EPDs), and LCA studies or LCA tools were used to measure the impact of upstream emissions associated with Meta's capitalized materials purchases such as building materials used in the construction of Meta's data centers[39]; building materials used in office renovations and new construction, of Meta's augmented and virtual reality related products, and key data center hardware components (e.g., servers) ● Ingwersen, W., & Young, B. (2025). Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for U.S. Commodities (Version v1.4.0) ● Direct GHG Emission rate attribute conveyed by the SMFcs[29]
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 3 – Fuel and Energy-Related Activities	● Average-data method	● 2025 IEA T&D losses adjustment ● 2025 UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting ● Emission factors from Meta's Scope 2 (LBM and MBM) are applied to electricity transmission and distribution losses. Refer to Note on Scope 1 and 2 (LBM and MBM) emission factor sources above ● Direct Upstream GHG Emission rate attribute conveyed by the RTCs[29] ● Direct Upstream GHG Emission rate attribute conveyed by the MiQcs[29]
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 4 – Upstream Transportation and Distribution	● Supplier provided fuel-based or distance-based method[40] ● Spend-based method	● Supplier-specific emission factors from vendor surveys or supplemental research ● Ingwersen, W., & Young, B. (2025). Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for U.S. Commodities (Version v1.4.0) ● Direct GHG Emission rate attribute conveyed by the SMFcs[29]

Indicator	Calculation Method(s)[34]	Emission factor sources[35]
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 5 – Waste Generated in Operations	• Waste-type-specific method • Average-data method	• 2025 EPA waste emission factors by waste type and waste treatment method
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 6 – Business Travel	• Fuel-based method • Distance-based method	• 2025 UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting • Third party derived emission factors • 2025 EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories • 2024 Canada electricity emissions factors sourced from Canada National inventory report 2026 Table A7 • Direct GHG Emission rate attribute conveyed by the SAFcs[29]
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 7 – Employee Commuting	• Distance-based method • Average-data method	• Baseline natural gas and electricity use factors are utilized from the Anthesis White Paper "Estimating Energy Consumption & GHG Emissions for Remote Workers" • 2025 UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting • Emission factors from Meta's Scope 1 and Scope 2 (LBM and MBM[29]) are applied to estimated natural gas and electricity consumed by employees working from home. Refer to Note on Scope 1 and 2 (LBM and MBM) emission factor sources above
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 8 – Upstream leased assets	• Asset-specific method • Average-data method	• Emissions factors from Meta's Scope 1 and 2 (LBM and MBM[29]), and Scope 3 Category 3 are applied. Refer to Note on Scope 1 and 2 (LBM and MBM) emission factor sources and Scope 3 Category 3 emission factor sources above. • Ingwersen, W., & Young, B. (2025). Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for U.S. Commodities (Version v1.4.0)
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution	• Fuel-based method • Distance-based method	• Emissions factors from Meta's Scope 2 (LBM) are applied to estimated electricity consumed in third party warehouses. Refer to Note on Scope 1 and 2 (LBM and MBM) emission factor sources above • 2025 UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 11 – Use of sold products	• Direct use-phase emissions from products that directly consume energy (fuels or	• Emission factors from Meta's Scope 2 (LBM and MBM[29]) are applied. Refer to Note on Scope 1 and 2 (LBM and MBM) emission factor sources above

Indicator	Calculation Method(s)[34]	Emission factor sources[35]
	electricity) during use	
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Category 12 –End of life treatment of sold products	• Waste-type-specific method	• Meta conducts third-party LCA studies or utilizes LCA tools to measure the impact of emissions associated with end-of-life treatment of augmented and virtual reality-related consumer hardware

Note on sources of energy:

Indicator name	Reported Value[3]	Unit
Total fuel consumption from renewable sources[14]	135,952	GJ
Total fuel consumption from non-renewable sources[13]	518,555	GJ
Electricity consumption[18]	89,456,838	GJ
Heating consumption	40,996	GJ
Cooling consumption	90,474	GJ
Total energy consumption	**90,242,815**	**GJ**

Note on sources of conversion factors:

Indicator name	Conversion factors
Total energy consumption within the organization	The conversion factors used to calculate energy consumption include: ● IPCC AR5 Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change Annex II: Metrics and Methodology ● U.S. Energy Information Administration Energy Conversion Calculators ● CDP Technical Note: Conversion of fuel data to MWh ● Energy Star Portfolio Manager Technical Reference: Thermal Energy Conversions ● U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology ● 2025 EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Total direct energy consumption within the organization	
Total indirect energy consumption within the organization	

Note on Meta's water withdrawal and water consumption sources:

Source	All Areas (million gallons)[3,19]	Areas With High or Extremely High-Water Stress (million gallons)[3,19,41]
Water withdrawal by source		
From surface water	0	0
From ground water	12	12
From seawater	0	0
From produced water	0	0
From third-party water	1,504	373
Total water withdrawal	**1,516**	**386**

Source	All Areas (million gallons)[3,19]	Areas With High or Extremely High-Water Stress (million gallons)[3,19, 41]
Total water Consumption	790	246

