SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

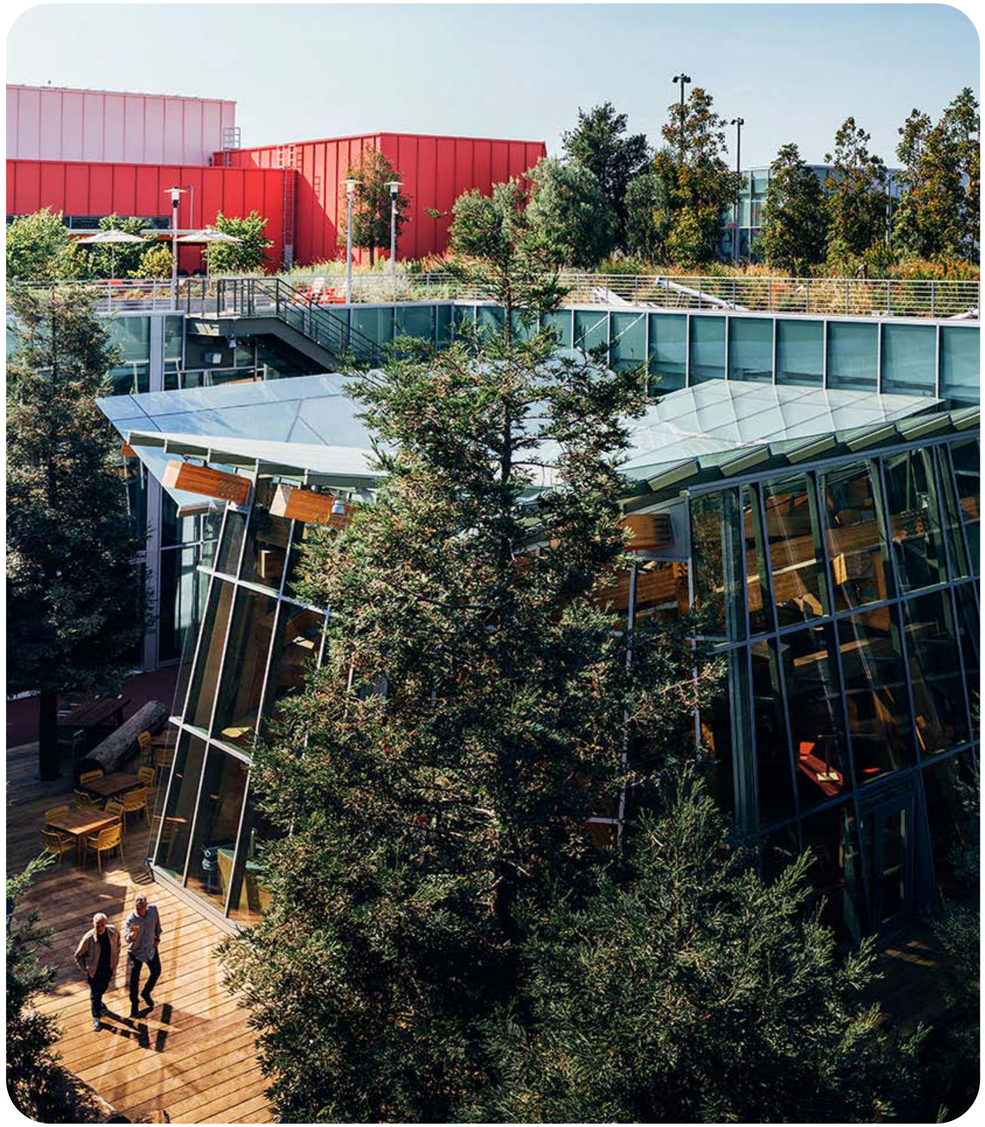


Meta

Reporting on Fiscal Year 2025

2026

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Introduction

A Message from Our Leadership



RACHEL PETERSON

Vice President,
Data Centers, Meta



BLAIR SWEDEEN

Global Head of Net Zero and Sustainability, Meta

Our mission is to build the future of human connection and the technology that makes it possible. Today, that future is increasingly being shaped by our superintelligence ambitions: improving lives and expanding opportunities for people to learn, express new ideas, create and build new businesses, and connect like never before.

Delivering on this vision requires building the infrastructure that powers AI. In doing so, we are committed to continuing to work closely with local partners and across our value chain to ensure environmental stewardship and community benefits remain central to how we build and operate.

This includes our commitments to adding new clean energy to grids where we operate, minimizing our water use and supporting water restoration projects, providing opportunities for local jobs and suppliers, and providing millions in grants each year to support schools, nonprofits, and community needs. It also includes our longstanding commitment to protecting workers and the environment across our global supply chain.

Responsible growth is an essential part of how we bring our mission to life.

Building Responsibly

With the increase in demand for AI services and tools, our industry is undertaking one of the largest expansions of digital infrastructure in history. We believe long-term success depends on helping share the benefits of technological progress while thoughtfully managing its impacts. Meeting that responsibility requires a long-term view — one that considers not only the services our infrastructure enables, but also the resources it consumes and the communities it affects.

These principles guide how we design, build, and operate infrastructure around the world. They shape decisions about energy and water use, materials sourcing, ecosystem protection, workforce development, community investment, and the standards we expect throughout our supply chain.

Advancing Environmental Stewardship

Building responsibly requires progress across a wide range of environmental challenges. Energy is among the most important, which is why expanding clean energy remains a central focus of our efforts.

To date, we've contracted for more than 30 GW of clean and renewable energy capacity across seven countries and 28 U.S. states, with nearly 12 GW already producing energy. In 2025 alone, we contracted for more than 10 GW of new clean energy capacity, making us one of the largest corporate buyers of clean and renewable energy in the world. These investments help add new generation capacity, supporting a more resilient grid.

We're also investing in next-generation technologies such as advanced nuclear, geothermal, and long-duration energy storage — technologies we believe will be critical to delivering the reliable, around-the-clock clean power needed to support continued economic and technological growth.

At the same time, we're reducing the environmental footprint of new infrastructure through investments in low-carbon materials and more efficient data center designs. This includes helping scale AI-optimized low-carbon concrete, piloting mass timber, and supporting the commercialization of low-carbon steel. As a result, our latest data center designs have approximately 77% less embodied carbon than our original specifications from several years ago. We also continue to make our data centers more water efficient by deploying advanced cooling technologies at more facilities and using AI to optimize cooling performance, reducing both energy and water use associated with these technologies.

Beyond improving water efficiency within our own operations, we're helping restore water and strengthen watersheds. As of June 30, 2026, we've supported over 60 water restoration projects across 19 watersheds that, once fully implemented, are expected to restore 5.4 billion gallons of water annually. We've also supported 12 non-volume-generating capacity building projects.

We also work to help protect and restore ecosystems on our data center campuses and in surrounding landscapes, recognizing the important role they play in environmental resilience and community well-being.

Building a Responsible Supply Chain

Many of our most significant environmental impacts occur in our global supply chain. As infrastructure growth accelerates, we're working closely with our suppliers to reduce impacts associated with construction materials, hardware manufacturing, logistics, and other key categories while increasing transparency across our supplier network.

Beyond working to reduce environmental impacts, we continue to set clear expectations around responsible sourcing, labor practices, and respect for human rights, and work with our supply chain partners to strengthen accountability and drive continuous improvement across these areas.

Supporting Communities as We Grow

Building responsibly requires us to consider not only environmental metrics, but also community impacts.

Supporting data center communities as we grow means paying the full costs of the energy and water

our data centers use while investing in local jobs and infrastructure, workforce development, and education initiatives designed to benefit the broader community. It means working closely with local partners to broaden access to the economic opportunities associated with our operations, and investing directly through programs and grants that support local priorities and help address community needs.

That's why in the US we recently launched the Future Is for Everyone Fund, a $1 billion commitment to provide direct support to each US data center community we work in. We're also proud to have launched America's Workforce Academy (AWA), a nationwide program that helps participants gain the skills needed for infrastructure careers while providing a direct pathway to employment after they graduate.

Supporting our data center communities is about more than mitigating impacts. It's about helping create lasting economic opportunity and ensuring the benefits of infrastructure investment extend well beyond the boundaries of our campuses.

Our Path Forward on Climate Action

At the beginning of the decade, we set our ambitious goals: to achieve net zero emissions across our value chain and to become water positive in 2030. Our long-term ambitions haven't changed, but our operating environment has.

When we set our net zero emissions goal, we anticipated steady growth, falling clean energy costs, and changes in the broader system that would enable progress at the pace we envisioned. The reality has been far more complex. Demand for AI infrastructure has grown faster than almost anyone projected, arriving on a timeline measured in quarters rather than decades, and meeting it has meant building at a pace and scale the industry has never attempted.

At the same time, while we've continued to help drive deployment of clean energy and other low-carbon solutions, progress hasn't kept pace with the extraordinary growth in infrastructure demand. Interconnection queues run years long, permitting timelines have not meaningfully shortened, transmission buildout lags demand, and supply chains for low-carbon fuels, materials, and hardware are still maturing.

Transforming these systems will take time and collective effort, which is why we are doing two things at once: continuing to invest, innovate, and partner at pace, and evolving our pathway to net zero. We are re-evaluating our timelines, sequencing, and interim milestones — including the 2030 timeframe for our net zero emissions goal and our near-term intensity targets — so our approach reflects current operating realities while keeping progress transparent year over year. We will share where this work lands. Please follow our sustainability website ↗ for updates.

The path forward is complex, and the route may continue to evolve, but the outcomes we are working toward remain unchanged: to establish a long-term pathway to net zero emissions, to restore more water than we consume, and to build infrastructure in a way that supports surrounding communities and grids.

RACHEL PETERSON BLAIR SWEDEEN



About Meta

Our mission is to build the future of human connection and the technology that makes it possible.

We build technology that helps people connect and share, find and build communities, and grow businesses. Our technologies enable people to communicate with friends and family through mobile devices, personal computers, virtual reality (VR) headsets, and AI glasses.

We also help people discover and learn about what is going on in the world around them, share their experiences with audiences ranging from their family members and friends to the public at large, and stay connected everywhere.

Across our work, we are innovating in AI technologies to build new experiences that help make our platform more social, useful, and immersive. Our AI investments support initiatives that power the systems that rank content in our technologies, the tools advertisers use to reach customers, and the development of new generative AI experiences. We are designing our data centers to support current products and for future generations of AI growth.

We generate the majority of revenue from selling advertising placements across Meta technologies. For more information on our business and financial performance, see our 2025 Annual Report on Form 10-K↗.



As of December 31, 2025

90+

cities with Meta offices across North America, Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America.

30

owned data center locations in operation or under construction globally.

78,865

global employees by headcount.

Building Responsibly

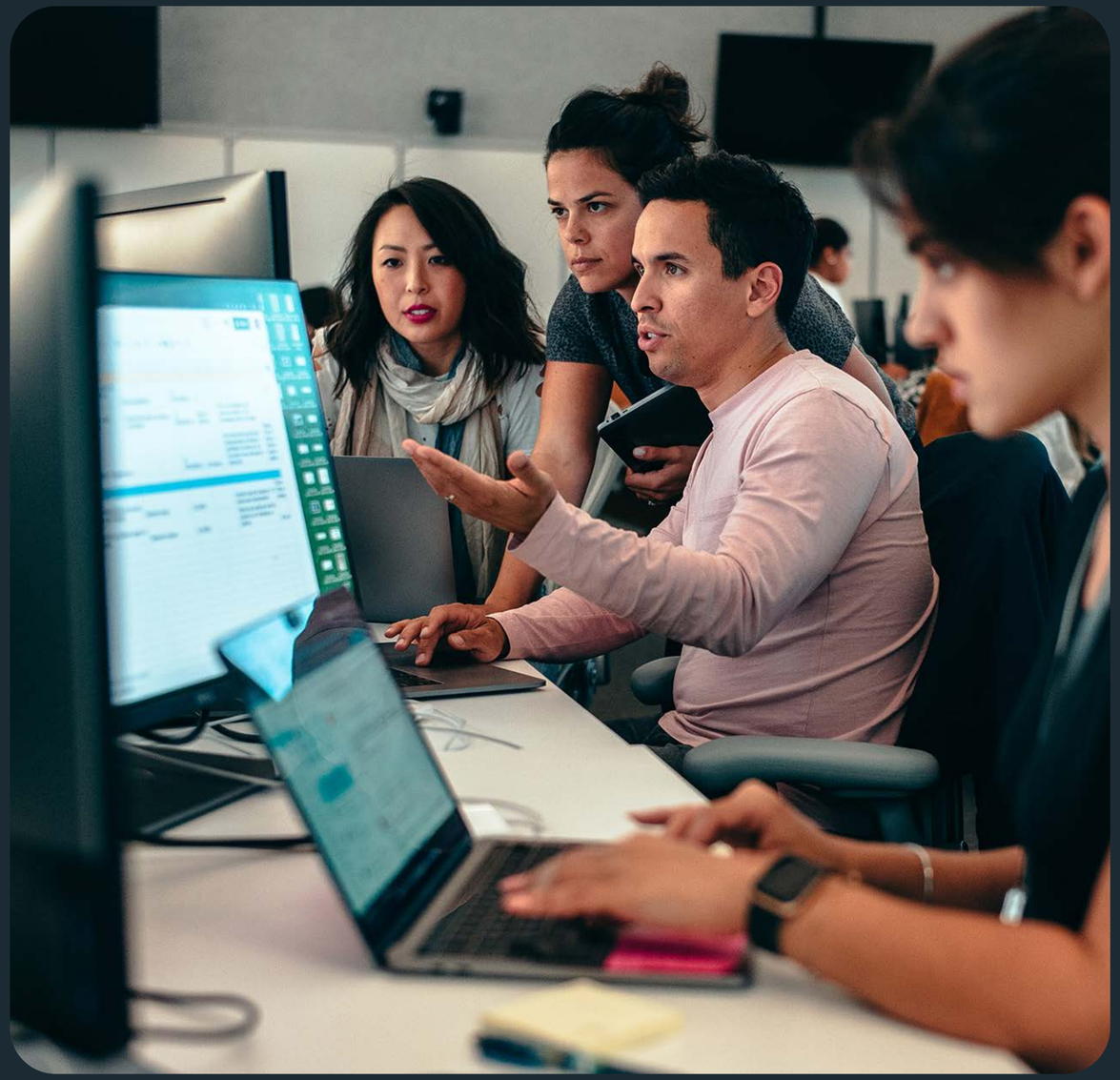
We are building the infrastructure to support the current and next generations of our technologies and AI ambitions — and all the creativity, entrepreneurship, and growth they will enable.

The rapid advancement of digital technologies, including AI, is driving demand for digital infrastructure and the energy systems that support it. We believe meeting that demand responsibly requires continued innovation, investment, and collaboration, both within in our own value chain and across our industry. We are focused not only on managing the impacts of our own growth, but also on leveraging our scale to help advance the technologies and systems that can support the broader transition to a lower-carbon economy.

In collaboration with our partners, we are scaling our work to promote environmental stewardship in the way we design, build, and operate our data centers. This includes backing clean and renewable energy and storage solutions, building more energy-efficient infrastructure, minimizing our water use, and more. It also extends to advancing safe, healthy, and fair working conditions across the value chain and building alongside local communities to create jobs, develop the workforce, and strengthen quality of life where we operate.

Our sustainability activities are integrated across the following key priorities, around which this report is organized:

- Climate & Energy
- Water
- Biodiversity
- Circularity & Waste
- Responsible Supply Chain
- Community Impact



Our Goals

Our long-term sustainability goals are big bets designed to guide our strategy and to focus the innovation and collaboration needed to improve performance:

Achieve net zero emissions across our value chain in 2030

Become water positive in 2030

Our pathway to net zero is guided by our commitment to climate action. It depends on both the pace of our own progress and how quickly technologies and markets evolve. See Climate & Energy and Water.

In addition, we have established the following supporting goals:

Continue to match 100% of our annual electricity use with clean and renewable energy to support our operations.

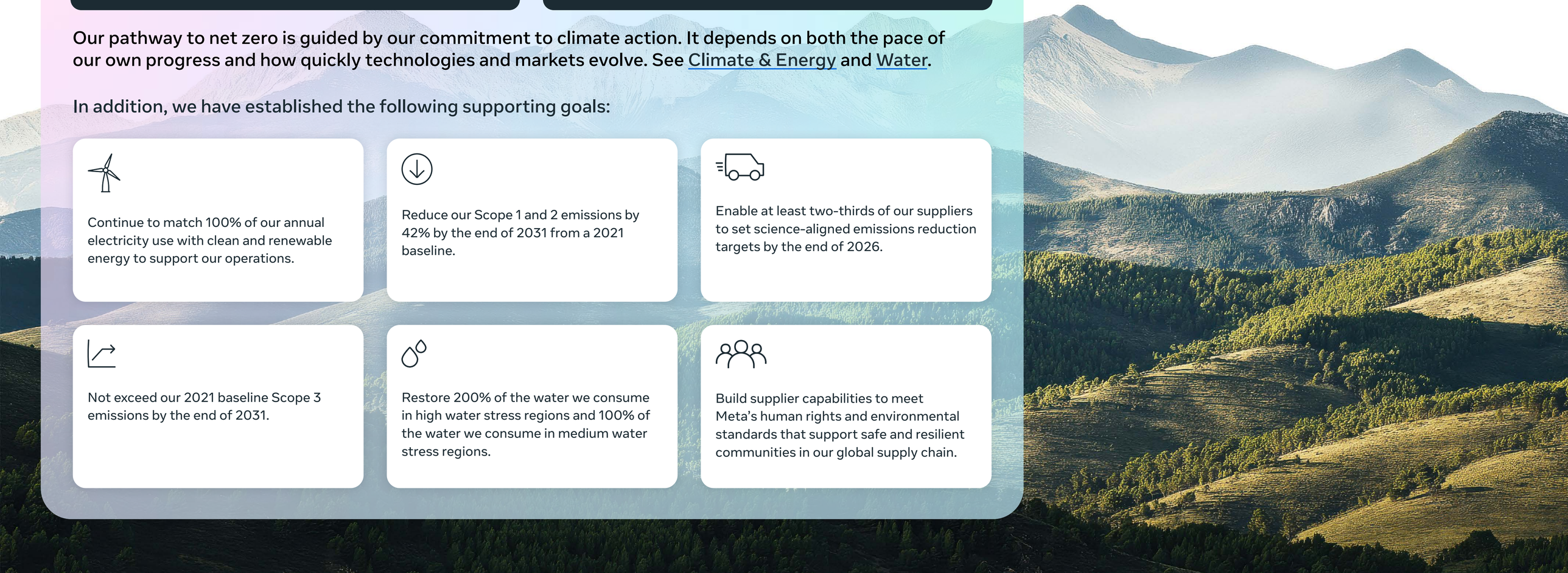
Reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42% by the end of 2031 from a 2021 baseline.

Enable at least two-thirds of our suppliers to set science-aligned emissions reduction targets by the end of 2026.

Not exceed our 2021 baseline Scope 3 emissions by the end of 2031.

Restore 200% of the water we consume in high water stress regions and 100% of the water we consume in medium water stress regions.

Build supplier capabilities to meet Meta's human rights and environmental standards that support safe and resilient communities in our global supply chain.

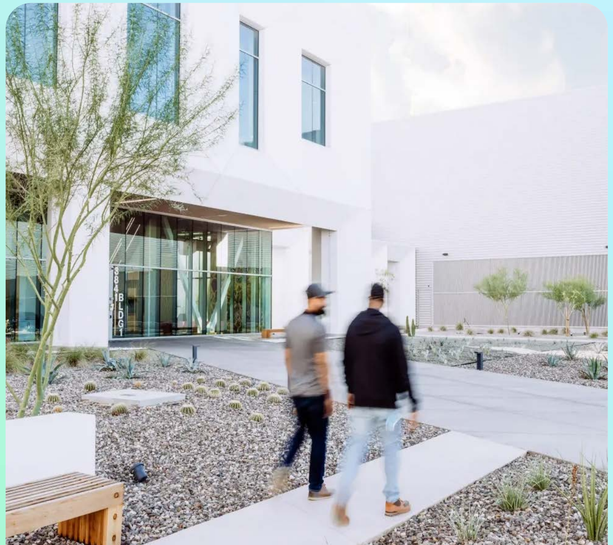




SPOTLIGHT

Responsible Data Center Growth







Our data centers make a positive impact on the communities where we operate.

For nearly two decades, Meta has built and operated some of the most efficient and innovative data centers globally, and we work hard to be a good neighbor in the communities where they're located. As our footprint continues to expand, so does our responsibility to manage our impacts and contribute positively to the communities where we operate. That's why we've doubled down on our commitment to responsible data center growth.

Our strategy focuses on advancing responsible energy use, minimizing our impact on water and the environment, and helping strengthen local communities, by supporting new jobs, working with local suppliers, and investing in community programs and partnerships. In this section, we highlight key elements of this work, with links to learn more in the detailed sections in this report.

For more details, visit the Meta Data Centers website↗.

Community Impact

Community engagement, economic and workforce development, and local investment

46,000+ skilled trade jobs supported and $94M + in global direct giving to nonprofits and schools since 2011

Energy

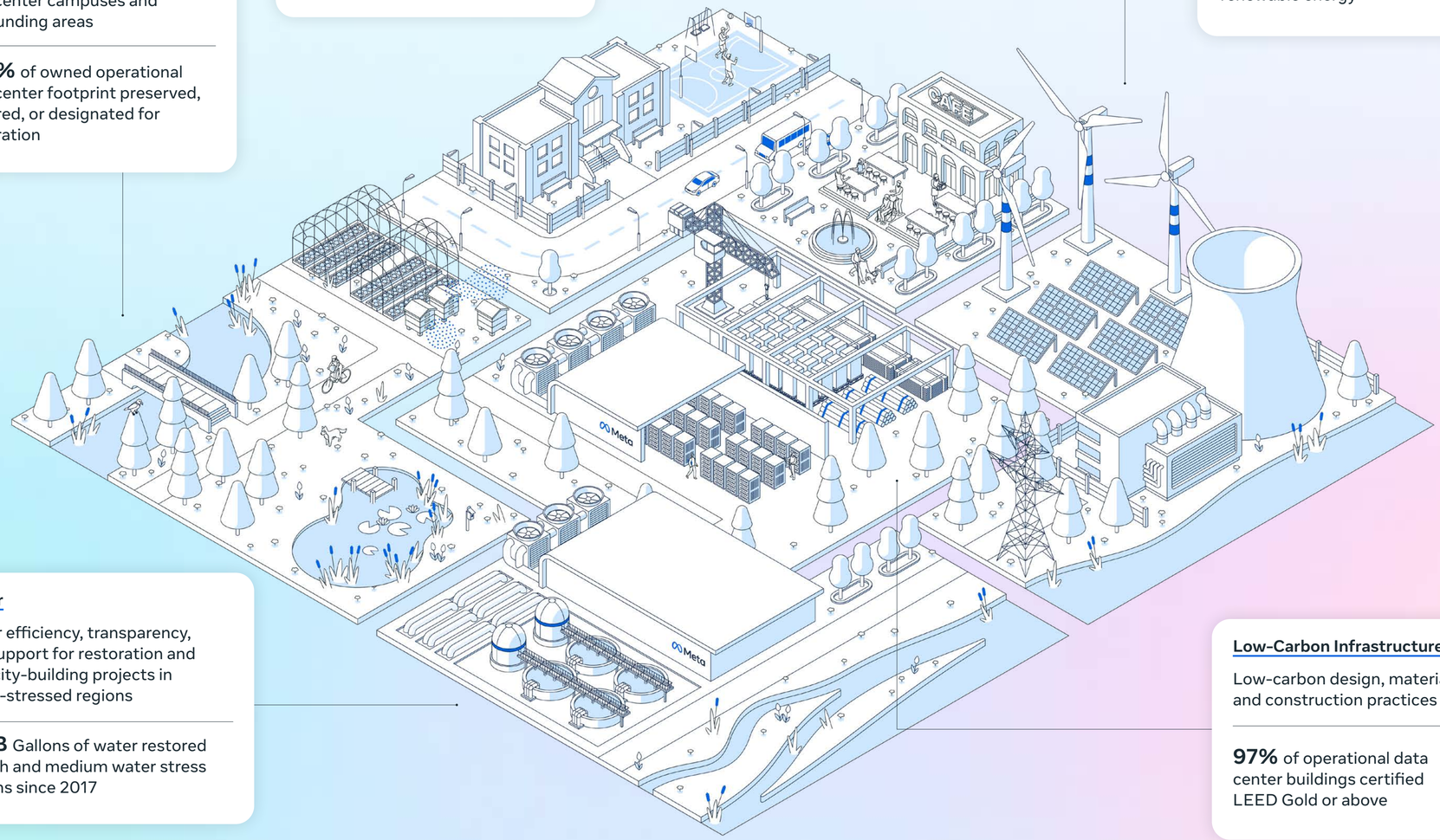
Long-term contracts and direct investment across solar, wind, nuclear, geothermal, and storage

100% of our annual electricity use matched with clean and renewable energy

Biodiversity

Preserving, protecting and restoring native habitats on data center campuses and surrounding areas

>50% of owned operational data center footprint preserved, restored, or designated for restoration



Water

Water efficiency, transparency, and support for restoration and capacity-building projects in water-stressed regions

2.9 B Gallons of water restored to high and medium water stress regions since 2017

Low-Carbon Infrastructure

Low-carbon design, materials and construction practices

97% of operational data center buildings certified LEED Gold or above

Graphic for illustrative purposes only and does not depict either a representative design or specific location.

Energy

As demand for digital services and AI grows, planning for the energy needed to support our data centers is a critical part of how we expand our infrastructure. Our approach focuses on bringing new energy online and covering all associated costs, ensuring no financial burden is passed to other consumers. We also work to support grid reliability and help scale the technologies needed to meet growing electricity demand.



Expanding Clean and Renewable Energy Supply

For more than a decade, we've worked to help bring new clean energy online through long-term energy agreements. To date, we have contracted for more than 30 GW of clean and renewable energy across seven countries and 28 U.S. states, including more than 10 GW contracted in 2025 alone.