Meta Platforms, Inc.[1,3,42] Schedule of Scope 1 and 2 MBM Emissions: Amended (restated)[43] For the year-ended December 31, 2024					
Subject Matter	**Previously reported value**	**Error correction**	**Restated value**	**Unit**	**Criteria**
Total Scope 1 + 2 (MBM) GHG Emissions[4,5,7]	48,826	6,292	55,118	tCO2e	WRI/WBCSD The GHGP: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol) and WRI/WBCSD GHGP Scope 2 Guidance: An Amendment to the GHGP Corporate Standard
Scope 1 GHG emissions[4,5]	47,468	(226)	47,242	tCO_2e	
Scope 2 GHG emissions (MBM)[4,5,7]	1,358	6,518	7,876	tCO_2e	

Meta Platforms, Inc.[1,3,44] Schedule of Scope 1 and 2 MBM Emissions: Amended (restated)[43] For the year-ended December 31, 2023					
Subject Matter	**Previously reported value**	**Error correction**	**Restated value**	**Unit**	**Criteria**
Total Scope 1 + 2 (MBM) GHG Emissions[4,5,7]	50,610	4,265	54,875	tCO2e	WRI/WBCSD The GHGP: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol) and WRI/WBCSD GHGP Scope 2 Guidance: An Amendment to the GHGP Corporate Standard
Scope 1 GHG emissions[4,5]	48,952	11	48,963	tCO_2e	
Scope 2 GHG emissions (MBM)[4,5,7]	1,658	4,254	5,912	tCO_2e	

Note: Non-financial information is subject to measurement uncertainties resulting from limitations inherent in the nature and the methods used for determining such data. The selection of different but acceptable standards and frameworks provide acceptable measurement techniques, which may result in materially different measurements. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary.

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[1] Meta has selected an organizational boundary for the Subject Matter based on the company's operational control and includes Meta's data centers, offices, points of presence (PoPs), in-line amplifiers (ILAs) and warehouses (collectively, "Global Facilities") and Meta's operated shuttle fleet. For the majority of operating leases in Meta's Global Facilities, Meta can demonstrate that it does not have operational control over central cooling plants and backup diesel generators serving multiple floors or buildings – including chillers and other HVAC equipment that may emit HFCs and PFCs from leaks – because the landlord or building management company retains responsibility for their maintenance, monitoring, controls, replacement, compliance testing, and fuel inputs. In these cases, Meta does not report emissions from these emissions sources in Scope 1 or Scope 2 in accordance with Appendix F to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard: Categorizing GHG Emissions Associated with Leased Asset.
[2] All indicators are reported for the period January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025.
[3] All reported values are rounded to the nearest whole digit. Due to rounding applied to all individual line items, the total values may not directly match the summation of the individual line items.
[4] The majority of the reported CO2e emissions included in the reporting boundary are from CO2 with the remainder being composed of CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF6.
[5] Emissions data is based on actual metered or invoiced data when it is available. When actual data is not available, emissions are estimated by averaging existing data from the same period for that facility, applying data from the prior period for that facility as a proxy, or the 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) intensity factors.
[6] Scope 1 emissions are calculated in accordance with the WRI / WBCSD GHGP: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHGP Scope 1 aligned).
[7] Scope 2 MBM emissions utilize various environmental attributes from energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchased on the open market, purchased through an energy service provider, associated with virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs).
[8] In accordance with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, biogenic CO2 emissions are presented separately from other Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions. These represent emissions from Scope 1 generated from hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) and R99 renewable diesel fuels and emissions from Scope 3 Category 1 generated from HVO fuels.
[9] Scope 3 GHG emissions includes the following categories: Category 1 Purchased goods and services, Category 2 Capital goods, Category 3 Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2, Category 4 Upstream Transportation & Distribution, Category 5 Waste generated in operations, Category 6 Business travel, Category 7 Employee commuting, Category 8 upstream leased assets, Category 9 Downstream Transportation & Distribution, Category 11 Use of sold products, and Category 12 End-of-life treatment of sold products. Category 10: Processing of sold products and Category 14: Franchises are determined to not be applicable; Category 13: Downstream leased assets and Category 15: Investments are determined to not be relevant. Categories 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, & 8 include relevant emissions from Well-to-Tank (WTT) and Transmission and Distribution Losses (T&D).
[10] Scope 3 values are calculated in accordance with the WRI / WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions WRI/WBCSD GHGP Scope 3 Accounting Reporting Standard (GHGP Scope 3 Standard aligned) for each relevant category above.
[11] EACs applied in this category do not necessarily meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria. The EACs purchased and applied in the reporting period (Meta's fiscal year) are issued by respective EAC providers either within the 12-month reporting period, or one year immediately preceding the reporting period. EACs purchased by Meta are retired on behalf of Meta either during the reporting period or in the first three quarters of the reporting period immediately following the year of purchase.
[12] The SMFc include details about origin and chain-of-custody, exclusivity and third-party certification. SMFc applied by Meta are certified by various independent third parties and meet the requirements of an internationally recognized sustainability certification.
[13] Non-renewable fuel sources include Natural Gas, Distillate Oil No. 2, Liquified Petroleum Gas, and Gasoline. Refer to Note on sources of energy for amounts.
[14] Renewable fuels include HVO and R99 diesel. Refer to Note on sources of energy for amounts.
[15] Includes purchased electricity, purchased district heating, and purchased district cooling. Refer to Note on sources of energy for amounts.
[16] Other disclosures included in GRI Disclosure 302-1 (e.g., total electricity, heating, cooling, and steam sold) are not relevant to Meta's operations. Total energy consumption within the organization as defined by GRI 302-1e is therefore calculated without excluding sold energy.
[17] Refer to Note on sources of conversion factors for sources used.
[18] Includes electricity generated from onsite solar.
[19] For water metrics reported in million gallons, a conversion factor of 3.785 megaliters per 1 million gallons can be applied to convert to megaliters.
[20] Meta withdraws water from all freshwater sources. Water from construction is excluded.
[21] Water withdrawal data is based on actual metered or invoiced data when it is available. When actual data is not available, water withdrawal volumes are estimated by averaging existing data from the same period for that facility, applying data from the prior period for that facility as a proxy, or the 2012 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey: Water CBECS intensity factors.
[22] In all instances where actual potable office water consumption is not available, Meta assumes that 10% of the water withdrawn is consumed. In instances where actual owned data center wastewater (i.e., discharge) is not available to calculate consumption, consumption is estimated by dividing operational water withdrawal by average cycles of concentration (CoCs) from cooling systems. CoCs is a measure of how much water input into a cooling system is evaporated to track accurate water consumption at data centers.
[23] Meta defines clean energy as energy generated from sources that produce zero or near-zero greenhouse gas emissions during operation. Sources classified as clean energy in Meta's portfolio are wind, solar, hydropower, geothermal, and nuclear. Sources classified as renewable energy in Meta's portfolio are wind, solar, hydropower and geothermal. For avoidance of ambiguity, energy in this collection may be either 1) clean, 2) renewable, or 3) both. For example, nuclear energy is defined as clean while not renewable and is included in this collection. Solar energy is both clean and renewable and is also included under this definition.
[24] Meta's carbon credits applied to the current year are verified under California Air Resources Board (CARB) Compliance Offset Program.
[25] The reporting boundary includes Meta-owned data centers that are operational during the applicable 12-month rolling period. Only buildings that have been fully operational for the entire rolling 12-month period are included. The metrics are derived from underlying, internal metered operational data.