We are also helping advance a broader portfolio of energy solutions that can support reliable, around-the-clock electricity, including nuclear energy, geothermal power, long-duration energy storage, and emerging technologies such as space-based solar energy.

LEARN MORE:
Scaling Clean and Renewable Energy
Expanding the Clean Energy Portfolio

Supporting Reliable and Affordable Energy

We work closely with utilities to plan for and meet our energy needs years before facilities come online and as they continue to operate. We pay the full costs for the energy used by our data centers, as well as for new and existing grid infrastructure needed to serve them, so these costs are not passed on to other customers. This longstanding principle will continue to be a core part of our approach as our infrastructure footprint grows.

Through our energy agreements, we're helping utilities grow and modernize the grid to benefit everyone. And we're committed to working with utilities and grid operators to support grid reliability during periods of emergency and heightened demand, including evaluating programs to reduce our grid energy usage at these times.

LEARN MORE:
Supporting Grid Reliability

Accelerating Energy Technologies

We enter into new long-term power purchase agreements and other partnerships to support a wide range of advanced energy solutions. Selected examples include:

- **Invenergy:** Supporting 590 MW of large-scale solar projects in Ohio
- **Oklo and TerraPower:** Helping advance development of next-generation nuclear technology
- **Vistra:** Helping extend the operational lifespan and increase energy production at existing nuclear plants in Ohio and Pennsylvania
- **XGS Energy:** Supporting development of a 150 MW advanced geothermal project in New Mexico
- **Overview Energy:** Supporting development of space-based solar that can enable around-the-clock energy production using existing solar infrastructure

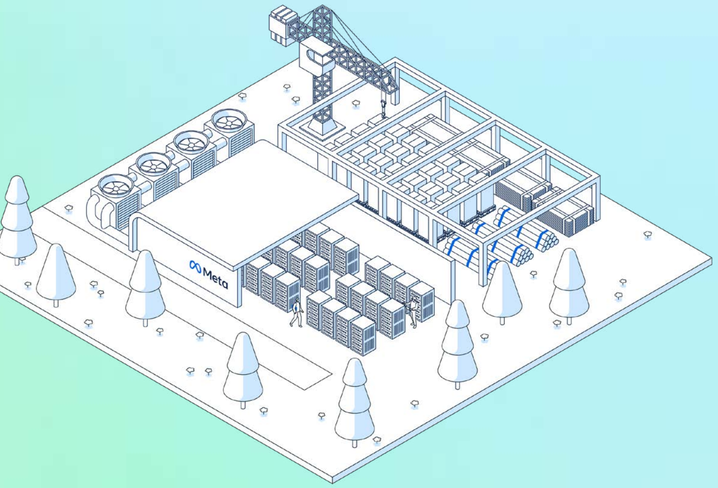
100%
of our annual electricity use matched with clean and renewable energy

30+ GW
of clean and renewable energy contracted to date

10+ GW
of clean and renewable energy contracted in 2025 alone

Low-Carbon Infrastructure

Building the next generation of data center infrastructure requires balancing scale, performance, and delivery timelines with environmental considerations. Across our portfolio, we focus on improving efficiency, reducing embodied carbon, and advancing lower-carbon approaches to infrastructure design, materials, and construction activities.



Designing More Efficient Infrastructure

We continue to improve infrastructure performance through optimized data center designs, responsible resource management, and ongoing operational improvements. Our latest data center designs have approximately 77% less embodied carbon than our original data center design specifications while delivering the performance needed to support next-generation computing infrastructure.

LEARN MORE:
Designing With a Lower-Carbon Approach

Reducing Construction Emissions

We are also deploying lower-emissions construction equipment and renewable diesel across construction sites while working with contractors and industry partners to reduce emissions and other impacts associated with construction activities, including reduced noise and local pollution.

LEARN MORE:
Construction Activities and Operations

Lower-Carbon Materials at Scale

Materials used in data center construction are among the largest sources of embodied carbon in our infrastructure footprint. We are working to reduce these impacts by scaling lower-carbon materials and advancing design and procurement approaches across key construction material categories. Examples include AI-enabled concrete optimization, responsible mass timber applications, and lower-carbon metals sourcing.

LEARN MORE:
Scaling Low-Carbon Materials and Construction

97%

of operational data center buildings certified LEED Gold or above

90%

of owned data center construction waste diverted from landfills in 2025*

Driving Infrastructure Innovation

We're working to develop, test, and scale the latest innovations in low-carbon data center construction. Recent initiatives include:

The Data Center Innovation Initiative: Working with industry peers to advance the deployment of next-generation energy, cooling, and low-carbon materials solutions for data center infrastructure

Low-Carbon Concrete: Partnering with Amrize and researchers at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign to develop and test an open-source, AI-enabled approach to creating low-carbon concrete mixtures

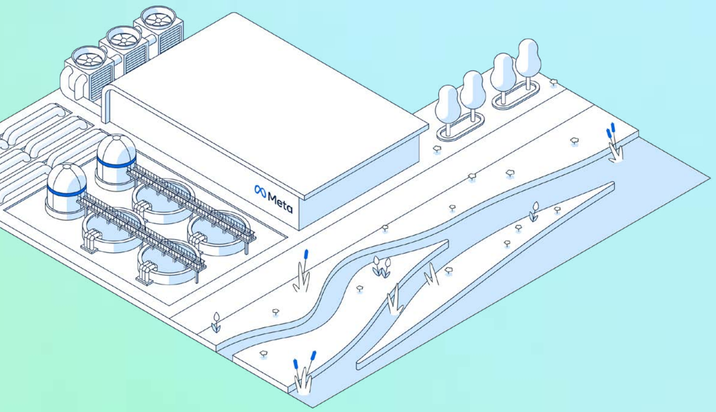
Mass Timber Construction: Piloting low-carbon, wood-based construction techniques in buildings across multiple data center campuses

Low-Carbon Steel: Supporting construction of Electra's Colorado demonstration facility that will produce 500 metric tonnes of low-carbon iron annually for steelmaking

*Construction waste is defined as waste materials generated during the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings and roads.

Water

As our data center footprint grows, we are working to enhance local water resilience through improving operational efficiency, deploying innovative cooling approaches, and supporting water restoration and conservation projects in watersheds where we have data centers.



Minimizing Water Use

We are working to improve water efficiency across our data center portfolio through operational innovation, data-driven management, and collaboration across our industry. In 2025, we advanced several initiatives to improve water efficiency, including enhancements to data center cooling operations that delivered significant water savings across pilot sites. We also expanded real-time monitoring and data-driven management practices to better understand and optimize water use across our facilities.

LEARN MORE:
Minimizing Water Use

Advancing Industry Best Practices

Through the Open Compute Project, we share water-efficient cooling innovations with the broader industry, helping accelerate progress across the digital infrastructure sector.

LEARN MORE:
Minimizing Water Use

Investing Beyond Our Operations

Our water stewardship efforts extend beyond our operations to support stronger local water systems. We support water infrastructure and restoration projects in the communities where we operate, including efforts to improve water access, strengthen wastewater systems, and enhance long-term water resilience.

LEARN MORE:
Water Restoration

2.9 B

gallons of water restored to high and medium water stress regions since 2017

Supporting Healthy Watersheds

From restoring natural landscapes to advancing smarter water infrastructure, we support projects that help improve water security and watershed health in the communities where we operate. Selected examples include:

- **Texas:** Scaling data-driven leak detection across multi-family residential buildings to surface hidden water losses and generate measurable savings
- **Alabama:** Installing stormwater filtration systems to filter urban runoff and capture pollutants before they reach local waterways
- **Nebraska:** Converting 100 acres of cropland to advanced drip irrigation, to significantly reduce water withdrawals while maintaining crop yields
- **Ireland:** Restoring peatlands to strengthen watershed health and provide lasting ecosystem benefits

Biodiversity

We integrate biodiversity into every stage of the data center lifecycle, from site selection and design to long-term operations. More than half of our owned and operational data center footprint has been preserved, restored, or designated for restoration, with efforts continuing to expand alongside new campuses.



Restoration Rooted in Local Ecosystems

Effective restoration begins with understanding the ecosystems we aim to support. We tailor our efforts to the ecological priorities of each location, restoring native habitats, rehabilitating degraded lands, and supporting wildlife and pollinators. Projects range across a variety of sensitive ecosystems including wetlands, prairies, and deserts.

LEARN MORE:
Restoration and Enhancement of Native Ecosystems

Partnerships That Extend Impact

Partnerships help extend the reach and impact of our biodiversity efforts. We work with conservation organizations, educational institutions, and community groups to support biodiversity on, and beyond, our campuses. Recent initiatives include native tree propagation, habitat restoration, pollinator-focused landscapes, environmental education programs, and community nature centers.

LEARN MORE:
Partnering for Biodiversity in Our Communities

Long-Term Stewardship

Restoring ecosystems is a long-term effort that extends well beyond initial habitat improvements. Long-running efforts — including sagebrush steppe restoration in the Pacific Northwest and Southwestern United States — reflect our focus on delivering lasting ecological benefits through restoration, partnership, and education.

LEARN MORE:
Oregon and Utah — Restoring Sagebrush Steppe Desert

204,000+

native plant plugs planted over 440 acres at our Oregon and Utah data center campuses; seeds from these plants are dispersed by birds across and beyond our site

Restoring and Reconnecting Ecosystems

We support initiatives designed to restore habitats, reconnect ecosystems, and strengthen resilience across diverse landscapes where we operate our data centers, including:

- **Wisconsin:** Restoring 570 acres of wetlands and prairie on degraded landscapes, benefitting biodiversity, ecosystem function, and local communities
- **Alabama:** Supporting long-term restoration efforts to restore hundreds of acres of endangered ecosystem in the Black Belt Prairie region, protecting rare and unique oak forest on our property
- **South Carolina:** Enhancing habitat for bluebirds and other native species through active land management practices that support ecological resilience
- **Oregon and Utah:** Applying adaptive restoration techniques that help recover sagebrush steppe ecosystems and support landscape-scale resilience

Community Impact

Meta is committed to playing a positive role and investing in the long-term vitality of our communities where we have data centers. As we grow, so does our support for local jobs, infrastructure, schools, and more.

Investing in People and Communities

As part of our work with local governments to plan for and meet our infrastructure needs, we make investments that support community infrastructure, including new roads, recreational spaces, and water and wastewater systems. We also contribute to important causes that benefit our communities, including providing direct support for schools, registered nonprofits, and community organizations. In 2025, the Meta Data Center Community Action Grants program awarded more than $11.8 million in funding to schools and nonprofits in communities where we have data centers.

LEARN MORE:
Investing in People and Communities

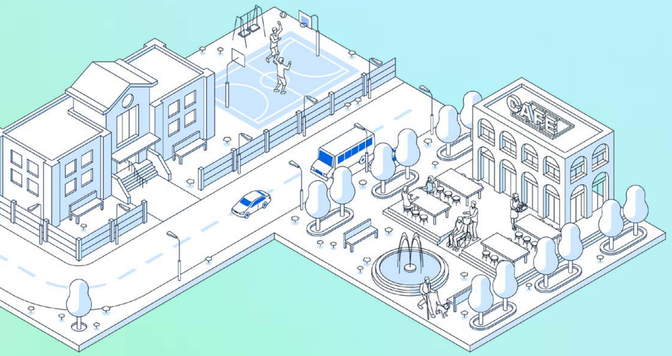
Growing Local Economies

Building and operating our data centers supports jobs and drives economic growth. In each location, Meta data centers hire locally and support thousands of jobs, including for skilled tradespeople involved in construction and retrofitting, and for engineers, electricians, and other experts supporting long-term operations. Our data centers also support billions of dollars in business for a diverse range of companies across our supply chain each year.

LEARN MORE:
Supporting Jobs and Driving Growth

46,000+
total global skilled trade jobs to construct our data centers since 2011, including 15,000+ workers currently engaged on an active data center site

$94 M+
in global direct giving across more than 3,700 grants to nonprofits and schools in communities where we have data centers



Building Stronger Communities

We support local communities where we have data centers, with the aim of helping communities grow and prosper over the long term.

Louisiana: Supporting the Richland Revitalization Board in upgrading local civic and recreational facilities

Indiana: Providing grants to 11 organizations to advance community-led projects that strengthen community resilience

Illinois: Continuing support of the Northern Illinois University Foundation to expand summer programming for students pursuing educational and career opportunities in STEAM

Community Impact in Action

Watch for these featured stories throughout the report to learn more about projects and partnerships that have made a positive difference in our communities.

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19 Emissions Performance
21 Scaling Clean and Renewable Energy
24 Designing and Building Low-Carbon Infrastructure
29 Driving Value Chain Decarbonization
33 Addressing Residual Emissions
35 Enhancing Climate Resilience



Climate & Energy

Climate & Energy



Our climate strategy focuses on avoiding or reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our operations and value chain while continuing to deliver the infrastructure, products, and services needed to support our business.

Key initiatives include improving the data and tooling to help us measure our emissions, scaling clean and renewable energy technologies, designing and building lower-carbon infrastructure, helping suppliers reduce their emissions, enhancing climate resilience, and supporting high-quality carbon removal projects.

Our Net Zero Ambition

Our pathway to net zero is guided by our commitment to climate action. It depends on both the pace of our own progress and how quickly technologies and markets evolve. As those conditions change, we are evolving the pathway to keep it grounded in what it will take to deliver.

We are focused on the areas where we can act directly, including scaling interventions across energy procurement, infrastructure design and operations, supplier engagement, and more, while also supporting larger-scale initiatives to help our industry and the broader economy accelerate the transition to a net zero future. For more on our work in each of these areas, see the sections that follow.

Conditions for Achieving Net Zero

Achieving net zero at scale requires both internal action and broader system-level change, enabled through collaboration between business, government, and civil society. Key factors include:

- **Grid modernization**
  In many regions, interconnection queues and transmission constraints continue to slow the pace at which clean and renewable energy projects can come online. Achieving a lower-carbon electricity system depends on expanding and modernizing grid infrastructure to support faster deployment at scale. We are investing in upgrades to grid infrastructure that benefits other consumers to help remove these bottlenecks.
- **Scalable low-carbon technologies**
  Emerging technologies such as advanced nuclear, geothermal, long-duration energy storage, lower-carbon materials, and next-generation clean fuels must continue to mature and become accessible at scale in all markets where we operate. Our long-term offtake agreements and partnerships are designed to accelerate the deployment of these technologies.
- **Demand signals and market structures**
  Buyer coalitions and procurement mechanisms that increase the efficiency for buyers and suppliers to scale low-carbon technologies can help accelerate the development and deployment of these needed climate solutions. We participate in and help build these market initiatives to help accelerate emissions reduction across sectors such as transportation and construction.
- **Supplier action**
  Reducing value chain emissions requires our suppliers to take meaningful action within their own operations and sectors. We are actively engaging suppliers representing the majority of our Scope 3 emissions and will continue scaling efforts to do so.
- **Clarity on external guidance for companies to achieve net zero and apply market-based mechanisms to climate goals**
  As frameworks for corporate emissions accounting and target-setting continue to evolve, clear and consistent standards will be important for companies to credibly measure and report progress. We support the development of robust approaches that align with a net zero future, and we are engaging in multi-stakeholder efforts to advance market-based mechanisms that can enable broader climate impact at scale.

Progress across these areas is uneven, and some are advancing more slowly than the pace our goals require. We are focused on driving meaningful action where we have direct influence today, while investing in the systemic shifts that will unlock further emissions reduction over time.



Emissions Performance

In 2025, our net emissions were 11.8 million metric tonnes (MT) CO_2e. This represented a year-over-year increase of 45%, driven primarily by Scope 3 categories 1 and 2 — purchased goods and services and capital goods, respectively. For detailed annual data and our methodology for calculating our footprint, see Data Tables.

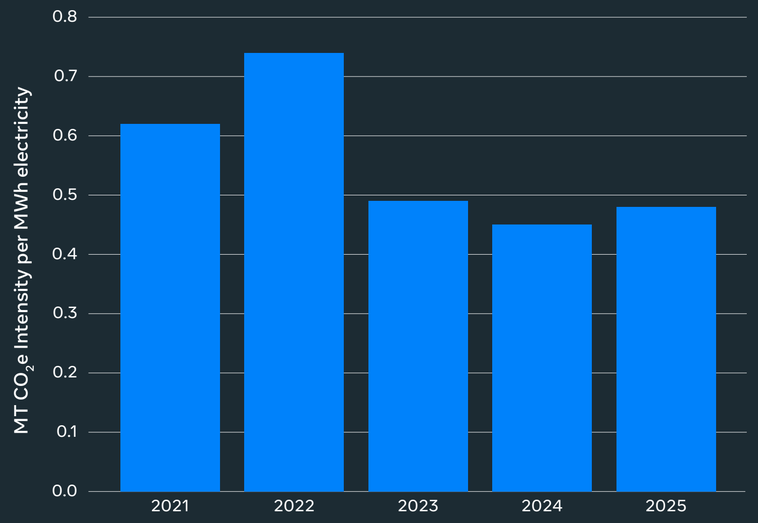
Our 2025 Net Carbon Footprint*



		MT CO_2e
<1%	**Scope 1**	33,555
<1%	**Scope 2** (market-based)	10,861
99%	**Scope 3**	11,858,913
22%	**Cat 1:** Purchased goods and services	2,619,324
73%	**Cat 2:** Capital goods	8,727,109
<1%	**Cat 3:** Fuel- and energy-related activities (market-based)	12,898
1%	**Cat 4:** Upstream transportation and distribution	96,647
<1%	**Cat 5:** Waste generated in operations	29,555
2%	**Cat 6:** Business travel	280,513
1%	**Cat 7:** Employee commuting	68,879
<1%	**Cat 8:** Upstream leased assets	515
<1%	**Cat 9:** Downstream transportation and distribution	96
<1%	**Cat 11:** Use of sold products	20,102
<1%	**Cat 12:** End-of-life treatment of sold products	3,276

Our GHG Intensity

As we work to decouple emissions growth from business growth, GHG intensity is a key metric to evaluate the impact of our emissions reduction efforts relative to the construction of new infrastructure. This chart indicates our GHG intensity progress based on each year's total GHG emissions relative to our operational electricity use.



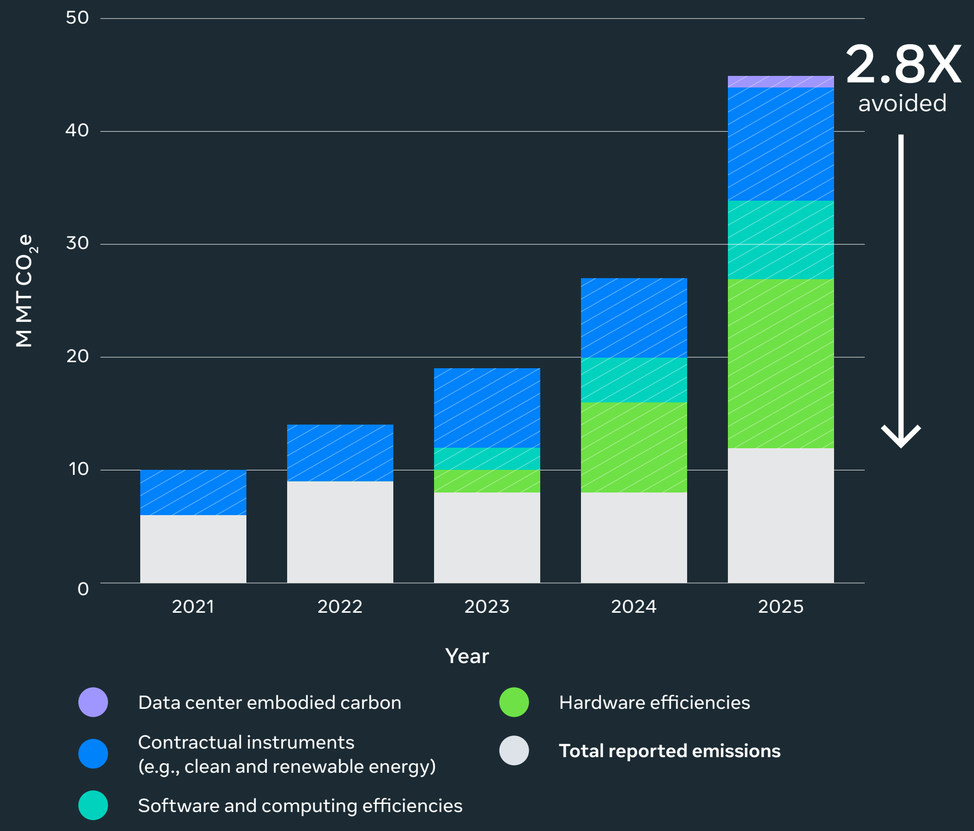
Carbon Removal Projects

To address residual Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2025, we removed 80,000 MT CO_2e through carbon removal projects.

*We have conducted an assessment to determine relevant Scope 3 categories. Scope 1 and select Scope 3 categories are calculated using Meta's Management's Criteria. Further details can be found in our Environmental Metrics Methodology.

Avoided Emissions*

Ongoing initiatives across hardware efficiency, software and computing efficiency, contractual instruments (e.g., clean and renewable energy), and lower-carbon data center construction continue to hold our emissions below where they would otherwise be. We estimate that in 2025, these efforts avoided over 30 M MT CO_2e, nearly three times our total reported emissions.



*See Notes on Avoided Emissions for additional information on how we estimate our avoided emissions. Total reported emissions are calculated in accordance with Meta's Management's Criteria.

Understanding Emissions

As we work to decarbonize our value chain, we also continuously strive to enhance the data and tools we use to understand and manage our emissions. Improving this analysis helps us to better identify emissions sources and trends and to prioritize the most effective interventions, particularly where data quality and availability are limited.

In 2025, we significantly increased the scale of supplier-provided data incorporated into our inventory, alongside additional Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) data. These data sources help improve the accuracy and granularity of GHG estimates and strengthen our understanding of emissions across our value chain.

We also developed and automated several emissions forecasting tools and further advanced work to develop a standardized taxonomy for estimating embodied carbon in data center hardware. This includes using AI-enabled methods↗ to improve data quality and consistency across complex hardware inventories and working with the Open Compute Project community to advance more consistent approaches to measuring hardware-related emissions.



Tools for Measuring and Managing Emissions

- **Forecasting Future-State Emissions**
  We developed a tool to model emissions under different growth scenarios, allowing us to forecast future-state emissions based on numerous data inputs and prioritize emissions reduction strategies as our business strategy evolves.
- **Planning Lower-Carbon Data Center Construction**
  We developed a method to simulate emissions outputs associated with planned data center construction. By providing emissions insights for different design choices, we can evaluate options to adapt our strategies to rapidly scale deployment of lower-carbon materials.
- **Monitoring Server Fleet Efficiency in Real Time**
  We created an internal metric to monitor server resource usage↗, including compute and storage, in real time. This provides visibility into emissions associated with the embodied carbon of data center servers and components and enables more efficient allocation of server resources.
- **Estimating Embodied Carbon in Data Center Hardware**
  Calculating emissions from millions of data center components is challenging because many component manufacturers lack the scale and resources to quantify and provide GHG metrics. We developed and open-sourced a methodology↗ that incorporates component-level estimates, PCFs, internal materials modeling, and third-party tools, including imec.netzero↗ and ACT↗, to estimate embodied carbon across our IT hardware fleet.

Scaling Clean and Renewable Energy

Demand for electricity is rising as digital services expand and AI infrastructure scales. Our own electricity consumption increased 35% year over year as additional data centers came online. Meeting increasing demand while continuing to manage emissions requires investment in a broad mix of clean and renewable energy resources and technologies capable of supporting grid reliability.

For more than a decade, clean and renewable energy procurement has been a core component of our decarbonization strategy. As our electricity demand grows, adding new clean energy capacity to the grid remains essential both for reducing emissions and for supporting the growth of grids in the regions where we operate.

We continue to scale our clean and renewable energy procurement program and expand investments in emerging technologies like long-duration energy storage, geothermal, nuclear, and space-based solar to support firm, carbon-free electricity. Together, these efforts support long-term infrastructure growth, increase grid reliability, and contribute to progress toward our climate goals, while also supporting economic development in the communities where projects are located.

Procuring Clean and Renewable Energy

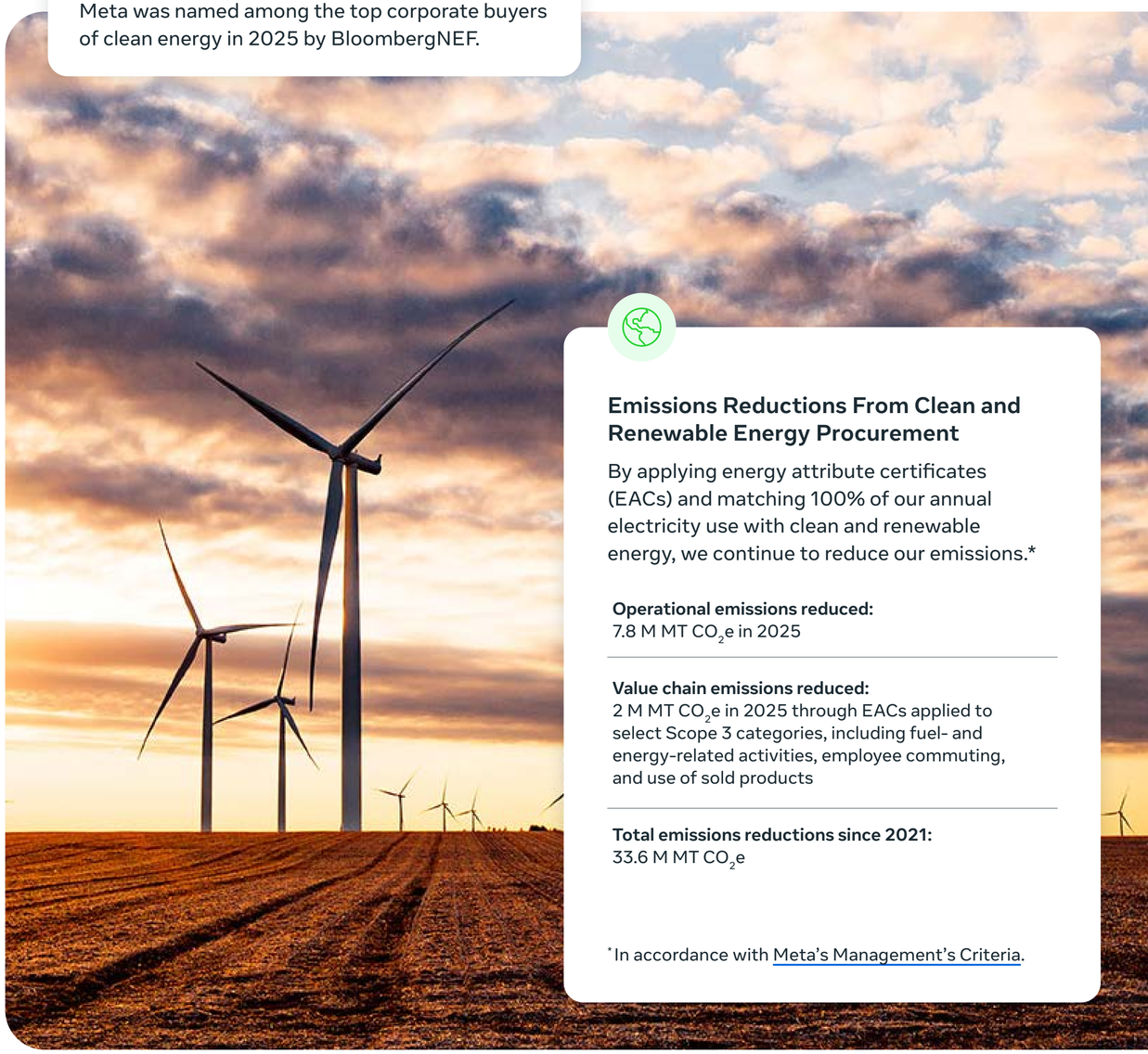
Since 2020, Meta has matched 100% of its annual electricity use with clean and renewable energy, primarily through long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) and utility partnerships. A central principle of this approach is additionality — working to bring new projects online and add capacity to the grid.

Through long-term PPAs, we provide revenue certainty that helps enable project development and accelerate the deployment of new clean and renewable energy resources. We prioritize projects located within the same regional electricity systems where our data centers operate, helping align new clean and renewable electricity generation with infrastructure growth.

We recently entered into long-term agreements with Invenergy↗ to support 590 MW of large-scale solar projects in Ohio, including Yellow Wood Solar Energy Center and Pleasant Prairie Solar Energy Center. We also announced an expanded partnership with NextEra↗, supporting a total of 2.5 GW of solar and battery storage across the U.S. These projects are expected to achieve commercial operation between 2026 and 2028 and will add new energy to the grid where we operate.

To date, we have contracted for more than 30 GW of clean and renewable energy across seven countries and 28 U.S. states, with nearly 12 GW already producing energy. This includes long-term agreements that could help enable up to 7.7 GW of nuclear energy in the U.S by 2035. In 2025 alone, we contracted over 10 GW of new clean energy capacity — our largest procurement year to date and one that places us among the largest corporate buyers of clean electricity globally.

Meta was named among the top corporate buyers of clean energy in 2025 by BloombergNEF.



Emissions Reductions From Clean and Renewable Energy Procurement

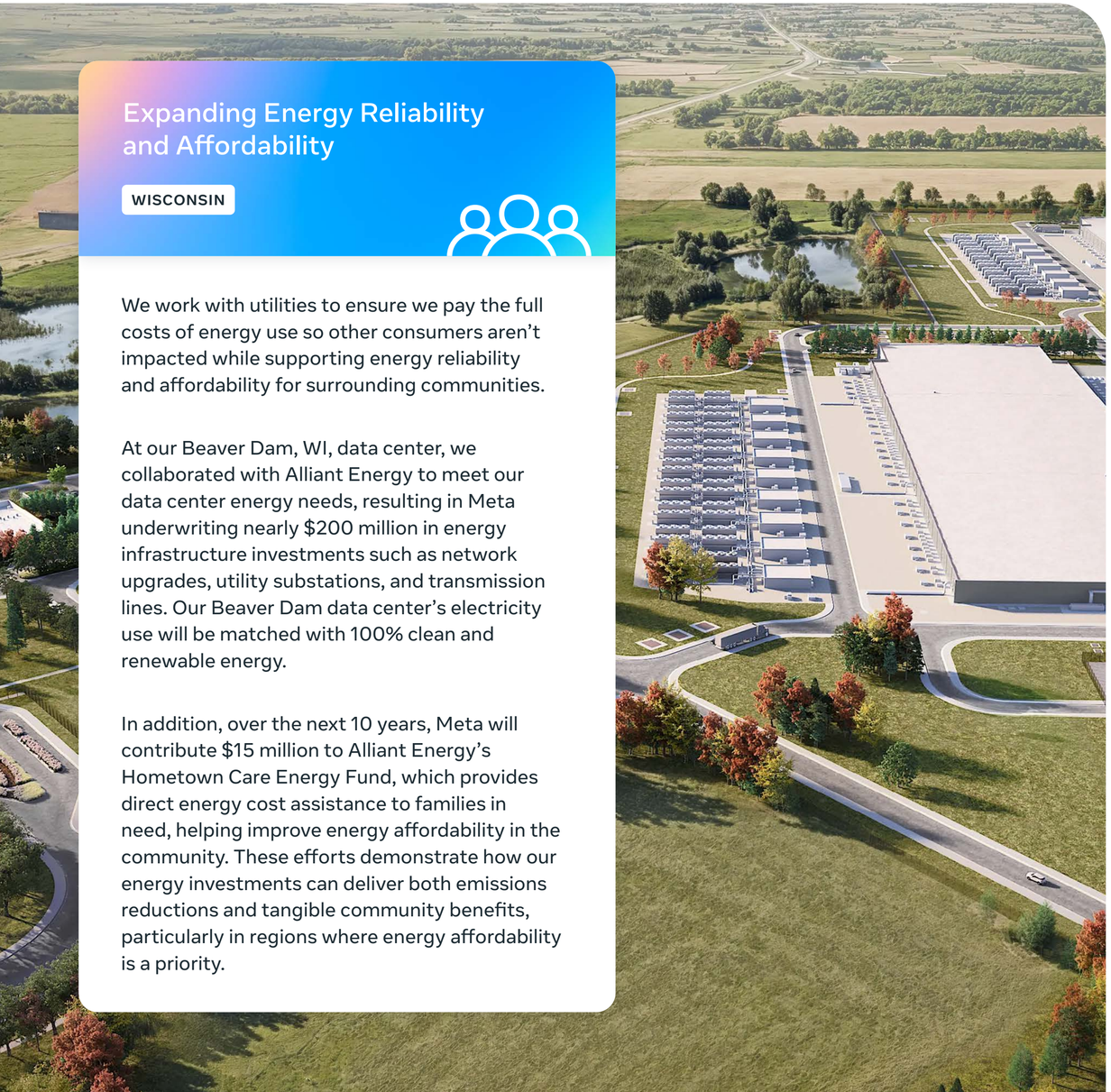
By applying energy attribute certificates (EACs) and matching 100% of our annual electricity use with clean and renewable energy, we continue to reduce our emissions.*

Operational emissions reduced:
7.8 M MT CO_2e in 2025

Value chain emissions reduced:
2 M MT CO_2e in 2025 through EACs applied to select Scope 3 categories, including fuel- and energy-related activities, employee commuting, and use of sold products

Total emissions reductions since 2021:
33.6 M MT CO_2e

*In accordance with Meta's Management's Criteria.



Expanding Energy Reliability and Affordability

WISCONSIN

We work with utilities to ensure we pay the full costs of energy use so other consumers aren't impacted while supporting energy reliability and affordability for surrounding communities.

At our Beaver Dam, WI, data center, we collaborated with Alliant Energy to meet our data center energy needs, resulting in Meta underwriting nearly $200 million in energy infrastructure investments such as network upgrades, utility substations, and transmission lines. Our Beaver Dam data center's electricity use will be matched with 100% clean and renewable energy.

In addition, over the next 10 years, Meta will contribute $15 million to Alliant Energy's Hometown Care Energy Fund, which provides direct energy cost assistance to families in need, helping improve energy affordability in the community. These efforts demonstrate how our energy investments can deliver both emissions reductions and tangible community benefits, particularly in regions where energy affordability is a priority.

Supporting Grid Reliability

Data centers require significant electricity supply, and ensuring reliable service requires close coordination with utilities, developers, and energy providers. We work closely with utilities to plan for and meet our energy needs years in advance of our data centers coming online, and we pay the full costs for the electricity and grid infrastructure so other ratepayers aren't negatively impacted. This includes supporting regulator-approved rate structures such as large-load tariffs, which help ensure other utility customers are protected from shouldering these costs. This longstanding principle was further cemented by the 2026 Ratepayer Protection Pledge↗ and will continue to be a core part of our work as our infrastructure grows.

In instances where the grid is unable to deliver power on the necessary timeline, we are exploring novel methods to deliver energy capacity and scale. This includes supporting innovative energy generation and storage technologies, as well as investing in on-site behind-the-meter power generation, and evaluating opportunities to reduce grid demand during periods of emergency and heightened demand.

Expanding the Clean Energy Portfolio

As electricity demand grows, a diverse portfolio of energy resources is needed to ensure that the grid remains reliable. In addition to scaling clean and renewable energy procurement, we are supporting the development of emerging energy technologies and exploring partnerships that can help accelerate commercialization.

Nuclear

Nuclear energy can help provide firm baseload power that complements renewable generation and supports reliable electricity systems as demand grows.

Following a competitive nuclear RFP process↗, we expanded our support for nuclear generation through a series of long-term agreements announced in early 2026 with Vistra, TerraPower, and Oklo↗, following a previously announced 2025 agreement with Constellation↗. Together, these agreements could help enable up to 7.7 GW of nuclear energy in the U.S. by 2035. Agreements with Constellation and Vistra support the continued operation of existing nuclear plants plus uprates adding new capacity to the system, while agreements with Oklo and TerraPower support the development of next-generation small modular reactor technologies designed to deliver firm carbon-free electricity in the future.

Meta also joined industry peers in supporting the goal of tripling global nuclear capacity by 2050, an initiative facilitated by the World Nuclear Association.



Geothermal

In June 2025, Meta announced a new partnership with XGS Energy↗ to support the development of a 150 MW advanced geothermal project in New Mexico, expected to begin operations by 2030. The project will deploy next-generation geothermal technology capable of generating electricity without operational water use, expanding the range of locations where geothermal energy can be developed. Commitments like this help provide financial certainty for emerging technologies, accelerating deployment and supporting a more diversified clean energy supply.

Energy Storage

Energy storage plays an important role in supporting electricity systems with increasing levels of renewable generation by helping balance supply and demand. In May 2026, we contracted for a 200 MW battery energy storage system as part of a larger solar-plus-storage project↗ located near Cheyenne, WY. Electricity from the project will support the needs of our Cheyenne data center as well as the reliability and flexibility of the local grid. In total, we have contracted for over 700 MW of traditional energy storage projects to date.

In addition, the grid needs storage that can carry clean energy through extended periods — not just a few hours, but days at a time. That's where our partnership with Noon Energy comes in. In April 2026, we reserved up to 1 GW/100 GWh↗ of ultra-long-duration energy storage capacity with Noon Energy, enabling round-the-clock clean, reliable power to support our data center operations. By storing energy over extended periods, this technology helps address variability in renewable generation, supporting grid reliability and more consistent use of clean electricity.

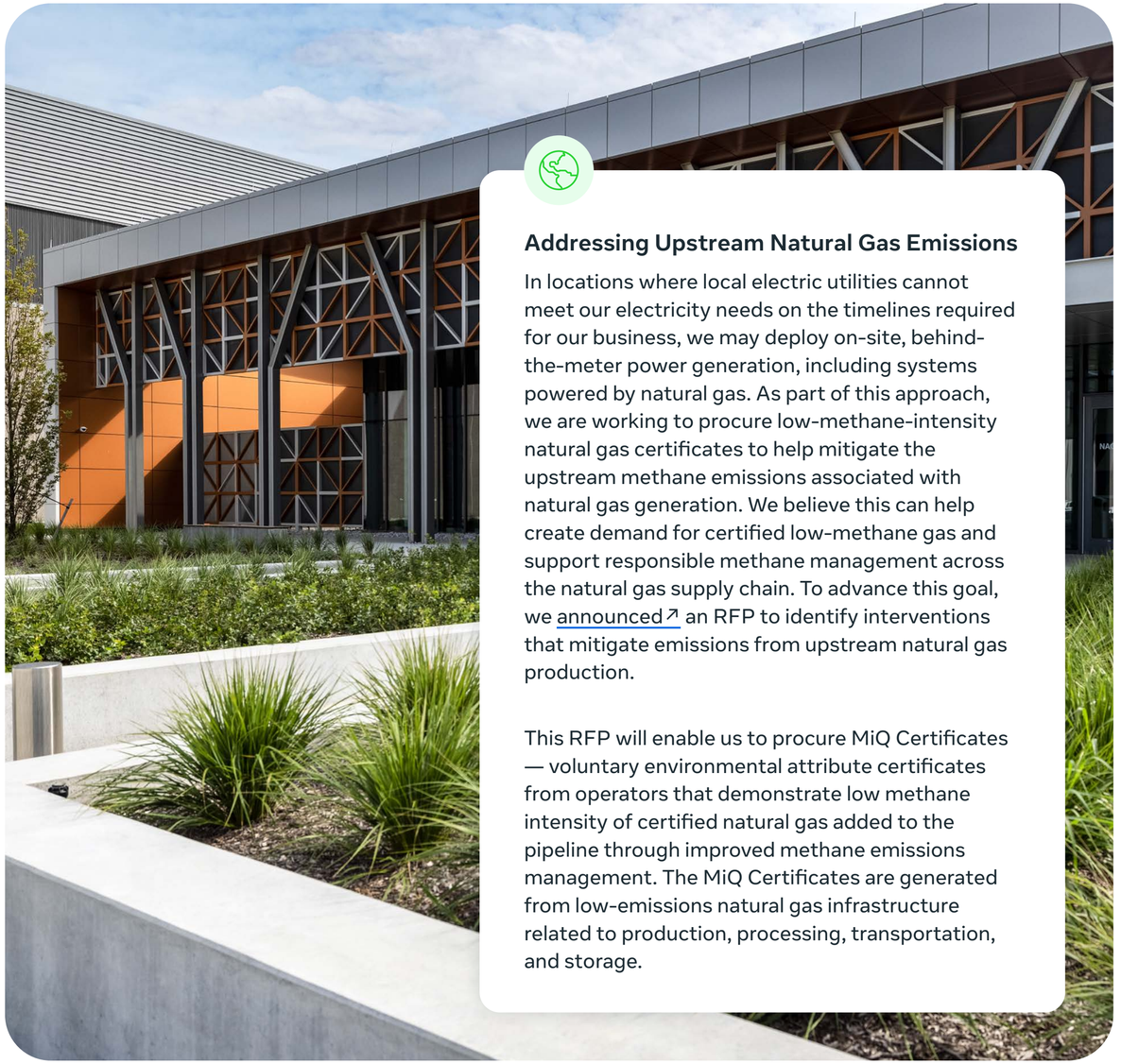
Space-Based Solar

We are also exploring other next-generation energy technologies that could help meet growing electricity demand over the long term. In 2026, we partnered with Overview Energy to advance space-based solar generation↗ as a potential source of continuous, low-carbon electricity. This approach collects solar energy in space, where sunlight is continuously available, and transmits it to existing infrastructure on Earth, enabling around-the-clock electricity generation while reducing the need for additional land use and new grid interconnections. Through this partnership, we have secured access to up to 1 GW of potential capacity to support our data center operations as the technology develops.

Using Clean Fuels

We also developed sustainable biomass sourcing principles to guide responsible biofuel procurement and supplier engagement. Informed by consultation with external experts, these principles are designed to promote responsible feedstock sourcing and improve environmental and community outcomes while maintaining commercial viability. They are already being applied in our fuel sourcing decisions.

Additional applications of low-carbon fuels are being explored across other parts of our operations. This includes infrastructure deployment activities, as well as transportation and logistics use cases. See Construction Activities and Operations, Network Infrastructure, and Reducing Transportation and Logistics Emissions for more details.



Addressing Upstream Natural Gas Emissions

In locations where local electric utilities cannot meet our electricity needs on the timelines required for our business, we may deploy on-site, behind-the-meter power generation, including systems powered by natural gas. As part of this approach, we are working to procure low-methane-intensity natural gas certificates to help mitigate the upstream methane emissions associated with natural gas generation. We believe this can help create demand for certified low-methane gas and support responsible methane management across the natural gas supply chain. To advance this goal, we announced↗ an RFP to identify interventions that mitigate emissions from upstream natural gas production.

This RFP will enable us to procure MiQ Certificates — voluntary environmental attribute certificates from operators that demonstrate low methane intensity of certified natural gas added to the pipeline through improved methane emissions management. The MiQ Certificates are generated from low-emissions natural gas infrastructure related to production, processing, transportation, and storage.

Designing and Building Low-Carbon Infrastructure

As we construct additional data centers, the materials and methods used to build our infrastructure become an increasingly significant source of emissions.

Our approach focuses on improving infrastructure efficiency while reducing embodied carbon through early design decisions, low-carbon material specifications, and construction practices that can reduce emissions without compromising performance, durability, or delivery timelines.

We also collaborate with industry partners to accelerate the development and scaling of lower-carbon solutions across digital infrastructure, including through initiatives such as the Data Center Innovation Initiative↗.

Improving Infrastructure Efficiency

Efficient infrastructure operations, responsible resource use, and high-performance sustainability standards are key priorities across our global data center portfolio.

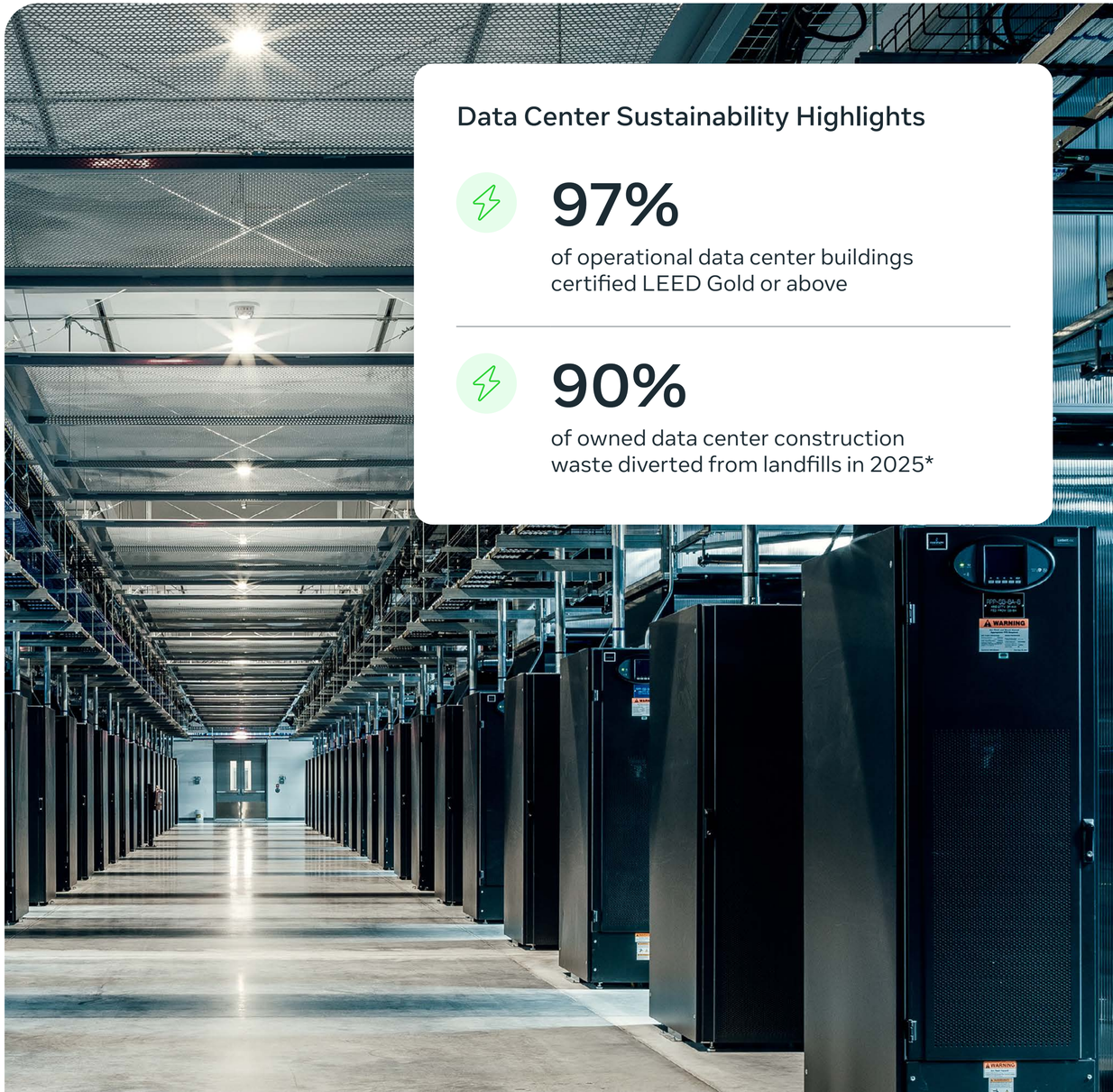
We are investing in next-generation data center designs that combine high-performance computing with custom infrastructure solutions tailored to our systems and applications. Updated designs can deliver similar compute capacity in fewer square feet than previous designs, improving delivery timelines and overall infrastructure efficiency.

These priorities and related actions are reflected in the sustainable building certifications achieved across our data center portfolio. All new data center projects are designed to target LEED certification. Today, 97% of our operational data center buildings have achieved LEED Gold certification or above, with remaining facilities progressing toward certification as projects are completed. In 2025, eight additional data centers achieved LEED Gold certification, bringing our total to 60 LEED Gold and Platinum certified data center buildings, representing nearly 44 million square feet of infrastructure.

Meta also maintains engagement with the U.S. Green Building Council and contributed to the development of LEED v5, supporting efforts to advance sustainable building practices.

Reducing Carbon in Data Center and Hardware

Each of the hardware components in our data centers has an associated carbon footprint, and we are embracing circularity in our hardware practices to reduce these emissions. Practices such as extending server useful life and reusing components help reduce demand for new hardware and the associated embodied carbon. For more information, see Circularity and Waste.



Data Center Sustainability Highlights

97%

of operational data center buildings certified LEED Gold or above

90%

of owned data center construction waste diverted from landfills in 2025*

* Construction waste is defined as waste materials generated during the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings and roads.

Accelerating Infrastructure Technologies

In 2026, Meta joined Amazon, Google, Microsoft, and Elemental Impact to launch the Data Center Innovation Initiative↗, a collaborative effort focused on accelerating deployment of next-generation energy, cooling, and low-carbon materials technologies for data center infrastructure. The initiative is designed to help emerging technologies move from demonstration to broader commercial deployment through testing and validation in operational data center environments.

Through the initiative, participating organizations will help identify priority technology areas, support pilot deployments, and share knowledge to accelerate adoption across the industry. Areas of focus include long-duration energy storage, advanced electrical systems, industrial cooling technologies, and lower-carbon construction materials. By helping de-risk early deployment and improve operational understanding of emerging technologies, the initiative aims to scale more reliable, efficient, and lower-carbon infrastructure over time.

Designing With a Lower-Carbon Approach

Reducing construction-related emissions begins early in the infrastructure design process. Based on an internal analysis of near-, medium-, and long-term emissions reduction opportunities, our data center design, engineering, and construction teams have prioritized the most effective interventions to reduce emissions associated with construction. This analysis informs strategic decisions and helps identify low-carbon materials for use in ongoing and future data center construction.

We continuously evolve our data center designs to incorporate the latest decarbonization strategies across materials, equipment, and construction practices. Our latest data center designs have approximately 77% less embodied carbon than our original data center design specifications. We also applied decarbonization strategies to mechanical systems used in data center cooling infrastructure, including fan coil units — one of the largest contributors to embodied carbon in data center infrastructure. Working with engineering and equipment manufacturing partners, we identified design optimizations that reduced embodied carbon by 15% per unit while lowering costs by approximately 10%.

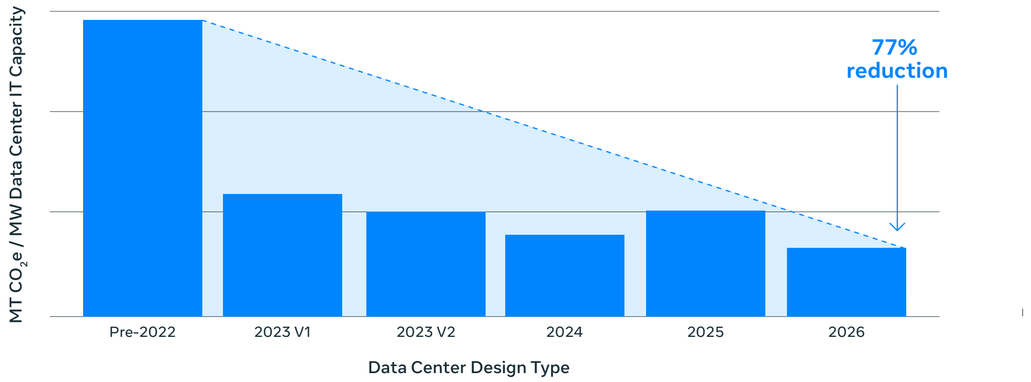
Through participation in the Infrastructure Masons (iMasons) Climate Accord↗, we encourage suppliers to publish Environmental Product Declarations — standardized, third-party-verified disclosures of a product's environmental impact — to support greater transparency and enable more informed procurement decisions.