[26] When internal metered data is not available, inputs are obtained from utility invoice data.
[27] Meta defines WUE in alignment with category 1 water usage without reuse as prescribed by the ISO/IEC 30134-9 standard. For the water output in category 1 there is no reuse of water considered, therefore Uw = IW.
[28] (IW) contains water used for humidification and water evaporated on site for energy production or cooling of the data center and its support systems.
[29] Emission factor source applied in accordance with Meta's Management's Criteria
[30] Meta assumes that the majority of district cooling facilities in large cities globally use electric driven chillers. As such, Meta applies the electric-driven chiller emission factor.
[31] These Suppliers provided supporting documentation demonstrating that their emissions factors are calculated based on delivered electricity, incorporating certificates sourced and retired on behalf of its customers.
[32] The adjusted emission factors from the AIB European Residual Mixes are applied at European facilities as applicable. For countries where residual mix factors are not currently available, emissions were calculated using grid averages, which may result in double counting of voluntary purchases of renewable energy between electricity consumers.
[33] Green-e is an adjusted green-average emission factor that accounts for all unique Green-e Energy certified sales in the U.S. A complete adjusted emission factor (i.e., residual mix that counts for all voluntary renewable energy claimed) is not available for the U.S. at this time.
[34] Data from suppliers or other value chain partners is not used at this time for the following categories: Category 3, Category 5, Category 6, Category 7, Category 8, Category 9, Category 11, and Category 12.
[35] The GWPs for each GHG are sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report. For emission factors that have the full CO2e already calculated with no breakdown by constituent gas, Meta uses the default GWPs from those sources.
[36] Approximately 27.9% of Meta's Category 1 emissions are calculated using supplier provided allocated emissions data.
[37] For many of Meta's purchases with no PCF, EPD, or LCA product emission factor available, the product emission factor from a similar product is applied as a proxy.
[38] Approximately 4.4% of Meta's Category 2 emissions are calculated using supplier provided allocated emissions data.
[39] Where actual quantities of building materials are not available, Meta uses a standardized data center design for a typical data center based on the building type's master design, modified for each site to estimate total capitalized materials purchased.
[40] Approximately 73.1% of Meta's Category 4 emissions are calculated using supplier provided allocated emissions data.
[41] Meta defines areas with water stress as regions where the percentage of total water withdrawn is high (40-80%) or extremely high (greater than 80%).
[42] All indicators are reported for the period January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024.
[43] As a result of subsequently discovered facts, Meta has restated the 2023 and 2024 Scope 1 and Scope 2 MBM values to correct errors associated with the exclusion of certain Scope 1 and 2 sources and the misclassification of certain Scope 1 emission sources.
[44] All indicators are reported for the period January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.