Scaling Low-Carbon Materials and Construction

Materials used in data center construction are a major source of embodied carbon. We are working to reduce these impacts by scaling the use of lower-carbon materials and advancing design and procurement approaches that support emissions reductions across key material categories, including concrete, mass timber, and metals. When low-carbon materials are not readily available, we use market-based instruments such as environmental attribute certificates to support the production of these materials elsewhere in the market, even if the materials are not physically delivered to a specific project. This approach allows us to advance decarbonization today while helping build market demand for lower-carbon materials. We also continue working to reduce emissions associated with on-site construction activities.

Data Center Design Emissions Intensity by Design Type

Based on estimated emissions for the data center design specifications finalized in each year. Estimations do not refer to realized reductions in each design's corresponding year. Excludes IT hardware and operational emissions.





Concrete

Concrete is one of the most widely used materials in data center construction and a major source of embodied carbon. To address these impacts, we are working to expand the use of low-carbon concrete, which reduces emissions through incorporation of supplementary cementitious materials and other methods, such as CO_2 injection during curing. In 2025, we undertook several initiatives focused on improving concrete performance while lowering emissions.

One was a pilot project that helped establish lower carbon-intensity thresholds for concrete used in schedule-critical applications such as data center slabs and foundations. This concrete has 15%-25% lower embodied carbon than conventional concrete. Field testing confirmed that these lower-carbon mixes met technical performance, schedule, and cost without unexpected challenges, and we have begun incorporating the use of this concrete into new builds. At our Beaver Dam, WI, campus we piloted the use of warm-mix asphalt containing 18% recycled material, reducing project emissions while delivering meaningful cost savings. We also tested novel cementitious materials, including Prometheus Materials' ProZERO™↗ and Ozinga's CarbonSense®↗, at Mortenson's BLUvera facility in St. Paul, Minnesota.

We also announced an open-source, AI-enabled approach to optimize concrete mixtures↗ developed in partnership with Amrize, Mortenson, and researchers at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. The model↗ produced a mix with approximately 40% lower carbon emissions than the industry baseline, while also improving curing speed by 43% and meeting all performance requirements. The optimized mix has since been deployed in data center construction, including slab-on-grade applications at our site in Rosemount, MN.

We continue to work with companies developing next-generation concrete technologies, including CarbonBuilt↗ and CarbiCrete↗, to help scale low-carbon and cement-free concrete solutions. We also collaborate with industry groups such as the Open Compute Project Foundation↗ to advance standards for low-carbon construction materials and digital infrastructure design.

Scaling Low-Carbon Concrete Through Buyer Collaboration

Cement and concrete production account for approximately 8% of global carbon emissions, making them among the most challenging industrial sectors to decarbonize.

In 2025, Meta joined the Sustainable Concrete Buyers Alliance (SCoBA)↗, a collaborative initiative launched by RMI and the Center for Green Market Activation. The alliance enables major companies to aggregate demand for low-carbon concrete through a market-based system that separates the environmental attributes of sustainable materials from their physical delivery.

By creating stronger market signals for low-carbon cement and concrete, SCoBA is designed to help producers scale emerging technologies and invest in lower-emissions manufacturing processes.



Mass Timber

We are deploying mass timber↗ as a low-carbon alternative in the construction of buildings across our data center campuses. Mass timber refers to engineered wood products designed for strength and durability that can be substituted for more emissions-intensive materials such as steel and concrete in certain building applications.

Our first mass timber administrative building was completed at the Aiken, SC, data center campus by DPR Construction with mass timber materials provided by Alabama-based SmartLam. For the materials replaced, this approach reduced embodied carbon by approximately 41%. Following this initial deployment, we expanded the responsible mass timber program to additional facilities. As of year-end 2025, 14 data center buildings across multiple campuses — including administrative buildings, warehouses, and other supporting infrastructure — incorporate mass timber elements.

Additional wood-based materials were tested at our campus in Richland Parish, LA, where mass plywood structures and wood fiber insulation were deployed as part of broader efforts to evaluate lower-carbon and bio-based construction approaches.

We are also working to strengthen responsible sourcing practices for wood-based materials. Third-party audits are required to verify that wood is sourced and milled responsibly, including traceability to the forest of origin and consideration for long-term ecological health, worker safety, and community impacts.

Low-Carbon Metals

Metals used in data center construction, including copper wiring and structural steel, carry embodied carbon from production through manufacturing and installation. We are working with suppliers and industry partners to identify practical pathways for reducing these emissions.

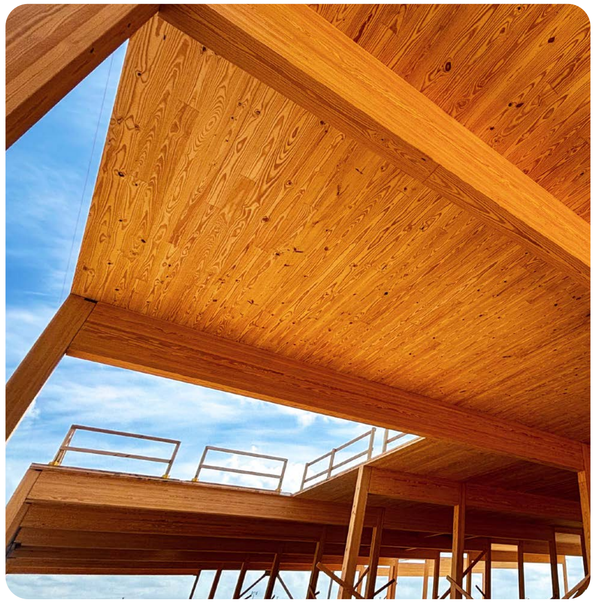
We partner with Southwire↗, a U.S.-based copper wire supplier, to deploy wiring produced using 100% renewable electricity at multiple data centers. We also continue to make progress in sourcing lower-emissions steel and supporting supply chain decarbonization. Meta joined Nucor and other industrial buyers in supporting the development of a first-of-its-kind low-carbon iron demonstration facility operated by Electra↗ in Jefferson County, Colorado, that will produce approximately 500 metric tonnes of low-carbon iron annually for steelmaking. The project aims to scale a new electrochemical ironmaking process that replaces coal-based production with renewable electricity. Meta's early commitment to this project helps enable the development of domestic low-carbon iron production while supporting broader economic activity, including investment in new industrial facilities, local supply chains, and workforce opportunities.

Alongside these industry collaborations, we implemented additional measures to reduce emissions from steel used in data center construction. In 2025, we established carbon-intensity metrics for structural steel and procured EACs to address electricity emissions from steel production at several sites. We also participate in RMI's Sustainable Steel Buyers Platform↗ to help build the market for near-zero-emissions steel. In early 2026, we developed additional internal resources to guide low-carbon steel sourcing and advance supply chain decarbonization across internal teams and suppliers.

Construction Activities and Operations

We are actively deploying lower-emissions construction equipment across several data center construction sites, including solar-hybrid lighting towers, hybrid power generation and storage systems, electric mini excavators, electric forklifts, and other low-emissions technologies. These technologies help reduce local impacts associated with construction noise and pollution.

To help reduce emissions, we are expanding the use of renewable diesel as a substitute for conventional diesel for construction equipment and backup power generation. We deployed renewable diesel in construction equipment at nine data center construction sites, including our campus in Richland Parish, where it is supplied by a local production facility. We now use renewable diesel in newly installed permanent backup generators at our data centers and have transitioned the generators at two existing campuses as well, extending these emissions reductions from construction into ongoing operations.

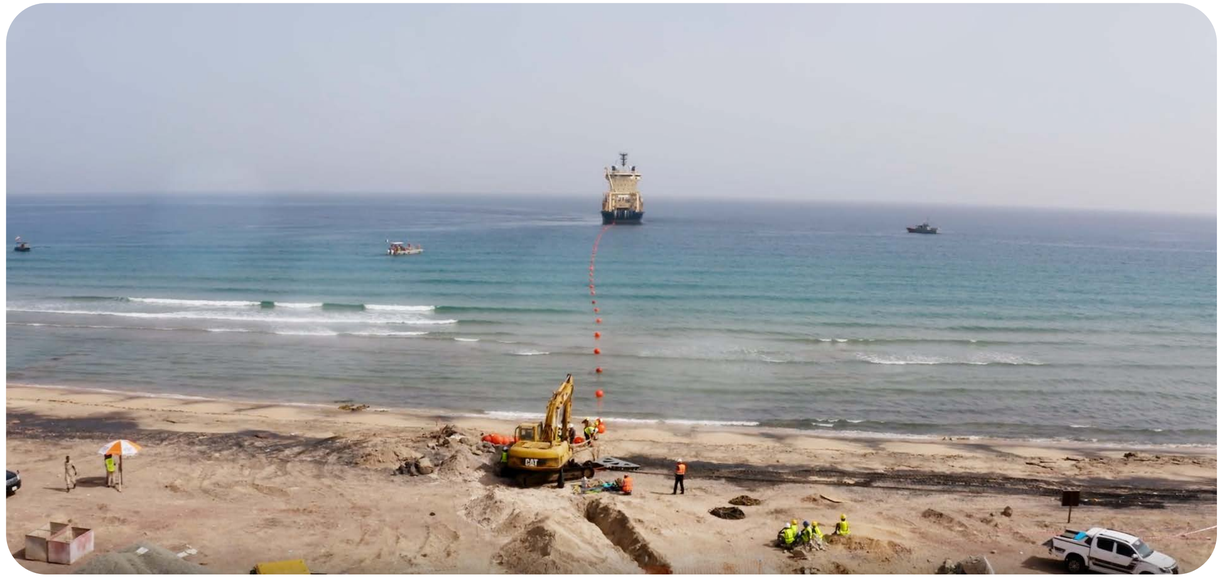


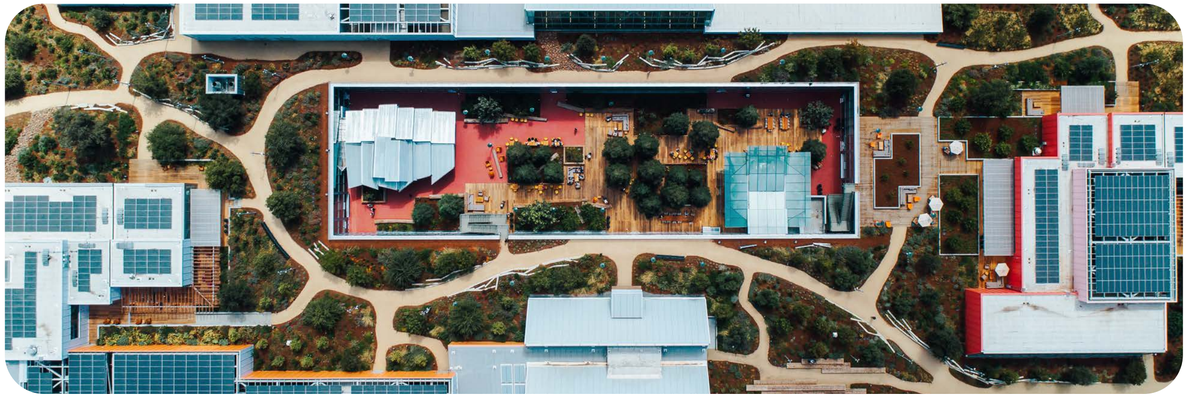


Network Infrastructure

Network infrastructure, including subsea cable systems, is critical to global connectivity, enabling the flow of data across regions and continents. Subsea cables carry more than 95% of intercontinental data traffic. To date, we have enabled the construction of nearly 4 million miles of network infrastructure across 49 U.S. states, and we are among the world's largest investors in subsea cable infrastructure, supporting stable and secure global connectivity for the U.S. In 2025, we introduced a new submarine cable, Candle↗, that is expected to be one of the highest-capacity subsea cable systems in the Asia-Pacific region, expanding connectivity across East and Southeast Asia. We also completed the core 2Africa↗ system, the world's longest open-access subsea cable network. The system expands connectivity across Africa and links the continent with Europe, the Middle East, and Asia, helping strengthen digital infrastructure and expand access to digital services for billions of people. As we continue to expand our network infrastructure, we aim to reduce environmental impacts associated with installation and operation while maintaining performance and reliability.

We work with construction partners to evaluate opportunities to electrify equipment used in network infrastructure deployment, including cable installation and related construction activities, where equipment use is a major source of emissions. In 2025, we piloted new electric equipment including a wheel loader and pickup trucks. These pilots help identify where electric equipment can replace diesel alternatives today and where further development is needed to support broader adoption.





Sustainable Office Operations

As our global operational footprint grows, improving efficiency across offices is an important part of reducing emissions and supporting our broader climate strategy. Our Global Workplace Services teams work to design, operate, and continuously improve offices that minimize environmental impacts while supporting employee productivity and well-being. These efforts focus on improving building performance, reducing resource consumption, and embedding sustainability practices in everyday operations.

Improving Building Performance

Resource efficiency is built into our global offices through third-party sustainable building certification for our largest locations. All Meta offices over 100,000 square feet are required to achieve LEED Gold certification or above. Some offices also adhere to Fitwel, Green Star, and WELL standards, which support healthy buildings, efficient energy use, and responsible operations. In 2025, Meta achieved LEED Platinum certification for a 234,000-square-foot office in Tel Aviv — our third location in the EMEA region to achieve this level of certification. Facilities teams monitor building resource consumption trends and prioritize performance optimizations to improve energy and water efficiency. In 2025, we advanced several initiatives to improve building performance, including energy modeling, retrocommissioning, and building electrification. In some buildings, these efforts have resulted in annual emissions reductions of over 50%.

Enhancing Operations

In 2025, Meta introduced several initiatives to improve sustainability across office services and operations. For example, the Bay Area culinary team implemented strategies designed to support our net zero goal by introducing lower-carbon menu options, improving waste tracking, and streamlining food deliveries to reduce environmental impacts and logistical inefficiencies. Additional efforts to reduce waste and improve diversion across our offices are discussed under Circularity and Waste.

Driving Value Chain Decarbonization

Most of our emissions occur across our value chain rather than within our own operations. Our approach focuses on engaging suppliers and enabling the highest-impact decarbonization levers across the largest sources of these emissions, supported by improved emissions data and targeted interventions in sectors where low-emissions solutions remain difficult to scale.

Supplier Engagement

The majority of the emissions in our value chain are generated in connection with our suppliers. Our Net Zero Supplier Engagement Program supports key suppliers in accelerating emissions reduction efforts and building the systems needed to translate climate commitments into measurable results.

The program focuses on four priorities:

- Enabling science-aligned emissions reduction targets and action plans
- Improving the quality of supplier-reported emissions data
- Providing suppliers with capacity-building resources
- Integrating climate performance into procurement processes

Enabling Science-Aligned Emissions Reduction Targets

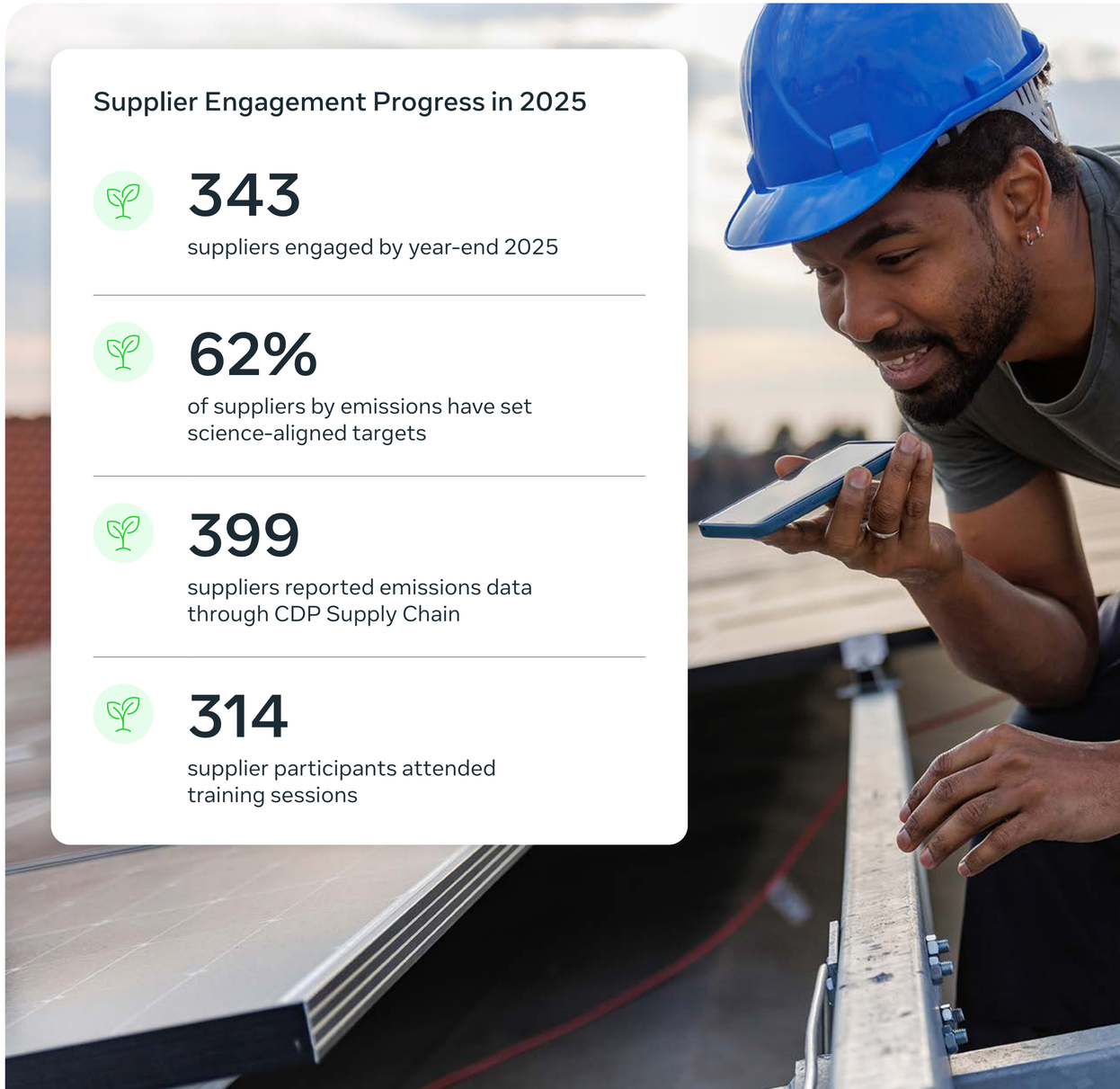
By the end of 2026, our goal is to engage two-thirds of our suppliers (based on their contribution to our emissions) to set science-aligned GHG reduction targets. By the end of 2025, 62% of our suppliers by emissions had set science-aligned emissions reduction targets, as compared with 48% reported in 2024.

In 2025, we engaged 343 suppliers, up from 183 in 2024. These suppliers represent sectors critical to our supply chain, including semiconductors and electronics, connectivity, and professional services. This data helps identify high-impact emissions reduction opportunities and supports the development of clear action plans aligned with suppliers' emissions reduction targets.

Providing Suppliers With Capacity-Building Resources

Meta provides support to help suppliers build their own capacity to improve emissions measurement and reduction planning. In 2025, we updated our approach to provide more tailored support based on supplier-reported data, including CDP responses, annual survey results, science-aligned target progress, and action plan discussions. Through these efforts, we seek to better match training and technical support to supplier needs, improve data quality, and focus attention on the most impactful emissions reduction levers.

In total, 314 supplier participants attended training sessions in 2025. Suppliers were supported through GHG accounting training, science-aligned target-setting workshops, guidance on interventions to reduce emissions, and technical office hours with Meta subject-matter experts.



Supplier Engagement Progress in 2025

343
suppliers engaged by year-end 2025

62%
of suppliers by emissions have set science-aligned targets

399
suppliers reported emissions data through CDP Supply Chain

314
supplier participants attended training sessions

Integrating Climate Performance into Procurement Processes

Climate expectations, including emissions data collection and reporting, supplier-reported emissions performance, and emissions reduction targets, are incorporated into supplier agreements and business review processes, enabling us to monitor progress and reinforce our emissions reporting and reduction commitments. Resources such as our Net Zero Supplier Expectations and Supplier Clean Energy Guidance help clarify expectations for suppliers and support implementation.

To learn more about our commitment to safe, healthy, and fair working conditions for workers in our manufacturing supply chain, see Responsible Supply Chain.

Building Clean Energy Procurement Capacity Across the Supply Chain

Meta supports energy-related capacity building across the supply chain through partnerships such as the Clean Energy Procurement Academy↗ (CEPA), a collaborative initiative launched with other companies to help suppliers navigate renewable energy procurement in markets where access remains limited.

In 2025, the Academy expanded its reach and deepened engagement across key Asia-Pacific markets, hosting 14 in-person workshops that trained 375 supplier participants, alongside digital courses completed by more than 400 participants. Over 60% of digital learners reported increased confidence in clean energy procurement.

By combining in-person training, digital learning, and collaboration with policymakers, developers, and local experts, CEPA helps equip suppliers with the knowledge and tools needed to procure clean energy and support supply chain decarbonization.



Addressing Value Chain Electricity Emissions Through Direct Procurement

Alongside supplier engagement, we are piloting direct procurement of clean energy attributes to address electricity-related emissions across our value chain. In collaboration with Google and 3Degrees, we co-developed a practical guide↗ for companies to credibly procure clean energy attributes in their supply chains — providing a structured methodology while accounting standards continue to evolve. This approach complements our supplier engagement program by enabling near-term action where suppliers lack the means or scale to procure clean energy independently.

Reducing Transportation and Logistics Emissions

We address emissions associated with transportation and logistics across our operations through operational decisions and by supporting the development of lower-emission fuels and transportation systems.

Business Travel

We promote more sustainable travel practices and support the development of lower-carbon aviation fuels. Since 2021, Meta has purchased sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) certificates representing over 6 million gallons of SAF. We are also a founding member of the Sustainable Aviation Buyers Alliance (SABA), through which companies support investment in, and adoption of, high-integrity SAF.

Maritime Shipping

We support the transition to lower-emissions maritime shipping through offtake agreements that help advance scalable solutions for decarbonizing global shipping. Through the Zero Emission Maritime Buyers Alliance (ZEMBA), we are helping enable lower-emissions shipping across major global routes, with initial contracts collectively expected to avoid at least 82,000 metric tonnes of CO_2e. We have also entered into an agreement with NORDEN to procure sustainable maritime fuel certificates using a market-based approach that supports the production and scaling of lower-emissions fuels regardless of the specific vessel or route.

Low-Carbon Trucking

We support the development and deployment of zero-emission and lower-emissions trucking solutions. In 2025, we partnered with NFI ↗ to deploy 10 Class 8 battery-electric trucks in Virginia, expected to cover approximately 3 million electric miles over six years. We also signed an agreement with Nevoya to support deployment of electric trucks in Texas.

Employee Commuting

We are exploring opportunities to reduce commuting-related emissions while maintaining reliable transportation options for employees. In 2025, we transitioned our Bay Area employee shuttle fleet to renewable diesel following a successful pilot, reducing emissions by an estimated 10,000 metric tonnes of CO_2e. We continue to evaluate opportunities to expand these efforts to additional regions.



Reducing the Carbon Impact of Digital Advertising

We are committed to enhancing the measurement of emissions from our advertising efforts and are working to reduce GHG emissions associated with the delivery of our digital media.

Meta is a founding member of Ad Net Zero, an industry initiative aimed at reducing the carbon impact of developing, producing, and delivering advertising. As part of this effort, Meta supports the Global Media Sustainability Framework↗ (GMSF), which provides a standardized methodology for measuring and managing emissions associated with media activities. In 2025, an updated version of the GMSF introduced the first comprehensive carbon model for digital advertising formats, including social media.

Meta has also developed custom video compression hardware, a scalable video codec for use across devices, and traffic optimization solutions in collaboration with Telefónica and Vodafone. We are also evaluating delivery technologies such as video compression and adaptive streaming to better understand how they may influence the sustainability impact of digital advertising and where further efficiency improvements may be possible.

In the UK, the AdGreen Levy helps fund efforts to reduce emissions from advertising production. Together with initiatives such as Ad Net Zero, these efforts support the development of standardized benchmarks and shared approaches for measuring and reducing the environmental impact of advertising.

Reducing Emissions in Consumer Hardware

Meta works to reduce emissions associated with the manufacturing, packaging, and transportation of consumer hardware products such as Meta Quest and Ray-Ban Meta devices.

Supplier Engagement

Engaging with suppliers to help them take action toward their climate targets, such as supporting supplier procurement of renewable energy, to reduce emissions.

Smarter Packaging

Designing packaging to protect products while minimizing waste, using renewable materials where feasible, and prioritizing recyclability.

Material Efficiency

Improving durability and material efficiency to help extend product lifespans while reducing material use and associated emissions.



Lower-Emissions Logistics

Expanding the use of lower-emissions transportation modes where feasible.

Device Trade-In Programs

Refurbishing hardware or recycling components to enable responsible disposal of our products.

For more information on optimizing material choices and reducing product-related waste, see Circularity and Waste. For more information on how we work with suppliers, see Supplier Engagement.

Addressing Residual Emissions

While our climate strategy prioritizes emissions reduction, some residual emissions from hard-to-abate sectors will remain. Any residual emissions we cannot eliminate will require carbon removal projects to reach net zero emissions.

Our approach focuses on supporting the development of a high-quality carbon removal market that includes both nature-based and technological solutions. This includes working with peers to scale the supply of projects that deliver meaningful climate mitigation, follow best practices to support local communities, and enhance ecosystem health to create lasting impact.

Strengthening the Carbon Removal Market

We prioritize projects designed with broader ecological and social value in mind. This includes projects that restore native ecosystems, strengthen local economies, and are implemented in partnership with Indigenous peoples and local communities. We also require that projects meet recognized standards or demonstrate a credible pathway to registry validation.

Meta works with peer organizations to scale the supply of high-quality projects through buyer coalitions, long-term offtake agreements, and actions that advance standards, safeguards, and transparency across the carbon removal market. Advance market commitments, including initiatives such as the Symbiosis Coalition↗, help create stronger demand signals for high-quality carbon removal and provide project developers with greater certainty on expectations for project design and quality. We collaborate with peers and technical experts to align on quality criteria, streamline diligence and procurement processes, and share insights to address barriers that have slowed market growth. Through initiatives such as the Beyond Alliance, we work with peer organizations to strengthen demand signals while advancing consistent standards and best practices across the carbon removal market. We also support research to improve measurement and monitoring, advance safeguards, and enable new carbon removal approaches. This includes work to support ecological restoration↗ and advance the integration of remote sensing↗ in the carbon market, including with tools developed by Meta. We also collaborate with peers to develop safeguards and best practices↗ for emerging approaches such as offshore carbon storage. These efforts help inform a more robust market and accelerate climate mitigation solutions.

Ecosystem Restoration in Appalachia

Meta, along with Google and McKinsey, announced an offtake agreement with Living Carbon↗ to support reforestation across degraded mine lands and agricultural areas in Appalachia. The initiative focuses on restoring native forest ecosystems through site-specific design, invasive species management, and long-term monitoring to deliver durable carbon removal.

The project was selected through a rigorous evaluation process under the Symbiosis Coalition's first RFP focused on reforestation and agroforestry. It is designed to deliver measurable carbon removal alongside biodiversity improvements, soil and water restoration, and economic opportunities for local communities. In 2026, Symbiosis updated its high-quality project criteria to inform next-generation ecosystem restoration efforts and announced a second RFP, expanding to include mangrove projects↗ for the first time.

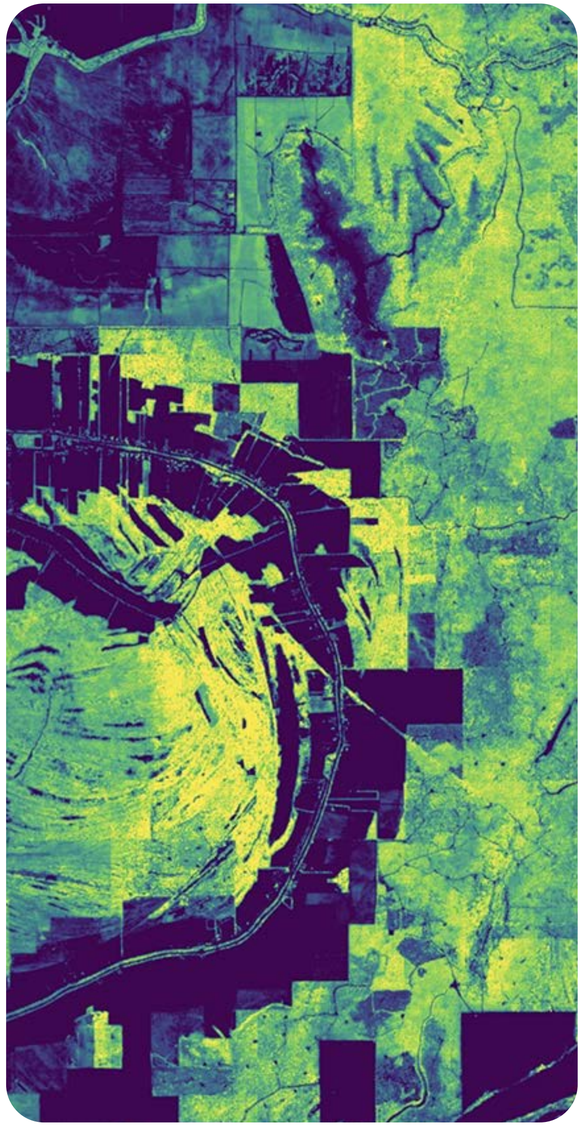




Advancing Climate-Smart Forestry With EFM

Through our long-term contract with EFM↗, a forest investment and management firm, we have agreed to the purchase of 676,000 nature-based carbon removal credits through 2035. The project supports the transition of 68,000 acres of forestland on Washington's Olympic Peninsula to climate-smart forest management.

EFM's climate-smart approach↗ diversifies forest revenue streams to include carbon credits and conservation easements alongside traditional forest products. This approach supports forest management practices that rebuild timber stocks, improve habitat, and deliver lasting climate, ecological, and community benefits, including salmon habitat restoration, recreational opportunities, non-timber forest products, tribal cultural harvesting, and enhanced carbon storage.



Improving Forest Carbon Measurement and Monitoring

Forest ecosystems play a critical role in addressing both climate change and biodiversity loss. However, significant gaps remain in understanding the structure and extent of global forests, particularly in more dispersed systems such as agroforestry, dryland forests, and alpine forests, which together represent more than a third of the world's forests. Higher-resolution forest data can improve the monitoring of conservation and restoration efforts globally, supporting both forest-based carbon credit projects and broader conservation initiatives.

In collaboration with the World Resources Institute (WRI), we developed an open-source global map of tree canopy height at a 1-meter resolution↗, enabling more detailed analysis of forest structure. This high-resolution data, developed using Meta's AI models, has the potential to support improved estimation of forest biomass and carbon stocks. Remote sensing can also make monitoring and verification of carbon removal projects more efficient and more accessible, particularly for smaller-scale projects in communities that may otherwise face barriers to participating in the carbon markets.

In 2025, we updated these forest canopy datasets using our latest DINOv3 model↗. These datasets are now being used by government agencies in the UK and elsewhere to help monitor progress toward national environmental improvement plans.

Enhancing Climate Resilience

The impacts of climate change and our own impact on the environment can pose risks to our infrastructure, operations, and the well-being of communities where we operate. As our infrastructure footprint expands, improving climate resilience can support operational continuity, protect people and assets, and inform long-term infrastructure planning.

Climate Risk and Resilience

We evaluate transition and physical climate-related impacts across our global portfolio of data centers and offices. This includes integrating resilience considerations into planning and operational decision-making across the full infrastructure lifecycle to protect long-term asset performance. Using both current climate conditions and forward-looking scenario analysis, we identify, assess, manage, and monitor climate-related risks across multiple time horizons. These analyses inform infrastructure planning and resilience investment across our operations.

In 2025, we evolved from a climate risk assessment-focused effort into a more formalized climate risk management approach embedded across relevant business functions. As part of this effort, we strengthened governance and regulatory readiness, expanded analytical tools and assessments, and made climate risk data more decision useful across the business. This included further integrating climate risk and resilience data, assessment results, and management processes into how we site, design, build, and operate data centers and other critical facilities, how we prepare for and respond to extreme weather events, and how we manage climate risks at the enterprise level.

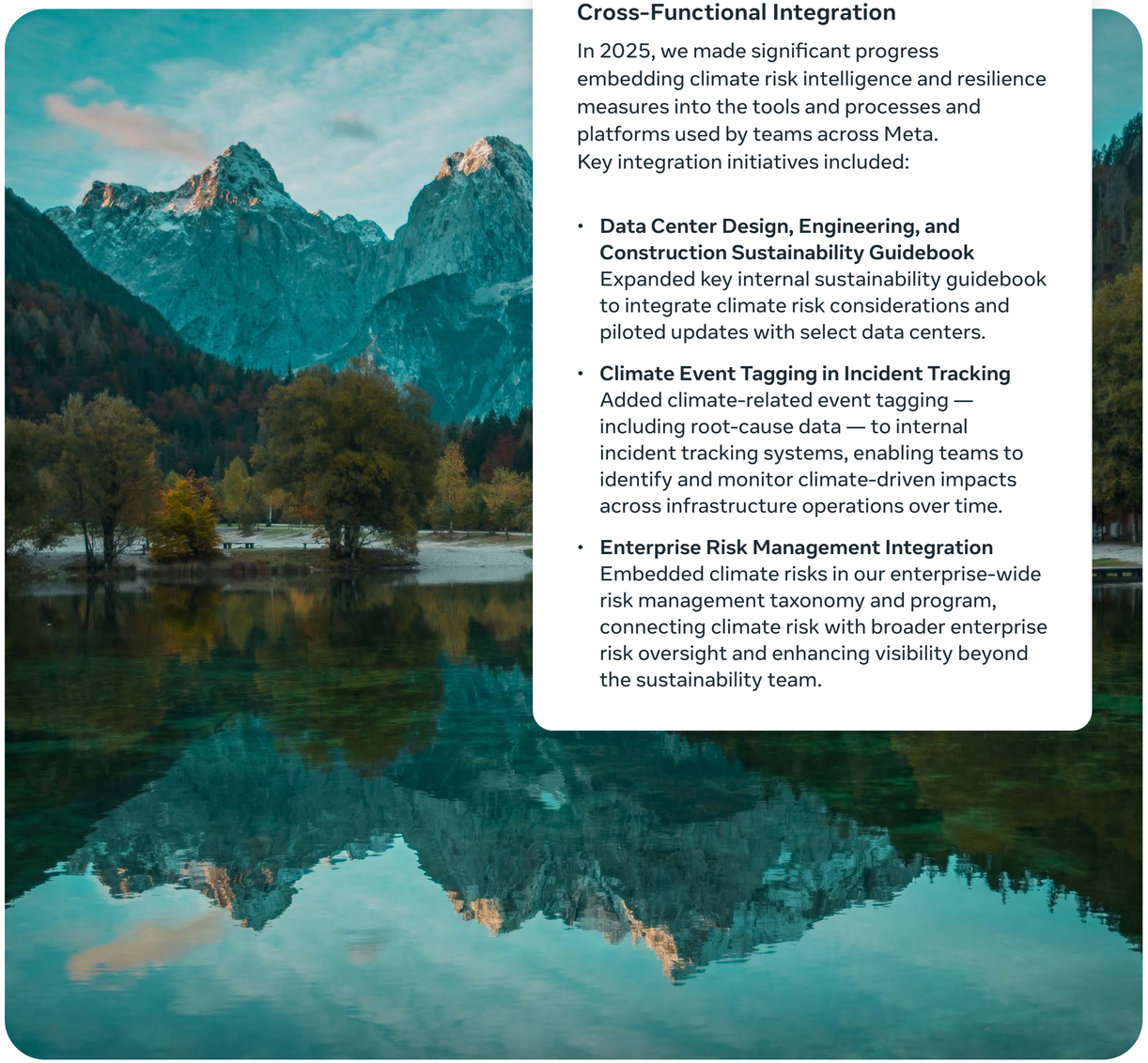
To support this approach, we developed standard operating procedures that guide how climate-related risks are identified, assessed, prioritized, managed, monitored, and reported.

Managing Physical Climate Risks

We assess physical climate risks across all assets we own, lease, and source globally. Given the strategic and operational importance of our data centers, we conduct more residual risk assessments for these assets and the infrastructure systems they rely on (e.g., energy, water, roads, fiber). We assess over 15 climate and natural hazards — including cyclonic wind, flooding, wildfire, and extreme heat — that may damage infrastructure, disrupt operations, and impact revenue, particularly in the U.S., where most of our data centers are located. In 2025, we upgraded our approach through integration of single-hazard assessments on individual buildings, providing deeper insight into portfolio-level risk and informing more robust resilience planning.

Managing Transition Climate Risks

We assess transition risks such as reputational concerns about the environmental impacts of global technology infrastructure and new climate-related regulations that could increase operational costs. We also assess transition opportunities such as the use of lower-emissions sources of energy, development or expansion of low-emission goods and services, and resource efficiencies. To help manage and respond to potential transition risks and opportunities, we continue to advance emissions reduction efforts across our value chain.



Cross-Functional Integration

In 2025, we made significant progress embedding climate risk intelligence and resilience measures into the tools and processes and platforms used by teams across Meta. Key integration initiatives included:

- **Data Center Design, Engineering, and Construction Sustainability Guidebook** Expanded key internal sustainability guidebook to integrate climate risk considerations and piloted updates with select data centers.
- **Climate Event Tagging in Incident Tracking** Added climate-related event tagging — including root-cause data — to internal incident tracking systems, enabling teams to identify and monitor climate-driven impacts across infrastructure operations over time.
- **Enterprise Risk Management Integration** Embedded climate risks in our enterprise-wide risk management taxonomy and program, connecting climate risk with broader enterprise risk oversight and enhancing visibility beyond the sustainability team.

Climate Resilience Measures

Across our infrastructure portfolio, we have identified and implemented more than 200 measures designed to reduce our exposure to climate and natural hazards and enhance our overall resilience. In 2025, we expanded our efforts through initiatives that strengthen operational preparedness, infrastructure resilience, and disaster response capabilities, including the following:

- **Operational Response Playbooks:** Updated operational playbooks that guide responses to floods, hurricanes, extreme heat, and wildfires using findings from recent climate risk assessments. These updates improve preparedness, response procedures, and continuity planning across data center operations.
- **Extreme Heat Monitoring Tools:** Deployed tools that support employee safety and site operations during extreme heat. Heat-monitoring dashboards and automated notifications help site teams assess temperature conditions, plan work more effectively, and apply internal thermal stress guidance to protect employees working in data center environments.
- **Wildfire Risk Reduction:** Implemented prescribed burn practices in select data center locations as part of broader land management and biodiversity efforts. These measures reduce fuel loads and wildfire risk around data center infrastructure while supporting broader ecosystem management objectives. See Biodiversity for more details.
- **Hurricane Preparedness Pilot:** Launched a real-time hurricane risk alert pilot across several data center regions to enhance preparedness and recovery procedures for extreme cyclonic wind events.
- **Utility and Water Supply Resilience Assessments:** Expanded analysis of indirect climate risks by assessing the resilience of select energy and water utilities that support data center operations and launching a water supply risk assessment to better understand risks associated with scarcity, infrastructure limitations, and regulatory constraints.

Together, these efforts reinforce our integrated, data-driven approach to infrastructure resilience and help translate climate risk insights into practical, decision-useful actions that help protect our most critical assets, support operational continuity, and inform long-term planning.



Forecasting Climate Risks for Data Centers

Meta is collaborating with researchers on the Operational Assessment of Scarcity for Infrastructure Security (OASIS), a forecasting system that uses NASA Earth observation data to identify short-term environmental risks to data center operations up to 14 days in advance.

By combining satellite observations with environmental datasets, OASIS helps anticipate operational risks associated with extreme heat, drought, power demand surges, and water availability. These insights can strengthen operational planning, improve infrastructure resilience, and help reduce disruptions that can affect local power systems and water resources.



Advancing External Climate Resilience Frameworks

We also collaborate with external partners to advance practical climate resilience methodologies and frameworks. These efforts include our ongoing work with the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions↗ and Resilience First↗ to co-design and implement the Corporate Climate Resilience Pathways Initiative↗, a multi-year project to establish a robust business framework that enables companies to build climate resilience, disclose corporate actions, and track leadership and impact. We also continue to partner with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development on initiatives such as The Business Leaders' Guide to Climate Adaptation and Resilience↗, which supports senior decision-makers and their functional teams to integrate climate adaptation and resilience into organizational strategy, governance, and operations.

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40 Transparent Reporting
41 Water Restoration

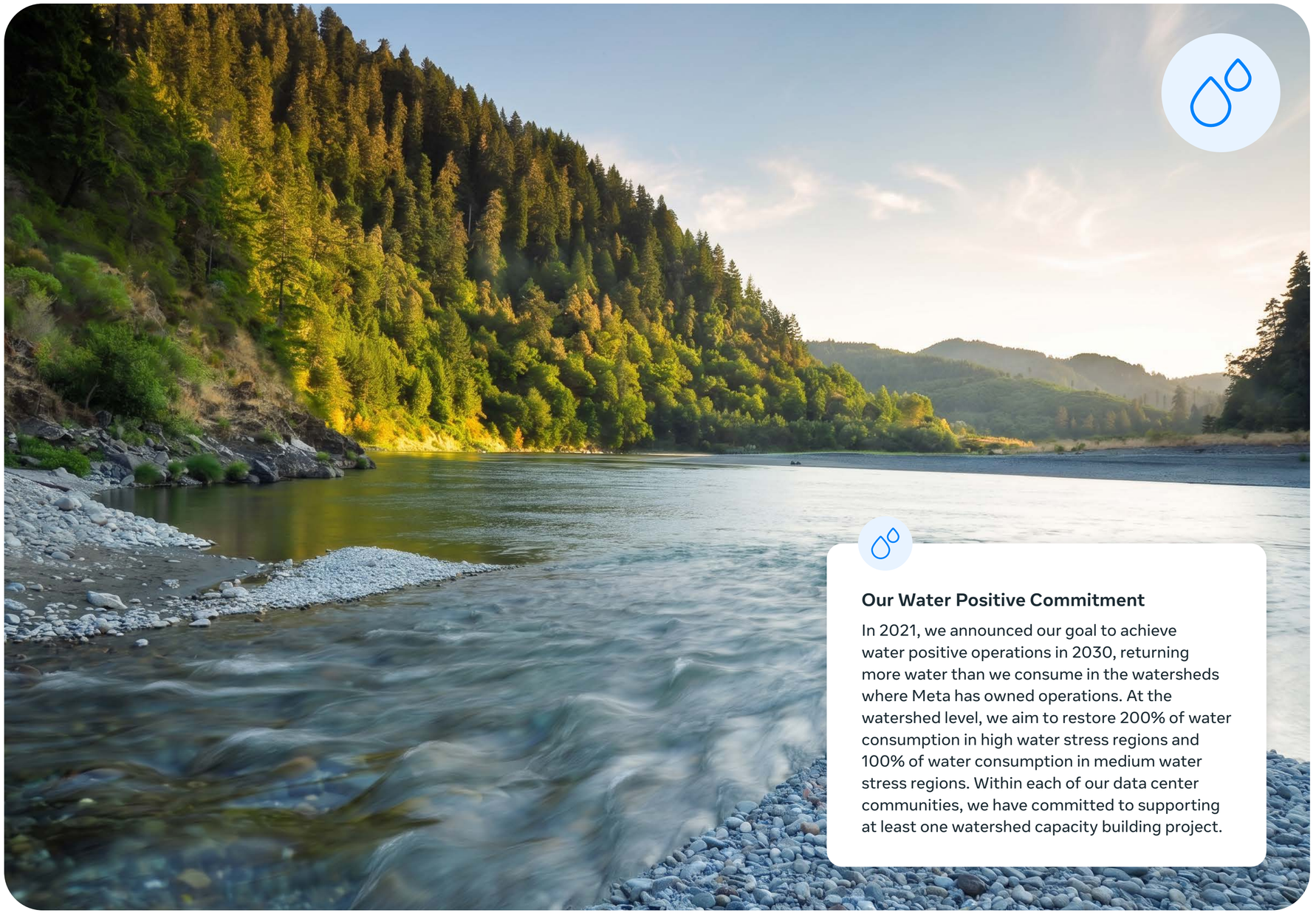


Water

Water

Water is a finite resource that is essential for communities, ecosystems, and industry, which means that every drop matters. As our data center footprint continues to grow, so does the importance of responsible water stewardship.

Our water stewardship program focuses on minimizing water use, being transparent about water usage, and restoring water in water-stressed regions. Through strategic planning, transparent reporting, and watershed-based collaboration, we aim to strengthen water security and contribute to resilient aquatic ecosystems.



Our Water Positive Commitment

In 2021, we announced our goal to achieve water positive operations in 2030, returning more water than we consume in the watersheds where Meta has owned operations. At the watershed level, we aim to restore 200% of water consumption in high water stress regions and 100% of water consumption in medium water stress regions. Within each of our data center communities, we have committed to supporting at least one watershed capacity building project.

Minimizing Water Use

Across our data center operations, we focus on reducing water use and improving efficiency through integrated design, operations, and monitoring practices. This approach supports reliable operations while limiting overall water demand as infrastructure scales.

Our operational data center portfolio primarily uses direct evaporative cooling, leveraging outside air to cool our data centers for most months of the year. In 2025, we completed a pilot program across several North America data centers to to widen the range of conditions our data centers can operate efficiently in by lowering the minimum temperature and humidity setpoints during winter. The pilot reduced the minimum supply air temperature from 65°F to 60°F and relative humidity from 13% to 8%, achieving water savings of approximately 50% at two sites and over 90% at another during the pilot period.

Meta's typical AI-optimized data center design utilizes a direct-to-chip liquid, closed-loop cooling system with dry coolers. In these systems, a coolant is circulated through our data halls in a closed piped system to absorb the heat generated by our servers and hardware. The heat is then removed by operating dry coolers that blow air over the pipes, carrying away excess heat. For these data centers, there is no operational water use in the cooling system and water use at the site is minimal and limited to domestic and janitorial needs, equipment cleaning, and fire protection. At some sites, dry coolers alone cannot remove all of the heat that has accumulated. When this happens, we use an adiabatic cooling system, using water evaporation to cool the air before it enters the pipes, keeping water use minimal and efficient.

We continue to implement low-flow fixtures and install flow meter tracking at all our major facilities. By the end of 2025, a growing share of critical flow meters were reporting usable data, enabling improved tracking of withdrawals, consumption, and discharge at the building and process level. This has allowed us to start reporting water consumption for each of our operational data center campuses, in addition to water withdrawals, as part of this report. See our Data Tables to learn more about our water consumption and withdrawals.

To support industry advancement, we continue to publicly share aspects of our data center cooling technology and efficiency advancements through our engineering blog↗ and the Open Compute Project↗.These contributions reflect our belief that transparency and collaboration can drive meaningful progress beyond our own operations — helping peers, partners, and the industry at large reduce water intensity as demands on digital infrastructure continue to grow.

In addition to improving cooling technologies, we aim to design new data center buildings to minimize water usage from the outset, embedding water considerations early to reduce demand at scale. This approach extends to construction, where early-stage water demand modeling, coordination with local municipalities, and contractor-led water management practices help reduce reliance on potable water throughout the build process. We also incorporate drought-resistant native vegetation across our data center campuses to help reduce outdoor water use and support local ecosystems. See Biodiversity for more details.



Long-Term Resilience Measures

We leverage digital twin models of our data center cooling systems to generate accurate estimates of short- and long-term water usage under current and projected operating conditions. These model scenarios allow us to take a detailed, data-driven approach to our capacity planning, compliance monitoring, and water efficiency project prioritization.

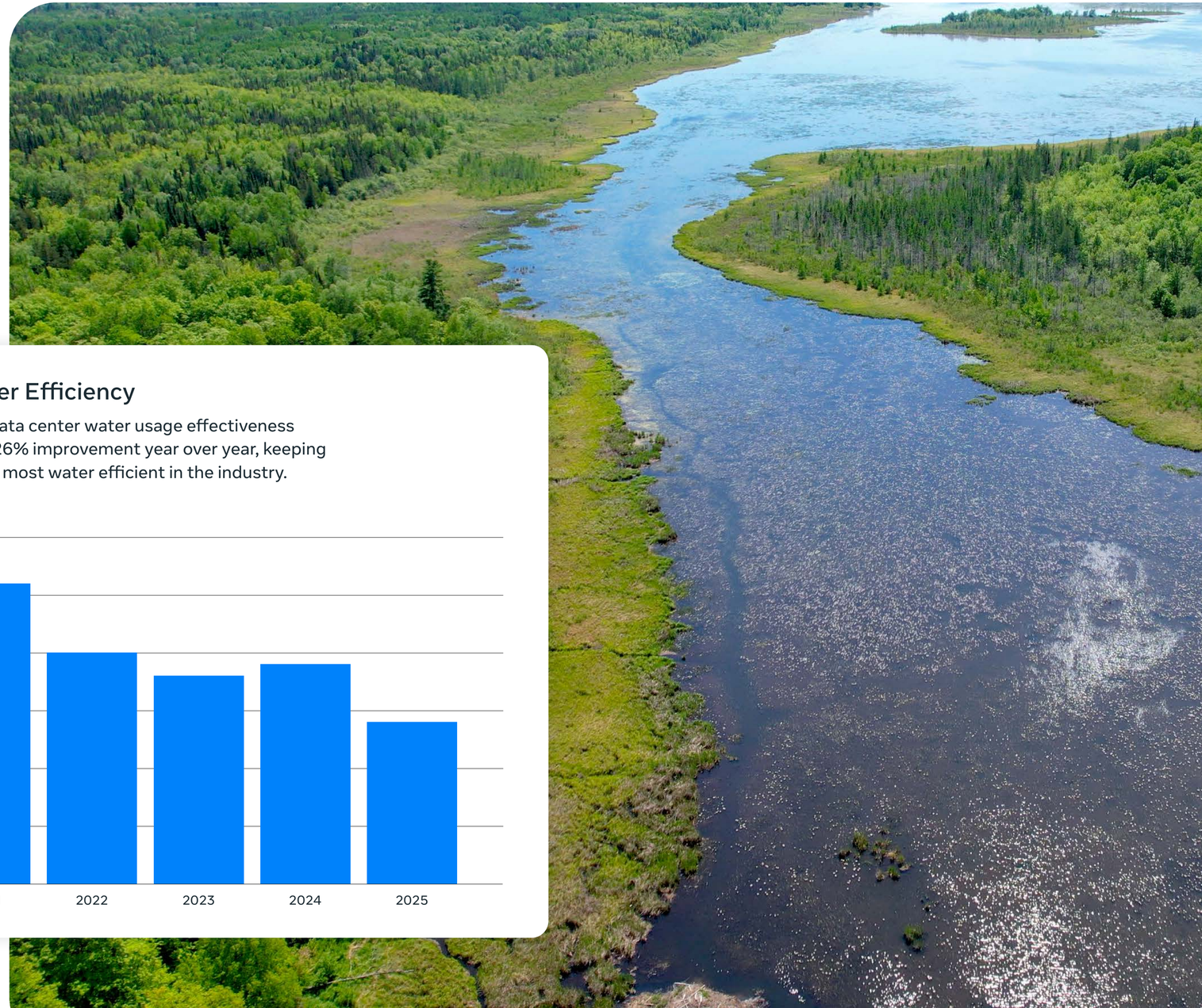
Transparent Reporting

We aim to share clear, accessible information on our water use and progress toward our 2030 water positive goal. Explore these additional resources to better understand our data, methodologies, and progress:

Water Stewardship Program Overview↗

Volumetric Water Benefits: 2025 Report↗

Our Approach to Water Restoration: Creating Benefits for Communities and the Environment↗



Data Center Water Efficiency

In 2025, we drove our data center water usage effectiveness (WUE) down to 0.14, a 26% improvement year over year, keeping our facilities among the most water efficient in the industry.

Water Restoration

To balance our operational water use, we seek to strategically identify projects to restore water and enhance restoration-related capacity building in the watersheds where we operate data centers — especially in watersheds experiencing water stress.

As part of our water positive goal, we aim to restore 200% of consumption at our owned operations in high water stress regions and 100% of consumption in medium water stress regions. These goals help ensure that our efforts are aligned with local needs and contribute meaningfully to long-term watershed resilience.

Assessing Water Stress

We use the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas as a screening tool for understanding water stress conditions at our data centers and facilities. This tool assesses water risk based on water quantity, quality and regulatory and reputational risk, and then assigns a raw risk score and categorical ranking. Meta further evaluates the risk score by considering local conditions, utility information, and input from third-party experts. We analyze both the raw risk score and additional considerations, then assign a low, medium, or high water stress score for each watershed where we operate a data center.

This combination of data and context helps our water initiatives to reflect the unique needs of each watershed and supports our water positive goal. For more information on how we assess water risk, see Our Approach to Water Restoration↗.

Restoring Water

Each project we invest in is tailored to local conditions and falls within one of four main categories:

- Conservation and Ecosystem Restoration
- Water Supply and Reliability
- Water Access, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)
- Water Quality

Most of these projects are developed in collaboration with NGOs and community partners, who help to identify priority opportunities to enhance watershed health and expand access to water resources. All Meta's water restoration projects have a hydrological connection, connecting the source water consumed in our owned operations to the water restored in our communities.

We measure and report the volumetric water benefits of each project annually using the methodologies outlined in our Volumetric Water Benefits Report↗, where we also share detailed information on every water restoration project in our portfolio. This transparency supports accountability and helps demonstrate the measurable impact of our restoration work across the communities and ecosystems that support our operations.

We began funding water restoration projects in 2017 and have supported 62 projects across 19 watersheds, including 25 projects since 2025. Our operational restoration projects have returned over 2.9 billion gallons of water to high and medium water stress regions since 2017. Once all projects are fully implemented, they are expected to restore 5.4 billion gallons of water annually.

How Meta Assesses Water Risk

Water risk assessment methodology for Meta-owned data centers and operations

STEP 1: INITIAL SCREENING
WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Screening

Every Meta facility is screened using the WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, which evaluates 13 indicators of water risk including water stress, drought severity, flooding, and water quality.

↓

STEP 2: PRELIMINARY DUE DILIGENCE
Desktop Water Risk Assessment

For owned data center sites, a qualitative preliminary evaluation is conducted using desktop research to assess local water availability, infrastructure, and regulatory conditions.

↓

STEP 3: DEEP RESEARCH (CONDUCTED IN PARALLEL)

Detailed Due Diligence
Technical assessment of site-specific water supply, infrastructure capacity, wastewater systems, and regulatory environment with local experts and utilities.

Watershed Risk Assessment
Basin-level assessment across water quantity, water quality, regulatory, reputational, WASH and biodiversity risk categories.

Climate Risk Assessment
Multi-hazard climate risk evaluation of data center water infrastructure and the serving water utility to identify direct and indirect climate risks.

↓

STEP 4: SCORE ALIGNMENT & FINAL RATING
Meta Aligned Water Risk Score

HIGH MEDIUM LOW

Independent risk assessments are compared and aligned through automated cross-checks and cross-functional review. When assessments differ, the more conservative (higher) score is assigned to ensure adequate restoration planning.

↓

WATER RISK OUTCOMES — RESTORATION TARGETS

High Water Risk
200% restoration of operational water consumption

Medium Water Risk
100% restoration of operational water consumption

Biennial Reassessment: Every two years, water risk scores are reassessed for all owned operational data centers to account for changing watershed conditions, climate projections, and utility reliability.

Ireland Peatland Restoration

Through a collaborative investment with Peatland Finance Ireland, Meta is supporting the restoration of approximately 450 hectares of degraded peatland across Dublin's source watersheds. Peatlands are one of the country's most critical natural systems for water regulation, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity protection. By rewetting drained peatlands and restoring natural hydrology, the project is designated to improve water retention and quality while preventing GHG emissions that occur when peatlands are degraded.

This nature-based solution delivers durable, landscape-level benefits by advancing watershed resilience, supporting local communities, and advancing Ireland's national climate, nature restoration, and water goals. The initiative exemplifies Meta's approach to holistic water stewardship and climate action: investing in verified, science-based restoration projects that generate measurable outcomes across numerous ecosystem services in regions where the company operates and demonstrate the role of cross-sector partnerships in scaling environmental impact.

Water Management in Partnership with ION Water

In partnership with ION Water, Meta is supporting the deployment of an End-to-End Water Management system in affordable housing communities in the Brazos River Watershed in Texas, helping conserve an estimated 5.2 million gallons of water over five years. ION's system targets hidden, leak-driven water loss from running toilets and aging fixtures, monitors consumption at the unit level in real time, and alerts maintenance teams to issues as they occur so repairs can be made. This water management system cuts unnecessary water consumption in half, lowers operating costs for housing providers, and delivers measurable, watershed-level benefits that support Meta's water positive goal. The collaboration demonstrates how scalable, data-driven solutions can improve water resilience while delivering tangible benefits to local communities.

Stormwater Filtration in Montgomery, Alabama

The Montgomery, Alabama Stormwater Filtration Project in the Alabama River watershed addresses urban stormwater challenges in a historically underserved community facing significant water infrastructure needs. Aging stormwater systems, street pollution, and impervious urban surfaces have contributed to flooding, water quality degradation, and diminished watershed health, underscoring the need for urban stormwater solutions that deliver both environmental and community benefits. In partnership with Frog Creek Partners and the City of Montgomery, the project will install approximately 100 Gutter Bin® stormwater filtration systems that filter urban runoff and capture pollutants at the storm drain before they reach local waterways. This keeps the City's stormwater system flowing more freely and helps improve the health of the Alabama River. The project is expected to deliver a volumetric water benefit of 100.2 million gallons per year over the ten-year term, demonstrating how urban water restoration can address local environmental challenges while advancing Meta's broader watershed stewardship goals.

N-Drip Irrigation Conversion

In Nebraska's Platte River Basin, Meta is advancing water stewardship by funding a project that converts 100 acres of corn and soybean farmland from traditional flood irrigation to N-Drip's gravity-powered drip irrigation system. By using gravity to propel water directly to crop root zones, the system reduces the amount of water lost to evaporation, runoff, and deep percolation while improving irrigation efficiency – all done without the need for external energy to achieve any of these benefits. N-Drip's soil moisture sensors and field-level monitoring provide farmers with data to better understand water use, which eliminates wasteful and unnecessary irrigation cycles. The sensor helps the farmer to quantify estimated water savings and identifies ways to further optimize irrigation. The ten-year Meta/N-Drip project is expected to generate 70.6 million gallons of volumetric water benefit each year, while demonstrating a more water-efficient approach to irrigation and strengthening collaboration among farmers and local partners.

Expanding Water Access in Texas

In El Paso, TX, we are actively working with local partners to identify restoration projects that will also benefit local communities and habitats. To help further this goal, Meta is proud to be partnering with DigDeep, an organization working to close the water access gap affecting nearly 2 million Americans across the country, to bring running water to El Paso communities currently living without this essential resource. In El Paso, Meta is supporting DigDeep's Colonias Water Project, an initiative that brings clean, running water to area communities that have historically lacked basic services.

Water Capacity Building Projects

Meta supports water restoration through capacity building, strengthening the skills, systems, and partnerships needed to implement long-term water restoration improvements. This work enables local stakeholders to manage and protect water resources more effectively, supported by targeted projects and collaboration. Building on this approach, we support collaborative efforts that connect restoration projects with funding and partners. Through initiatives such as regional water action collaboratives in Texas and the Mississippi River Basin, these efforts bring together NGOs, companies, and public institutions to scale impact through funding and support for project pipelines across key watersheds.

As of June 30, 2026, Meta has supported 12 capacity building projects. For more information, see our Volumetric Water Benefits Report↗.



In addition to water restoration, Meta invests in water resilience initiatives designed to deliver long-term environmental benefits while helping local communities and economies. At our Kuna, ID, data center, Meta invested over $70 million to build a water and wastewater treatment facility that was gifted to the city. This infrastructure serves Kuna's residents and businesses and will support community growth for generations. In Richland Parish, LA, Meta is investing over $300 million in new wastewater infrastructure that will improve local water quality and environmental outcomes, while creating lasting value for the surrounding communities.

These initiatives reflect our efforts to restore local water systems and support long-term water security in the communities where we operate.

45 Native Habitats at Our Data Centers
48 Office Biodiversity Projects



Biodiversity

Biodiversity

Supporting biodiversity where we operate, and on the land surrounding our data centers is central to our efforts to build and sustain resilient ecosystems and help our neighboring communities thrive.

As our operational footprint continues to expand, we prioritize site development practices that preserve, protect, or restore native habitats and seek to manage sites in ways that enhance ecosystems.

Our intent to protect and restore more land than we impact integrates ecological science, nature-based solutions, and long-term community partnerships. Since 2023, our standard data center design has reflected this intention by dedicating the vast majority of unbuilt outdoor spaces to native habitat restoration and largely eliminating grass turf and ornamental species.



Native Habitats at Our Data Centers

At our data centers, the focus on preservation and restoration practices is programmatically connected to each step of development: diligence, planning, design, construction, and operation.

In 2025, over half of our owned operational data center campus footprint had been intentionally preserved, restored, or planned to be restored to support native biodiversity. This acreage continues to grow as new campuses come online and as existing campuses integrate new restoration program initiatives.

Ecological Assessment

We integrate biodiversity considerations early in the site selection and design process, conducting standardized, science-based due diligence with local native habitat experts to evaluate ecosystem health. These assessments are adapted from emerging biodiversity methodologies informed by leading frameworks, including the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).
The findings help identify sensitive ecological features, inform campus designs that help avoid harm to high biodiversity value habitats, and inform ongoing protection and stewardship efforts.

Our data center operations both rely on and affect natural systems. In 2025, we enhanced our understanding of these relationships at our operational data centers by completing our first systematic assessment of these interactions using the TNFD Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare (LEAP) framework. This data-driven, site-level analysis provides insight into key nature-related dependencies and impacts, such as water availability, climate regulation, land use, and water consumption across our global data center portfolio.

Nature-Based Solutions

To support long-term resilience and maintain the investment of our restoration efforts, we engage with local experts to identify and deploy nature-based solutions tailored to the habitat and climate conditions of each site where possible. We regularly refine our approach and scale successful practices across our portfolio.

Maintenance practices are implemented by qualified native habitat experts during quarterly site reviews. Some of the design and management solutions we deploy include:

- **Invasive Species Management**
  Managing invasive species through mowing, manual removal, or targeted herbicide application
- **Native Plant Sourcing**
  Sourcing native plants, including via on-site native species seed collection, processing, and propagation
- **Soil Conservation and Restoration**
  Protecting and restoring soil health, including preservation of topsoil
- **Managed Ecosystem Disturbance**
  Maintaining ecosystem balance through mowing, prescribed burns, and livestock grazing
- **Natural Flood and Stormwater Management**
  Integrating natural flood control and stormwater management solutions

Restoration and Enhancement of Native Ecosystems

As our global data center footprint continues to expand, we prioritize site development practices that preserve and restore native habitats while contributing positively to local ecosystems. We work to restore and enhance land that may have been degraded by prior uses or disturbed during construction, using native vegetation specific to each place.

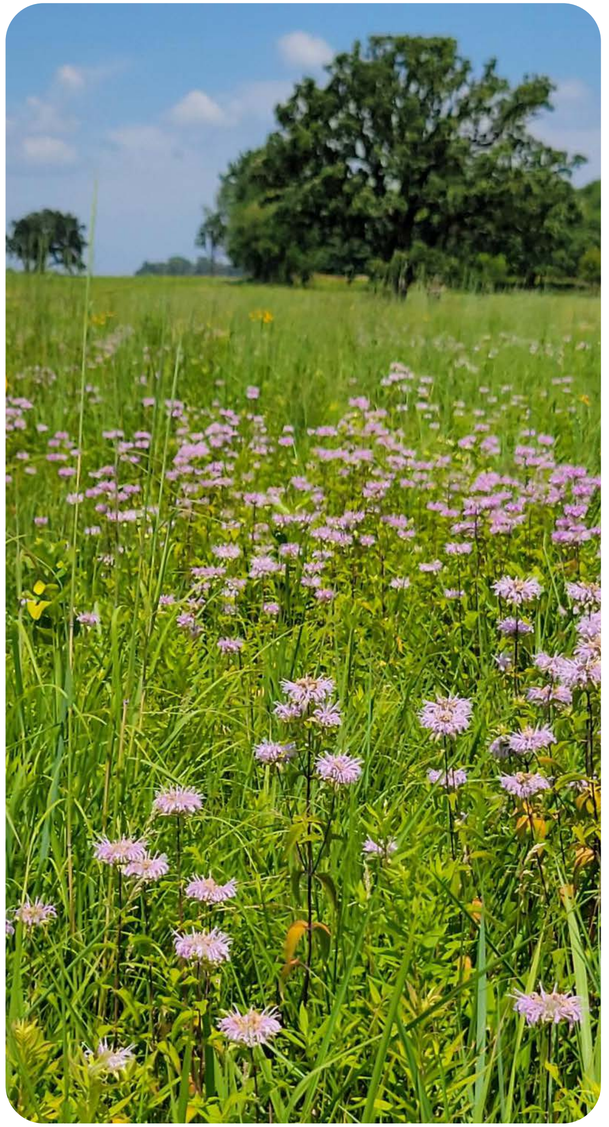
Beyond our standardized, biodiversity-focused development approach, we also identify campus-specific opportunities to restore ecosystems and collaborate with local partners on innovative projects, including those outlined below.

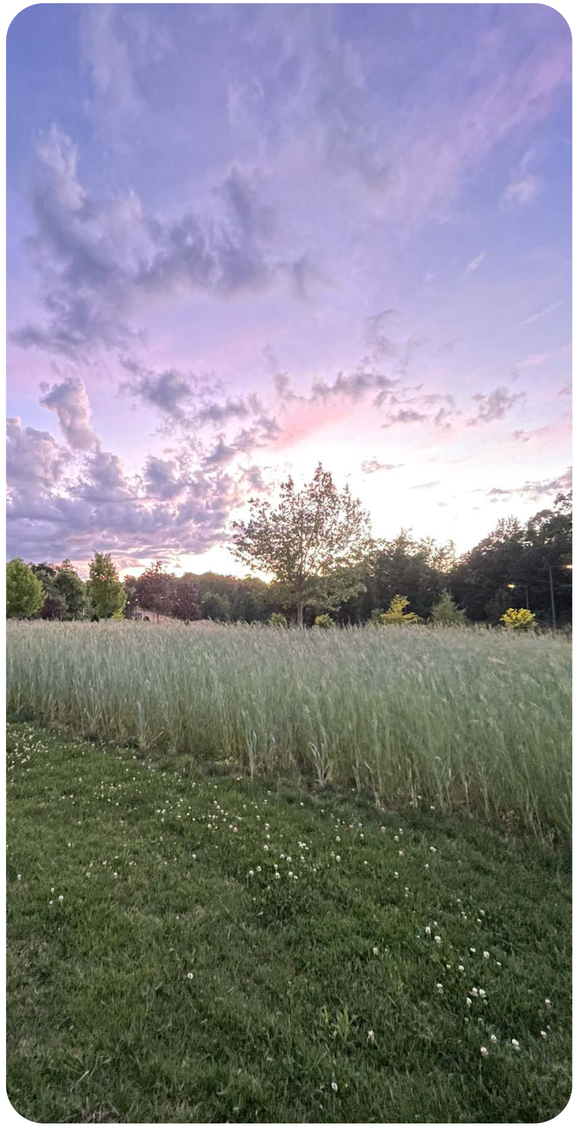
WISCONSIN

Partners for Wetlands and Prairies

In partnership with Ducks Unlimited and other local organizations, 570 acres of wetlands and prairie adjacent to our Beaver Dam campus will be restored, with 175 acres deeded under a permanent conservation easement.

Restoration activities have already begun and include invasive tree removal to support native species, prescribed burns to promote pollinator-friendly vegetation, the creation of shallow wetland features to manage water levels, support for migratory bird foraging, and improved ecosystem function. Aligned with Wisconsin's conservation priorities, including support for the nearby Horicon Marsh, this project aims to transform this area into thriving natural habitats for migratory birds while improving water quality, flood storage and nutrient filtration, and natural green-space buffers.





OREGON AND UTAH

Restoring Sagebrush Steppe Desert

Our sagebrush steppe desert restoration projects at our Oregon and Utah campuses are two examples of our oldest and most successful restoration endeavours. Our landscape design in this ecosystem was a significant departure from the expensive and water-intensive turf-gravel approach typical for industrial areas in these arid environments.

Our first data center, in Prineville, OR — and our first native habitat restoration project — began in 2010, targeting the restoration of 200+ acres of arid, native sagebrush steppe landscape. Landscape architects, city officials, and engineering teams collaborated to bring this approach to life. The design evolved to keep costs down, balance native plant establishment with weed control, and manage temporary water use efficiencies. We seeded throughout the campus and planted over 170,000 native plant plugs along visible roadways and paths, providing both beauty and a diverse local seed bank. We also partnered with local ranchers to use sheep and goats to control or eradicate invasive cheatgrass. In the older parts of our campus, ecological restoration is complete and the native shrubs, sage, and rabbitbrush are now dominant with patches of native grasses and perennials in between.

At our Eagle Mountain, UT, data center, we brought in a local habitat restoration expert who established on-site test plots to study soil amendments and pair plant species with site conditions. This adaptive approach used a greenhouse to grow 34,000 native plant plugs and developed an innovation for mechanized plug installation across large commercial sites. Success at this data center has required patience, but we are confident our approach will yield another 240 acres of restored sagebrush steppe ecosystem.

ALABAMA

Reviving Endangered Ecosystems and Rare Trees

Prairie ecosystems in the Black Belt region of Alabama provide food and habitat for a network of pollinators, birds, and other wildlife, but have declined to just 1%-3% of their historical range. In 2025, our Montgomery data center campus operationalized its on-site seed processing facility, supporting the production, harvesting, and planting of locally sourced native vegetation to help restore this endangered ecosystem.

With permission from local landowners, we collected seeds from nearby prairie remnants and processed them for use in our restoration garden. In 2025, we established a 10-acre restoration garden that serves as a renewable seed source for habitat restoration across the 1,500-acre campus, including areas disturbed during site construction. We also continued our partnership with a local grower to farm non-developed land, a common approach for preparing large areas of land for incremental transition to prairie and invasive weed control.

Building on these restoration efforts, site assessments identified a highly diverse oak forest, including some rare species thought to have disappeared from Alabama altogether. This area is now designated as the Caney Branch Conservation Woodland, where ongoing management supports long-term ecosystem health and complements our adjacent prairie restoration activities. Targeted actions, such as canopy thinning, helps to manage non-native species while restoring the ecosystem to enable native oaks to thrive.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Habitat for Bluebirds

Before breaking ground at our Aiken, SC, data center campus in 2023, we partnered with the South Carolina Forestry Commission to perform a prescribed burn over 400 acres. The project was a cost- and nature-effective way to protect sensitive soils and promote native plant species by reducing weed competition, recycling nutrients, building soil, controlling pests, and reducing risk of wildfire. Prescribed burning is a common landscape tool used throughout the world, and we have embedded this tool into our land management program as a standard option for native habitat restoration and responsible land stewardship.

Our efforts to protect and restore quality native habitat resulted in a healthier environment that bluebirds and other wildlife can thrive in. Meta also partnered with the South Carolina Bluebird Society and awarded them a Data Center Community Action Grant to create a bluebird trail on our site. Through this grant, they establish and regularly monitor bluebird nesting boxes across our campus.

Partnering for Biodiversity in Our Communities

Meta partnered with The Dawes Arboretum in central Ohio to fund a new greenhouse to support the growth of 10,000+ native trees and an electric tram furthering sustainable accessibility of the 2,000-acre property.

Meta funded a traveling exhibit focused on the biodiversity of spiders for the Dallas-Fort Worth River Legacy Nature Center. The “Art and Science of Arachnids” features 100 different kinds of spiders and hands-on activities. Meta has a long-established relationship in this area, previously helping to fund the Lotus Marsh Boardwalk at the Fort Worth Nature Center & Refuge, which provides more than 63,000 annual visitors the opportunity to experience nature in their community, including a resident bison herd, prairie dog colony, and the Hardwicke Interpretive Center.

Near our data center in Henrico County, VA, Meta invested in the Science Museum of Virginia Foundation to help build a greenhouse and “green” over half the museum’s campus. The multi-year partnership includes STEM education programs, Earth Day events, and camp scholarships for underserved students. This investment was announced to regional stakeholders during a “mobile classroom tour” that highlighted other aligned environmental investments by Meta, including supporting the launch of a high school center for environmental studies and a new “living building.”

Additionally, Meta’s investment in James River Association initiatives over the past three years has focused on advancing environmental education and sustainability in the Richmond, VA region. The most recent grant provided funds for teacher training, equipping educators with hands-on stormwater science tools and STEM-focused classroom resources. Earlier grants supported the James A. Buzzard River Education Center, funding smart technology and interactive learning systems to enhance watershed education for thousands of students.



Monarch Butterfly Conservation Partnership

We are the first data center operator to be enrolled in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Nationwide Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances for Monarch Butterflies, a voluntary program that supports proactive habitat conservation on working lands. Through this program, we manage portions of our data center campuses to support monarch habitat, including native flowering plants critical to their lifecycle. As of 2025, our enrollment includes 15 data center campuses across 13 states, representing 4,606 total acres of enrolled land, with 829 acres of land being actively managed for monarch butterfly habitat each year, and 1,218 acres of potential suitable habitat identified.



Office Biodiversity Projects

Meta's office locations also support biodiversity through a range of site-specific initiatives, applying locally informed and flexible approaches that reflect the unique environmental context, space constraints, and opportunities at each location.

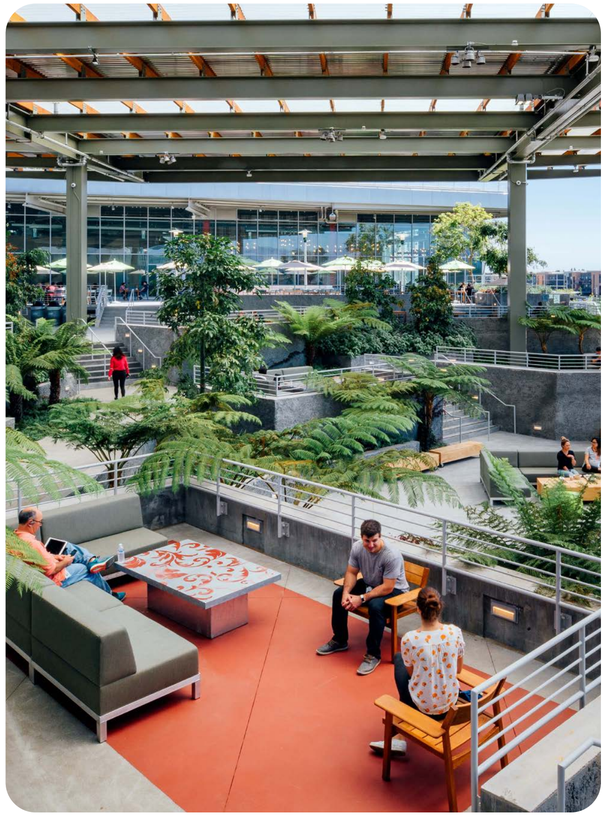
Menlo Park Bayfront Campus

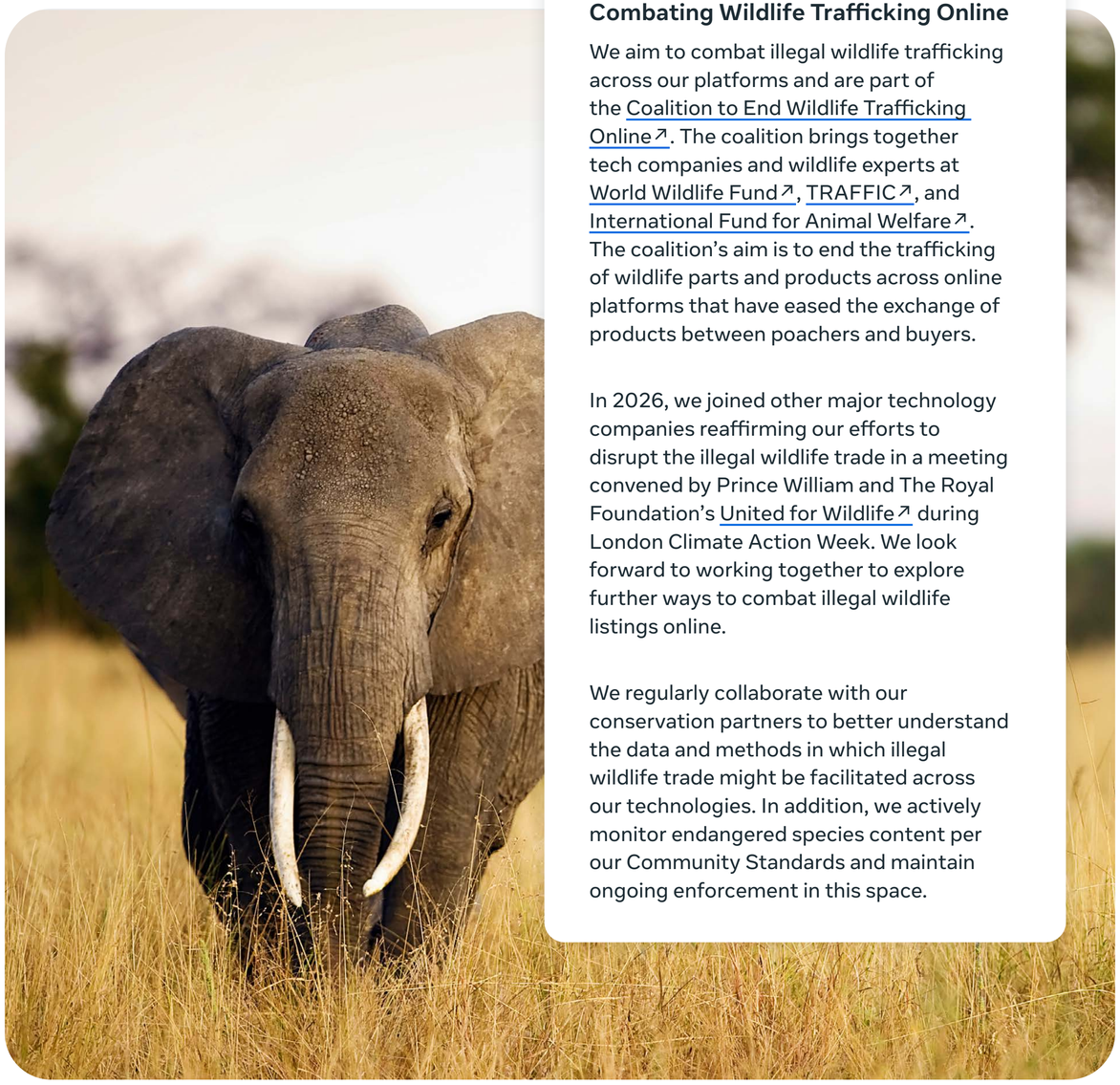
Our Menlo Park Bayfront Campus features a 12.5-acre green roof — one of the largest corporate green roofs in the world — with landscapes ranging from grasslands to oak savannas and meadows. The landscape is maintained using practices designed to protect the environment and conserve water, and as our green roof matures, we incorporate sustainability and biodiversity principles into the selection of new plantings. The campus is now home to dozens of avian species. Fritted windows protect birds from glass collisions, and designated high-habitat zones receive reduced maintenance during breeding and migration seasons, with mandatory pre-work wildlife inspections, and contractor training.

The campus's combined 16-acre park area has earned SITES Gold certification for incorporating native plantings and using only a fraction of water for irrigation compared to conventional landscaping. An on-site educational program guides visitors through the landscape, highlighting how the project addresses habitat migration due to climate change, including by using climate-adapted oak species from warmer sister climates as an assisted migration strategy to prepare for shifting conditions.

Seattle-Area Campuses

In the Pacific Northwest, several of our offices have earned the Salmon-Safe certification, a U.S. ecolabel that protects urban watersheds through responsible site development, integrated pest management, and water conservation practices. Our Spring District Block 20, Building X, and Arbor Blocks facilities have all achieved this certification, demonstrating our commitment to protecting salmon habitat and watershed health in the Puget Sound region.





Combating Wildlife Trafficking Online

We aim to combat illegal wildlife trafficking across our platforms and are part of the Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online↗. The coalition brings together tech companies and wildlife experts at World Wildlife Fund↗, TRAFFIC↗, and International Fund for Animal Welfare↗. The coalition's aim is to end the trafficking of wildlife parts and products across online platforms that have eased the exchange of products between poachers and buyers.

In 2026, we joined other major technology companies reaffirming our efforts to disrupt the illegal wildlife trade in a meeting convened by Prince William and The Royal Foundation's United for Wildlife↗ during London Climate Action Week. We look forward to working together to explore further ways to combat illegal wildlife listings online.

We regularly collaborate with our conservation partners to better understand the data and methods in which illegal wildlife trade might be facilitated across our technologies. In addition, we actively monitor endangered species content per our Community Standards and maintain ongoing enforcement in this space.

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52 Consumer Product Circularity
53 Office Waste
53 E-Waste

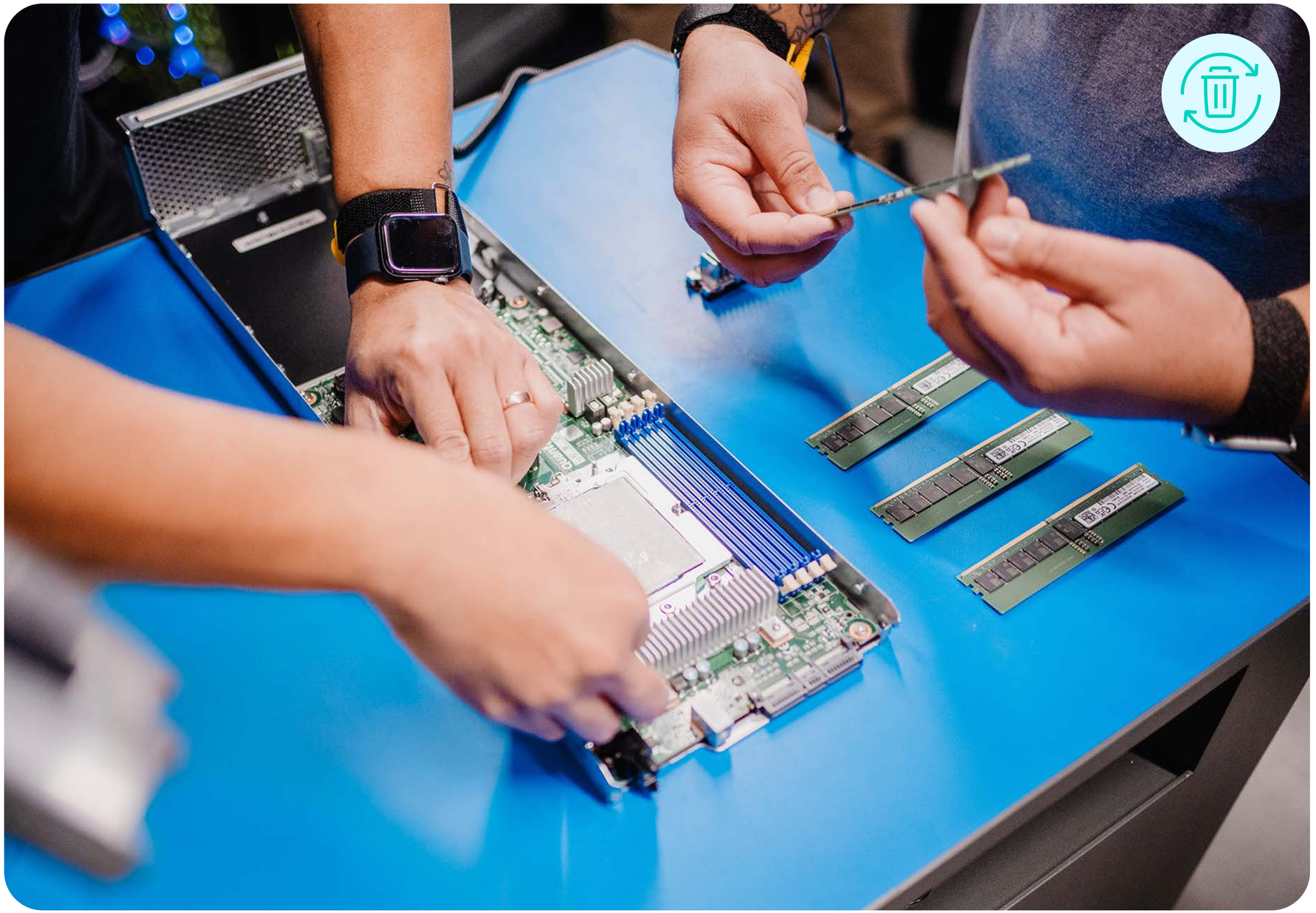


Circularity & Waste

Circularity & Waste

We are working to reduce waste in both our data centers and consumer hardware by applying circular design strategies across our operations. This includes designing products and equipment with modularity, reuse, retrofitting, dematerialization, more sustainable materials, and extended lifecycles in mind, making them easier to maintain and manage at end of life, and positioning us to meet evolving circularity regulations.

We also continue to incorporate alternative materials that can help reduce the amount of raw materials needed to produce hardware. Together, this helps us lower our overall waste footprint and support more circular material flows in our operations.



Data Center Circularity

We are actively working to embed circularity across our data center hardware lifecycle, focusing on extending the useful life of equipment, increasing opportunities for reuse, and responsibly managing materials at end of life.

Circular design principles guide how we specify and build mechanicals, compute, cabling infrastructure, and network systems, guiding rack designers to make more sustainable choices that optimize material use throughout the lifecycle.

Extending Hardware Life and Increasing Reuse

We practice circularity by extending the useful life of our servers, promoting the reuse of components, and encouraging responsible recycling pathways for materials that cannot be repurposed. When equipment reaches the end of its initial service cycle, we harvest components such as dual in-line memory modules and retest them to verify that they continue to meet our reliability and performance standards. Components that pass these technical requirements are then returned to service across our global fleet. We are currently expanding component reuse to more categories that meet our reliability standards for critical spares and integration into new racks where possible.

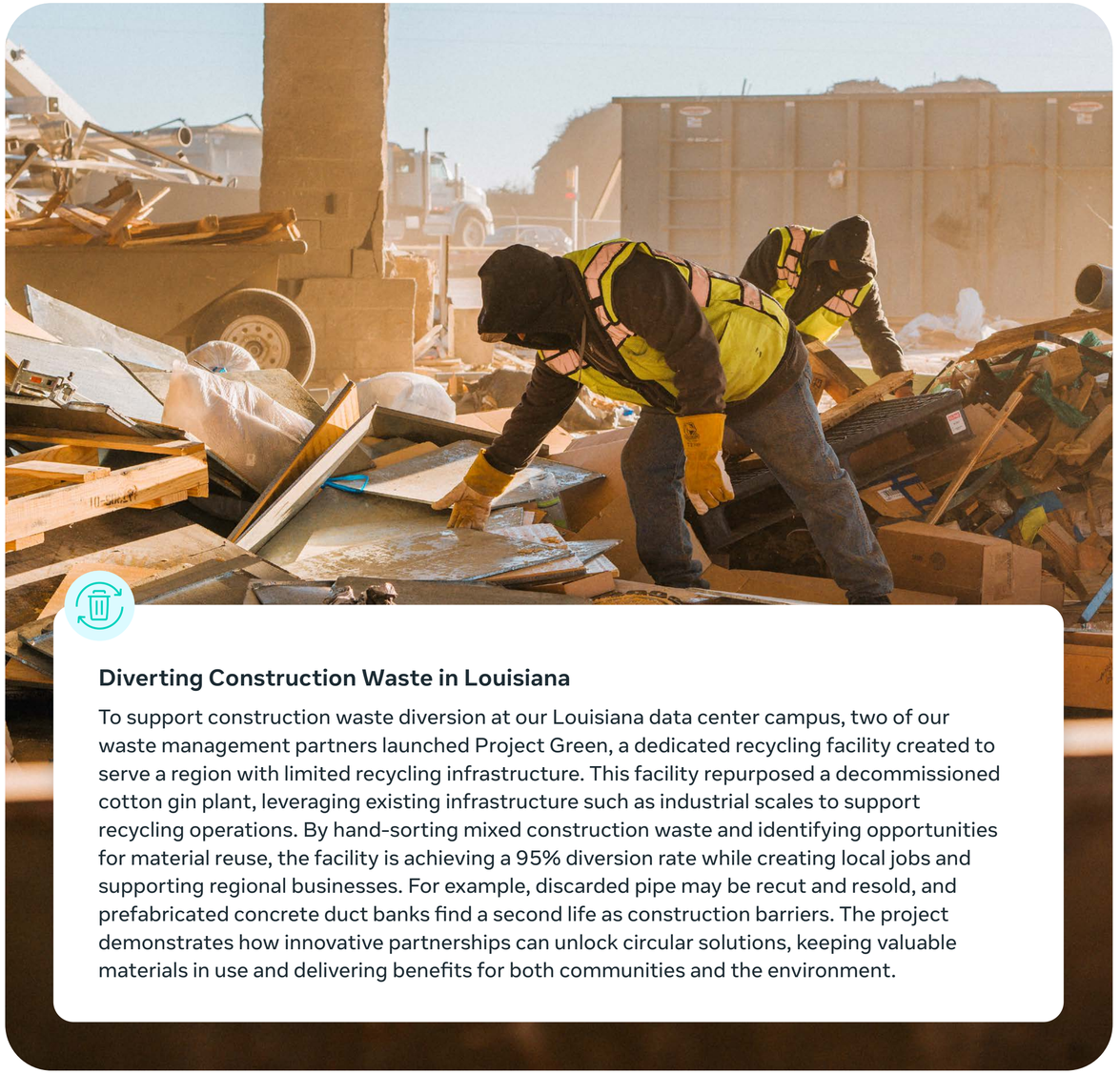
Prioritizing Lower-Impact Materials

We continue to work with our engineering and supply chain teams to identify lower-impact materials and opportunities for dematerialization in new server and rack designs. These strategies can help reduce waste and the embodied carbon of hardware while maintaining the performance required for AI-optimized compute and high-bandwidth network systems. For example, we now require all data center racks/chassis to contain a minimum of 20% recycled steel, and we are designing heat sinks manufactured with recycled copper and aluminum.

Data Center Construction Waste

We continue to reduce the environmental footprint of our data center construction activities by prioritizing materials efficiency and responsible waste management in our building construction. By working closely with contractors and suppliers, we integrate responsible waste practices into site planning, material selection, and demolition processes, helping to responsibly manage construction materials through the project lifecycle. In 2025, 90% of construction waste from our owned data centers was diverted from landfills.

Every site is required to recycle or reuse concrete, asphalt, masonry, metal, wood, and cardboard as part of our baseline waste diversion program. Where locally available and feasible, sites expand beyond these core materials to also recycle, reuse, resell, or compost plastic, gypsum, carpet, glass, insulation, and paper — pushing diversion rates higher by leveraging regional recycling infrastructure and partnerships.



Diverting Construction Waste in Louisiana

To support construction waste diversion at our Louisiana data center campus, two of our waste management partners launched Project Green, a dedicated recycling facility created to serve a region with limited recycling infrastructure. This facility repurposed a decommissioned cotton gin plant, leveraging existing infrastructure such as industrial scales to support recycling operations. By hand-sorting mixed construction waste and identifying opportunities for material reuse, the facility is achieving a 95% diversion rate while creating local jobs and supporting regional businesses. For example, discarded pipe may be recut and resold, and prefabricated concrete duct banks find a second life as construction barriers. The project demonstrates how innovative partnerships can unlock circular solutions, keeping valuable materials in use and delivering benefits for both communities and the environment.

Consumer Product Circularity

We continue to advance product circularity across our consumer hardware portfolio by focusing on material optimization, packaging design, and trade-in programs. As part of this work, we integrate circular practices into our hardware design and manufacturing processes, prioritizing material reduction, evaluating lower-impact alternatives, and designing components that can support longer product lifecycles.

Material Optimization

We evaluate opportunities to reduce overall material use, incorporate more sustainable material choices, and design products for durability and ease of maintenance. This approach supports more efficient use of materials across the product lifecycle, helping to reduce waste generation and extend product longevity, and aligns to our broader circularity strategy, which emphasizes reducing the volume and weight of materials used in hardware to maximize lifespan and minimize waste.

Sustainable Packaging

To complement hardware-level material improvements, we design packaging with renewable materials, recyclability, and carbon efficiency in mind. Recent consumer hardware packaging designs use simplified, paper-based formats that reduce the amount of plastic and mixed-material components, making it easier for users to recycle packaging at home.

These new designs have delivered a 42% reduction in packaging-related carbon emissions, alongside a 39% reduction in packaging weight and a 48% reduction in overall packaging volume compared to the last generation of packaging, helping to lower material use and transportation impacts. These improvements have helped to increase shipping efficiency by 90%, reducing emissions associated with distribution. These designs are now over 99% plastic-free and rely on Forest Stewardship Council-certified, globally recyclable materials, reinforcing our commitment to responsible sourcing and circular design while seeking to reduce environmental impacts across the packaging lifecycle.

Product Trade-In

Meta launched a product trade-in program that enables customers to trade in unwanted or previous-generation devices in exchange for credit toward the purchase of Meta AI glasses. This program is designed to extend product lifecycles and encourage more responsible material management by providing a convenient pathway for customers to return used devices.

Products received through customer trade-ins are evaluated and either refurbished for resale or directed to our responsible recycling process, where materials and components can be recovered. Through this program, Meta supports waste reduction by diverting electronic devices from landfills while promoting the recirculation of valuable materials.



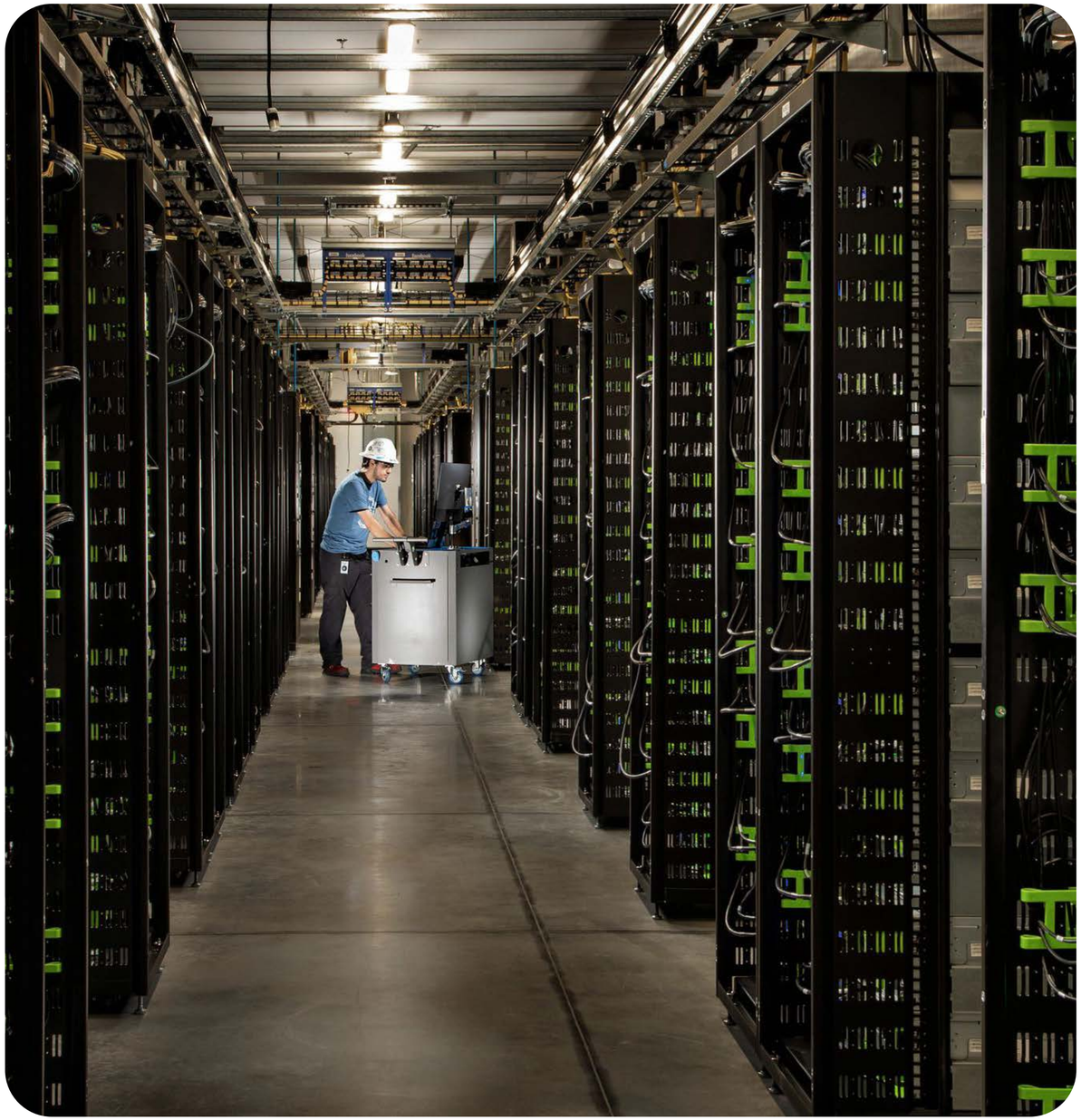
Office Waste

Meta takes a comprehensive approach to reducing waste across our global office portfolio, integrating waste prevention strategies into everyday workplace operations.

In office microkitchens, we have eliminated single-use plastic bottles and continue to expand the availability of more sustainable alternatives for packaged products, helping employees to be more mindful of their consumption habits by encouraging them to choose bulk dispensed options instead of individually wrapped products.

To further reduce waste, our culinary teams use flexible menus, badge-reader attendance data, and food production tracking tools to better align meal preparation with employee demand, supporting a more efficient and thoughtful approach to resource management. When surplus food does occur, Meta works to donate it to local food charities, extending the value of edible food beyond the workplace to help divert it from landfills.

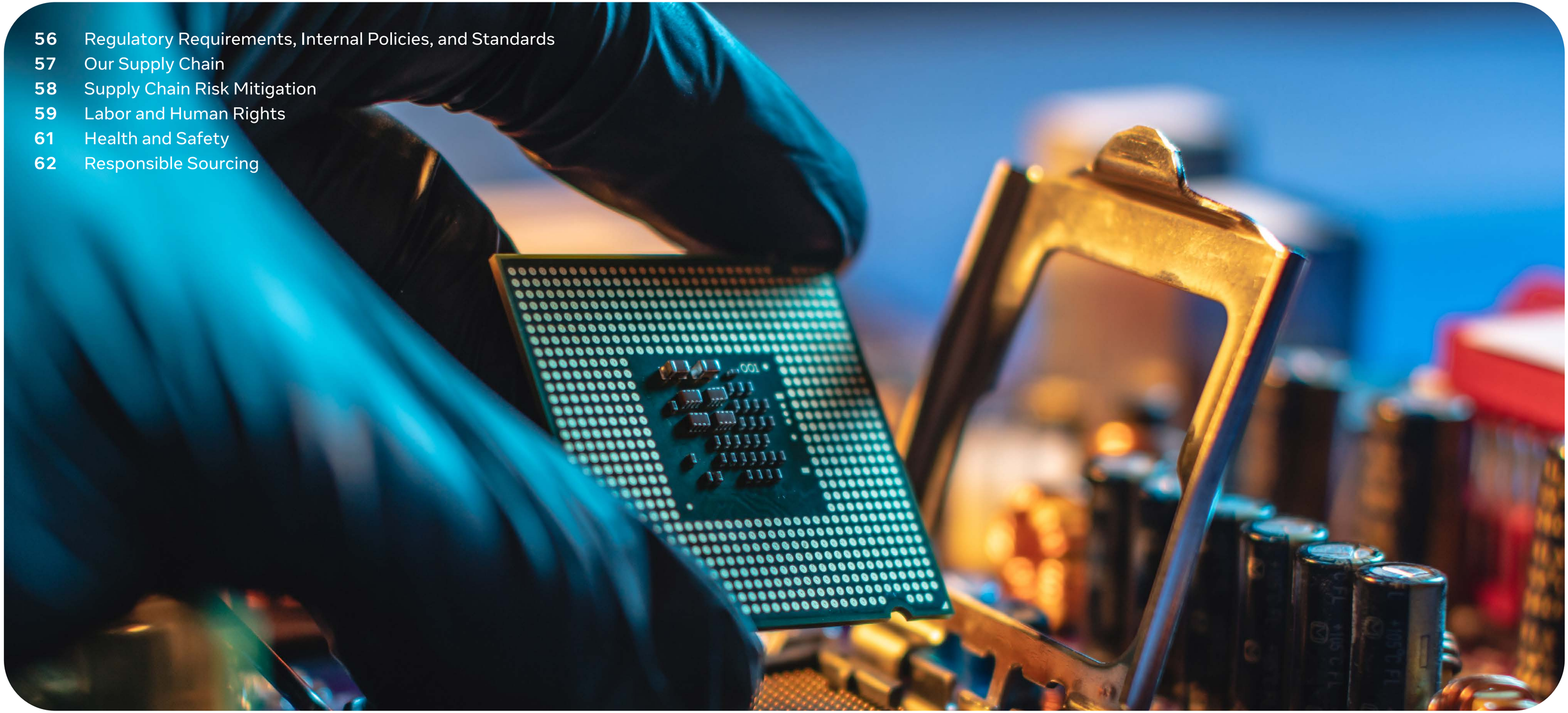
When building new office sites, we must adhere to our construction and demolition waste diversion guidelines. These guidelines support our aim for global office construction sites to divert at least 75% of construction and demolition debris from landfills. See our Scaling Low-Carbon Materials and Construction section to learn more about how we use more sustainable materials in our office and data center construction.



E-Waste

Meta supports the responsible trade-in, reuse, and recycling of electronic equipment. This includes maintaining an e-waste program designed to responsibly manage electronics through the end-of-life process and reduce the social and environmental impacts associated with discarded electronics hardware. In 2025, we recycled 93% of our e-waste by volume.

These efforts are guided by our Electronics Reuse and Recycling Standard, which establishes requirements for vendors and sub-vendors handling electronic equipment and waste on behalf of Meta, including provisions for third-party certification, downstream management, and worker and facility operations. For more information on how we engage with our e-waste vendors, see Circularity, Hazardous Substances, and Regulatory Compliance.



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Responsible Supply Chain

Responsible Supply Chain

Our Responsible Supply Chain (RSC) program helps build safe and resilient communities in our global supply chain by protecting the environment and empowering the lives of workers. We are committed to engaging meaningfully and proactively with our supply chain partners, building supplier capacity, and responding quickly to challenges as they arise.

Our vision is for a resilient and ethical supply chain that protects human rights and the environment and drives positive impact at scale.

Our work focuses on three priority areas:

- Labor, Human Rights, Health and Safety
- Responsible Sourcing
- Environmental Stewardship

Within each priority area, we work to:

- Proactively prevent and mitigate risk using data, monitoring, and assurance tools
- Expand supplier and worker engagement through capacity building
- Support outcomes that lead to safer, healthier, and fairer working conditions at our supplier sites
- Ensure that activities and outcomes support regulatory readiness
- Increase supply chain visibility to enable risk management in sub-tiers
- Foster cross-sector partnerships



Regulatory Requirements, Internal Policies, and Standards

Meta is committed to achieving the highest standards of quality and integrity in all our business operations, and we expect our vendors, suppliers, and other third parties doing business with Meta and its affiliates to share this commitment.

We require manufacturing suppliers to comply with laws and regulations of the countries in which they operate and to manage social, environmental, and ethical issues as set forth in our policies and standards.

Our policies and programs aim to protect workers throughout our supply chain, ensuring they are treated fairly and with respect.



Our Supply Chain

Meta recognizes that responsible supply chains are foundational to human well-being, environmental stewardship, and long-term business resilience.

As our global operations continue to scale, we are reinforcing our approach to responsible manufacturing to help protect workers, reduce environmental risk, and promote ethical practices across the value chain. Our RSC program integrates risk-based due diligence, supplier engagement, and capacity building to support continuous improvement and shared accountability.

The RSC program spans manufacturing suppliers in more than 30 countries, including raw material providers, finished goods manufacturers, and downstream recycling partners that support our data center infrastructure and consumer hardware, including Reality Labs devices. Together, these suppliers play a critical role in delivering our products and upholding socially and environmentally responsible manufacturing processes in diverse regions.

Managing Supply Chain Risk

Our approach is grounded in a risk-based framework, prioritizing suppliers based on several factors including geographic context, business scale, and speed, as well as responsible supply chain performance. When concerns arise, we assess the scope, severity, and potential for remediation to guide engagement and ensure an appropriate response.

Our supplier expectations generally align with the principles in the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct↗ and other recognized standards subject to the supplier jurisdiction. We evaluate conformance through assessments that may include independent third-party audits, supplier self-assessments, and targeted on-site or desktop reviews. These assessments provide insight into systemic risks and inform our engagement strategy, enabling us to focus on improving supplier management systems and addressing root causes over time.

Advancing Supplier Responsibility

We monitor supplier performance through assurance processes and work collaboratively with suppliers to address findings through corrective action plans. Beyond remediation, Meta invests in proactive capacity building, partnering with training teams on targeted, in-person, and virtual training to support suppliers. These efforts are designed to encourage responsible practices and preventative actions, promote long-term compliance, and support sustained social and environmental performance across our supply chain.

2025 Supplier Audit Findings

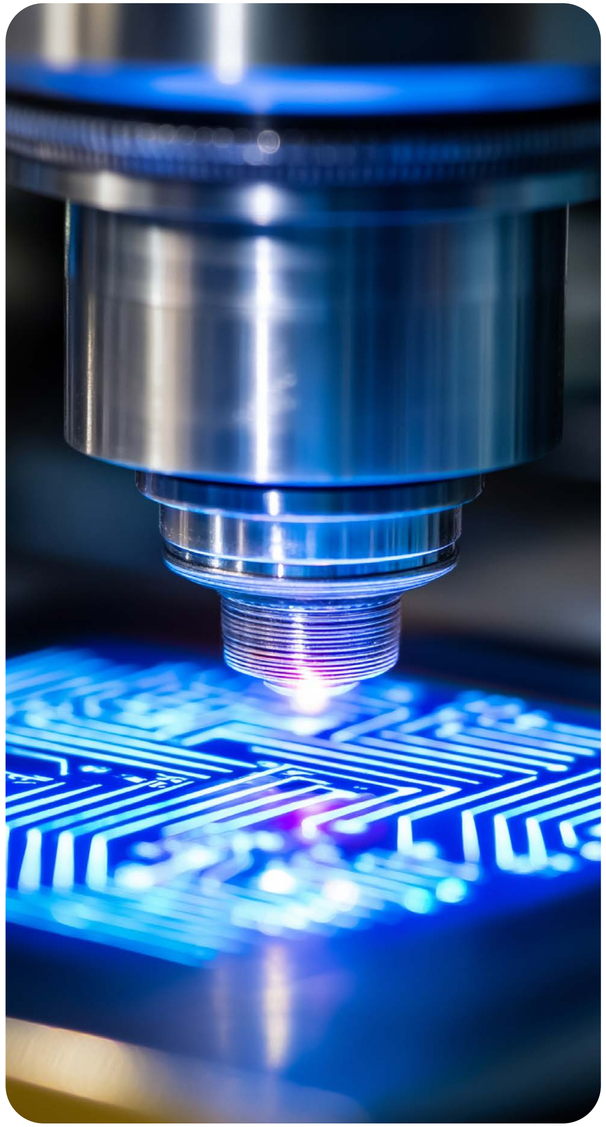
Percentage of nonconformance by topic identified in supplier audits

Labor	**43.0%**
Health and safety	**30.3%**
Environment	**13.1%**
Management systems	**8.5%**
Ethics	**5.1%**

Building Business Value

Meta initiatives drive tangible value across risk management, operational efficiency, stakeholder trust, and long-term business resilience. Identifying supplier risks and developing mitigation strategies helps to minimize disruptions and adapt to changing circumstances while other program engagement initiatives help to meet evolving stakeholder expectations and build supplier capabilities. Our program supports responsible business practices and contributes to our growth and our reputation as a company that prioritizes social impact.

Responsible supply chain standards and programs directly shape business decisions, from supplier selection to risk management. By partnering with sourcing teams to understand supplier roadmaps, we can increase supplier capabilities, improve working conditions, and identify risks early on. Partnership begins with supplier education on Meta's standards and policies. We communicate with teams on risk indicators and mitigation plans, including supplier capability building. Integrating sustainability criteria into supplier management helps hold suppliers accountable and improve performance.



Supply Chain Risk Mitigation

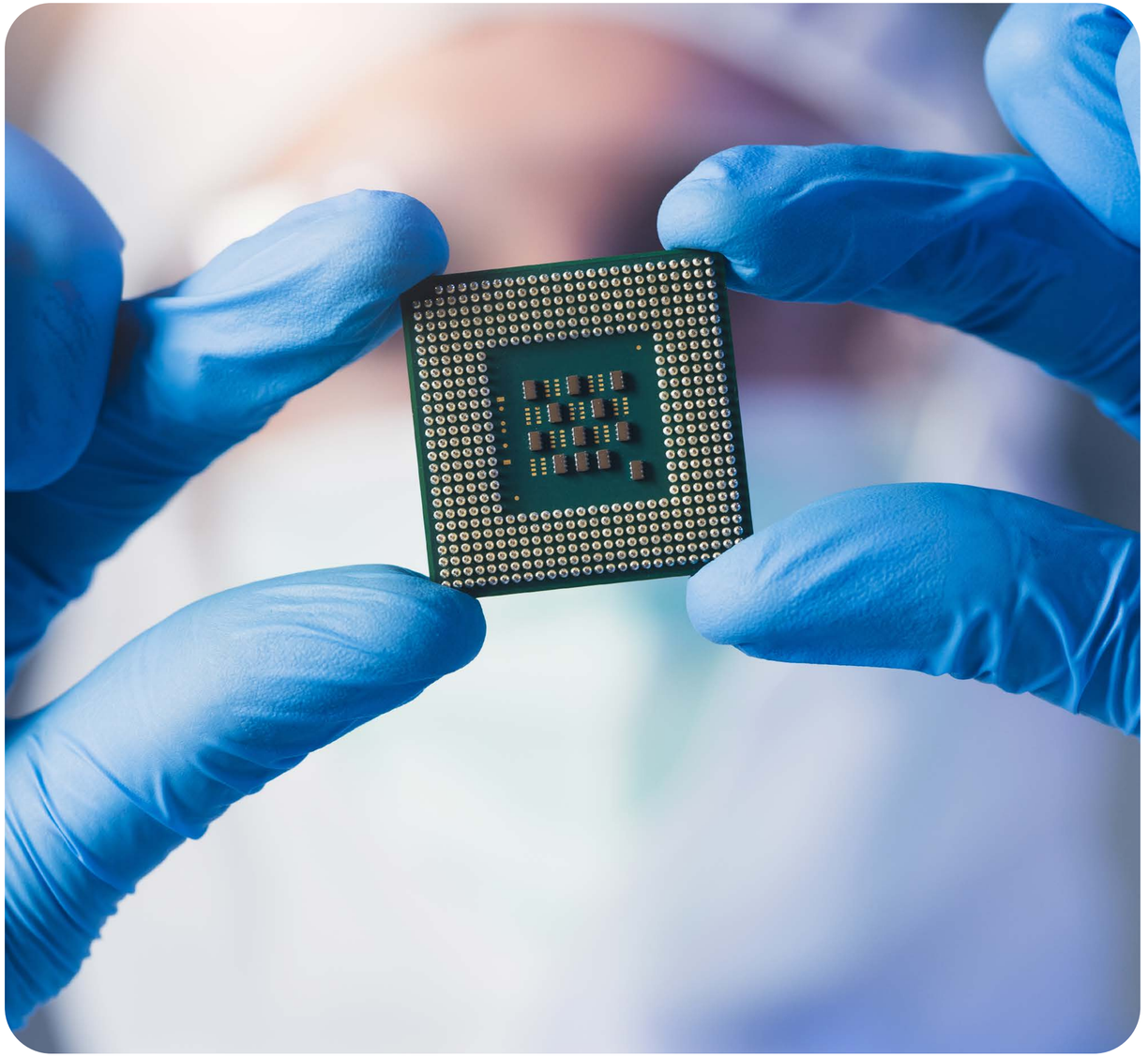
Meta manages risks in the hardware manufacturing supply chain through cross-functional and supplier engagement, standards, and systems. We strive to protect workers and minimize adverse impacts by engaging meaningfully and working proactively with suppliers to identify, prevent, and mitigate RSC risks throughout the entire supplier lifecycle.

Meta's RSC risk management approach aligns with key international standards and incorporates a multi-step process in our management systems:

- Embed policies and management systems
- Identify, assess, and prioritize risks
- Prevent or mitigate adverse impacts
- Track implementation and results
- Communicate impact mitigation
- Remediate where appropriate

We identify risks and incidents through a range of sources, including but not limited to:

- Supplier notifications
- Sourcing team notifications
- Audits and assessments
- Desktop assessments
- Media screening
- Industry benchmarking
- External stakeholder engagement



"Our supply chain work encompasses more than managing risk. It's also about building stronger relationships and capabilities — so that our suppliers and Meta are both better positioned to respond to change, reduce potential disruptions, and support workers and business needs as we grow."

LESLIE COLLINS

Global Head of Sustainability, Meta

Labor and Human Rights

Meta's approach to labor and human rights is grounded in protecting workers, strengthening supplier management systems, and promoting safe, respectful, and resilient workplaces across our global supply chain. Our work prioritizes worker well-being and engagement through a combination of due diligence, risk-based oversight, supplier capacity building, and embedding responsible labor practices into sourcing and manufacturing operations.

We collaborate closely with manufacturing partners to drive continuous improvement in social performance while supporting compliance with evolving legal and stakeholder expectations. To guide these efforts, Meta has adopted and developed a set of standards and policies that define expectations for suppliers and inform our engagement approach across the value chain.

Our standards and policies include requirements across labor and human rights, health and safety, environmental responsibility, ethics, and management systems. Conformance is evaluated through assessments that may include audits, on-site and desktop assessments, and ongoing supplier engagement, providing a foundation for improvement and accountability.

Anti-Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement

Meta is opposed to all forms of human trafficking, slavery, servitude, forced or compulsory labor, child labor, and all other trafficking-related activities. We are committed to fully complying with all applicable international human rights standards, labor and employment laws, rules, and regulations, and to working to mitigate the risks of modern slavery and human trafficking in our business operations and supply chains. For more information, please see our Anti-Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement↗.

Principles of a Respectful Workplace

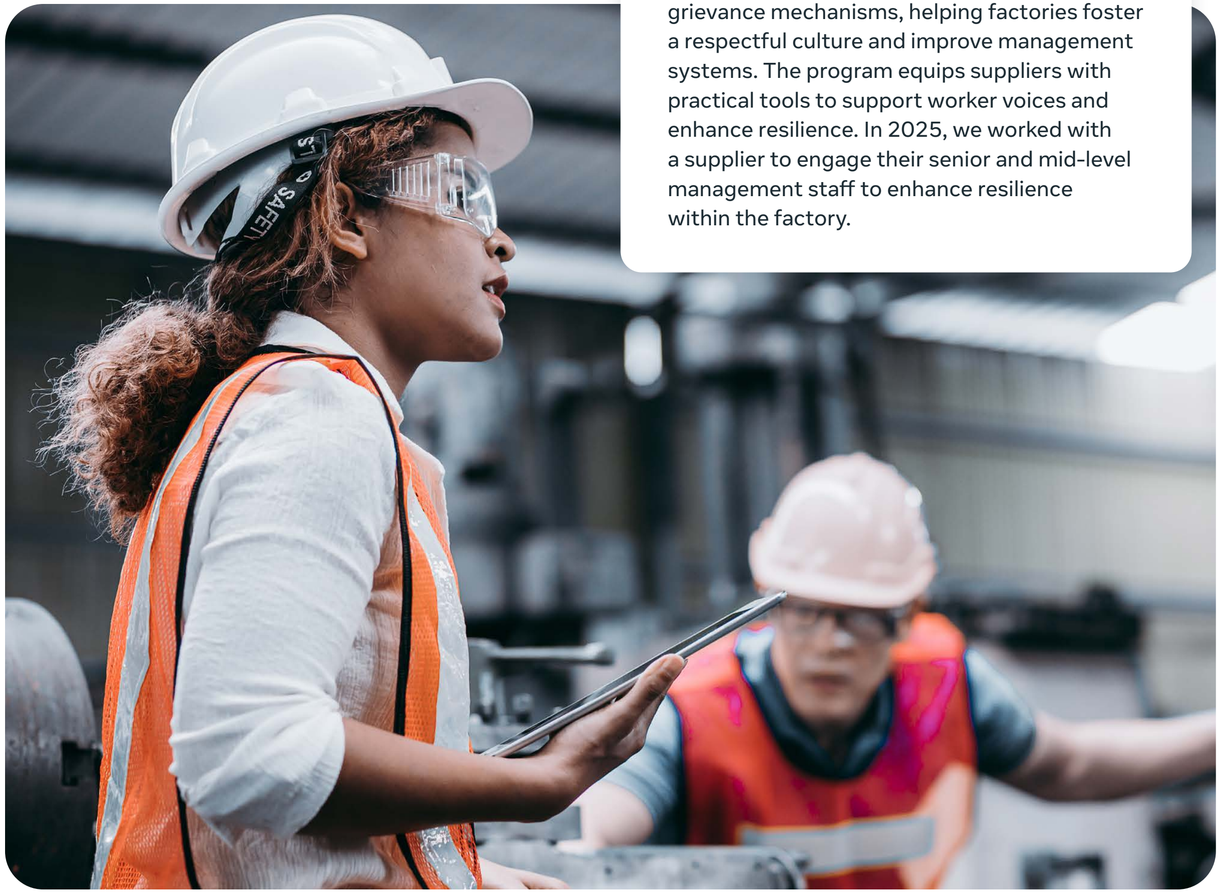
Meta believes that respectful and safe workplaces are essential to worker well-being and operational resilience. Our Principles of a Respectful Workplace, supported by our Harassment Policy↗, reinforce expectations for dignity, inclusion, and safe working environments across our supply chain.

Worker Well-Being

Our Worker Well-Being program aims to improve the working conditions and long-term performance at strategic supplier sites through worker-centric assurance, engagement, and empowerment. The program emphasizes elevating and understanding worker voice, bolstering supplier capabilities, and promoting collaboration to address workplace challenges.

Investment in worker satisfaction and safe working conditions supports workforce stability and resilience in the face of change. Meta operates a Labor Key Performance Indicator program to collect monthly health and safety and labor metrics at prioritized supplier sites to help identify emerging risks and guide targeted support.

An anonymous worker sentiment channel further enables workers to share feedback on job satisfaction and overall well-being. Survey results support factory leadership in understanding worker perspectives and contribute to improvements in retention, health and safety outcomes, and operational performance, enhancing Meta's understanding of our social impact.



Building a Respectful Workplace

Meta's Building a Respectful Workplace training program boosts supplier capacity to enhance workplace communications and grievance mechanisms, helping factories foster a respectful culture and improve management systems. The program equips suppliers with practical tools to support worker voices and enhance resilience. In 2025, we worked with a supplier to engage their senior and mid-level management staff to enhance resilience within the factory.



Grievance Mechanisms

Accessible and effective grievance mechanisms are essential to protecting human rights, increasing accountability, and promoting continuous improvement across Meta's supply chain. We provide multiple channels to enable individuals to raise concerns safely, confidentially, and without fear of retaliation.

Meta expects our suppliers to establish and maintain effective grievance and feedback processes for workers. These mechanisms are designed to ensure that workers and other stakeholders can safely and confidentially report concerns related to labor and human rights — including issues like discrimination, harassment, forced labor, and unsafe working conditions — without fear of reprisal or retaliation. Supplier grievance mechanisms are evaluated through audits and on-site assessments as part of Meta's broader approach to supply chain risk management.

Meta provides a grievance mechanism through which anyone who works for or provides services to Meta may report any violations or activities inconsistent with our policies and compliance procedures. This includes issues related to labor and human rights, responsible minerals sourcing, and other compliance-related concerns. Additional guidance is outlined in the Meta Code of Conduct↗.

Responsible Recruitment

Responsible recruitment is a critical component of our efforts to prevent forced labor and protect worker rights. Meta expects priority suppliers to hold their suppliers and subcontractors accountable to recognized standards, such as the RBA Trafficked and Forced Labor "Definition of Fees".

In 2025, we launched an on-site Responsible Recruitment Training Program at a key supplier to promote stronger recruitment practices and grievance mechanisms and to reinforce our overall responsible labor management systems. We are continuing to scale this program to other key suppliers. These efforts play an important role in ensuring that foreign migrant workers are treated fairly and with dignity.

Partnerships

Partnerships play a vital role in advancing responsible labor practices. Meta is a member of the Responsible Labor Initiative↗ (RLI), a multi-stakeholder initiative focused on addressing forced labor and human trafficking risks in global supply chains. RLI's initiatives address root causes of modern slavery, provide data and research on recruitment corridors, and offer practical guidelines for remediating issues.

We also engage with the Responsible Factory Initiative↗ (RFI), which provides factories with tools and services to improve labor conditions, health and safety protocols, and environmental practices for workers. Through RFI engagement, Meta supports supplier ownership of social compliance, strengthens collaboration, and promotes a culture of responsibility and continuous improvement across the supply chain.

Health and Safety

Protecting workers from environmental, health, and safety risks is a core element of Meta's responsible supply chain approach. Meta works with suppliers to prevent workplace injuries, reduce exposure to hazardous materials, and elevate health and safety management systems through clear standards, targeted programs, and supplier engagement.

Process Chemicals Program

Meta has incorporated the Industry Focus Process Chemicals (IFPC) Policy↗ into our supplier standards to promote the responsible management of prioritized process chemicals at manufacturing sites. The policy includes an annual IFPC Declaration, which supports transparency and enables Meta to better understand supplier chemical management practices. These efforts are designed to reduce worker exposure to hazardous substances during the production of Meta products and increase supplier controls over toxic chemicals.

Materials of Concern

Meta requires vendors and manufacturers to comply with the Meta Materials of Concern Standard, which sets requirements to help protect the health and safety of anyone involved in the manufacturing, use or recycling of Meta products. This standard supports responsible materials management and contributes to a safer worker environment across the supply chain.

Partnerships

To advance environmental performance and worker health and safety beyond baseline requirements, Meta partners with the Responsible Environment Initiative↗. This collaboration supports the development of practical tools and resources designed to scale improvements through value chain alignment and supplier engagement, contributing to stronger environmental health and safety outcomes.

Training

Meta builds supplier capability through targeted training, data collection support, and one-on-one engagement with priority suppliers. These efforts focus on increasing awareness of health and safety risks, addressing barriers to effective implementation, and increasing alignment with requirements.

In 2025, Meta delivered chemical safety management training at a supplier site for cross-functional teams including production, materials, logistics, operations, occupational health and safety, and environmental protection. We also supported specialized training focused on laser equipment safety, covering hazard identification and proper use of equipment. Together, these programs enable better supplier management of hazardous chemicals, improve workplace safety practices, and support adherence to the IFPC Policy.



Responsible Sourcing

Meta recognizes that the extraction of raw materials, including conflict minerals, may contribute to armed conflict and human rights abuses in certain high-risk contexts. We are committed to responsibly sourcing the raw materials used in our consumer products, and we engage meaningfully and proactively with our supply chain partners to build supplier capacity, manage risks effectively, and stay aware of emerging issues that impact the minerals and metals value chain.

Our approach focuses on conditions and practices in the minerals value chain, particularly at smelters and refiners, recognizing the important role they play in upstream due diligence. Through collaboration with cross-industry and multi-stakeholder initiatives, we support the enabling environment for companies along the mineral value chain to undergo assurance in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

Meta's Responsible Minerals Sourcing Policy↗ establishes expectations for suppliers and sets the framework for our mineral due diligence activities. The policy outlines our commitments for the responsible sourcing of 3TG minerals (tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold), including alignment with international standards, legal compliance, and a risk-based due diligence approach. Suppliers are expected to maintain their own responsible minerals sourcing policies and conduct due diligence consistent with Meta's requirements and contractual obligations.

We also conduct due diligence for battery materials, including cobalt, nickel, lithium, and natural graphite. We apply a risk-based management framework anchored in internationally recognized due diligence standards to support the responsible production and sourcing of these materials.

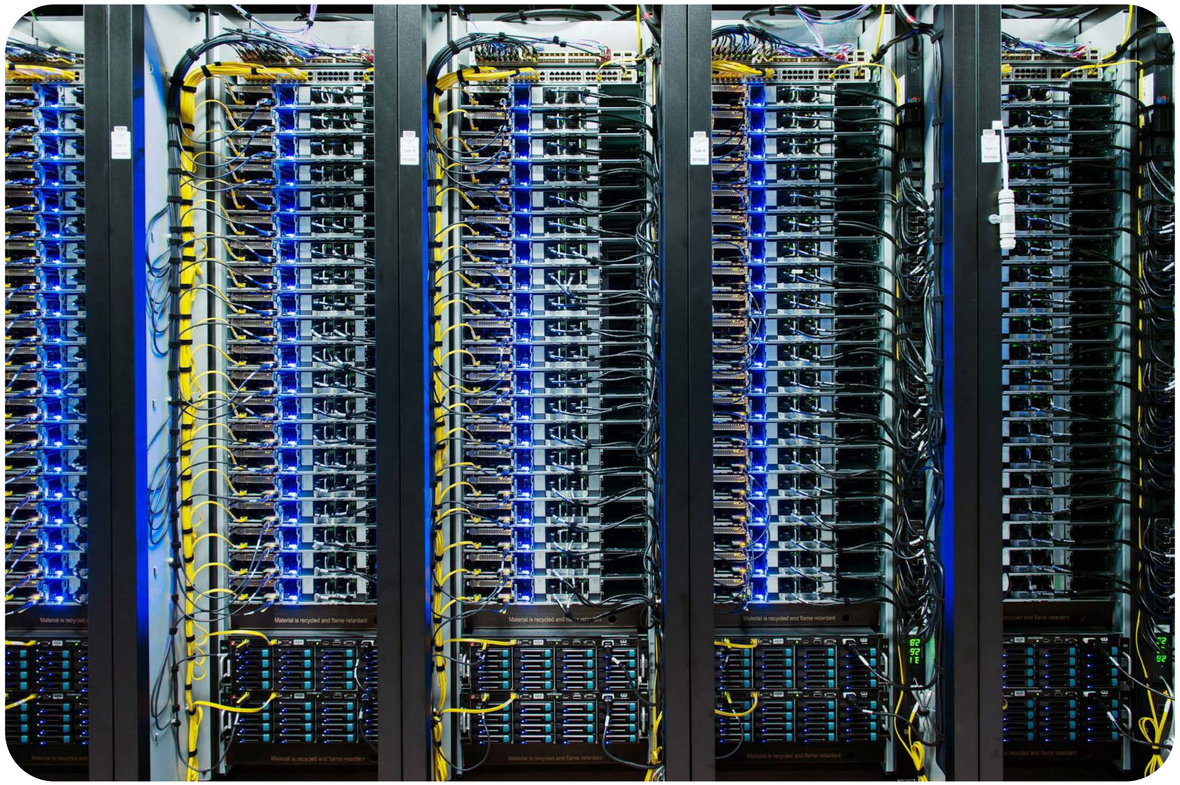
Meta aligns its program with standards developed and maintained by the Responsible Minerals Initiative↗ (RMI). We expect suppliers to source from smelters and refiners that participate in third-party assurance programs to validate conformity with RMI Assessment Standards or equivalent cross-recognized frameworks.

To strengthen responsible sourcing practices across our supply chain, Meta provides training and guidance on conflict minerals and battery materials due diligence. Through ongoing engagement, we help suppliers understand program expectations, improve data collection processes, and build the capabilities needed to manage responsible sourcing risks effectively.

We evaluate supplier responsible sourcing performance through assessments of data quality and completeness, risk management practices, and alignment with due diligence requirements. Where opportunities for improvement are identified, we work with suppliers to address gaps, engage non-conforming smelters and refiners, and encourage participation in recognized third-party assessment programs.

Water Risks in Mineral Supply Chains

We engage in collaborative initiatives to better understand relevant risks associated with mineral production. For example, we are currently supporting a collaborative study led by the World Resources Institute on water-related risks linked to mineral production, including battery materials. This work assesses existing water datasets and emerging use cases to improve understanding of water risks and responsible mining practices.



Environmental Stewardship

Meta's RSC program advances environmental stewardship across our manufacturing supply chain by identifying environmental impacts, supporting supplier efforts to minimize these impacts, and strengthening supplier environmental management practices. Environmental protection and performance improvement are central to our approach to responsible manufacturing.

Risk Management and Collaboration

Meta works to identify, assess, and mitigate environmental and climate-related risks across our value chain. We engage with suppliers to support their efforts to improve energy efficiency and to minimize their energy consumption and GHG emissions. Industry standards and collective action play an important role in scaling environmental improvements and aligning supplier practices with shared sustainability goals.

Circularity, Hazardous Substances, and Regulatory Compliance

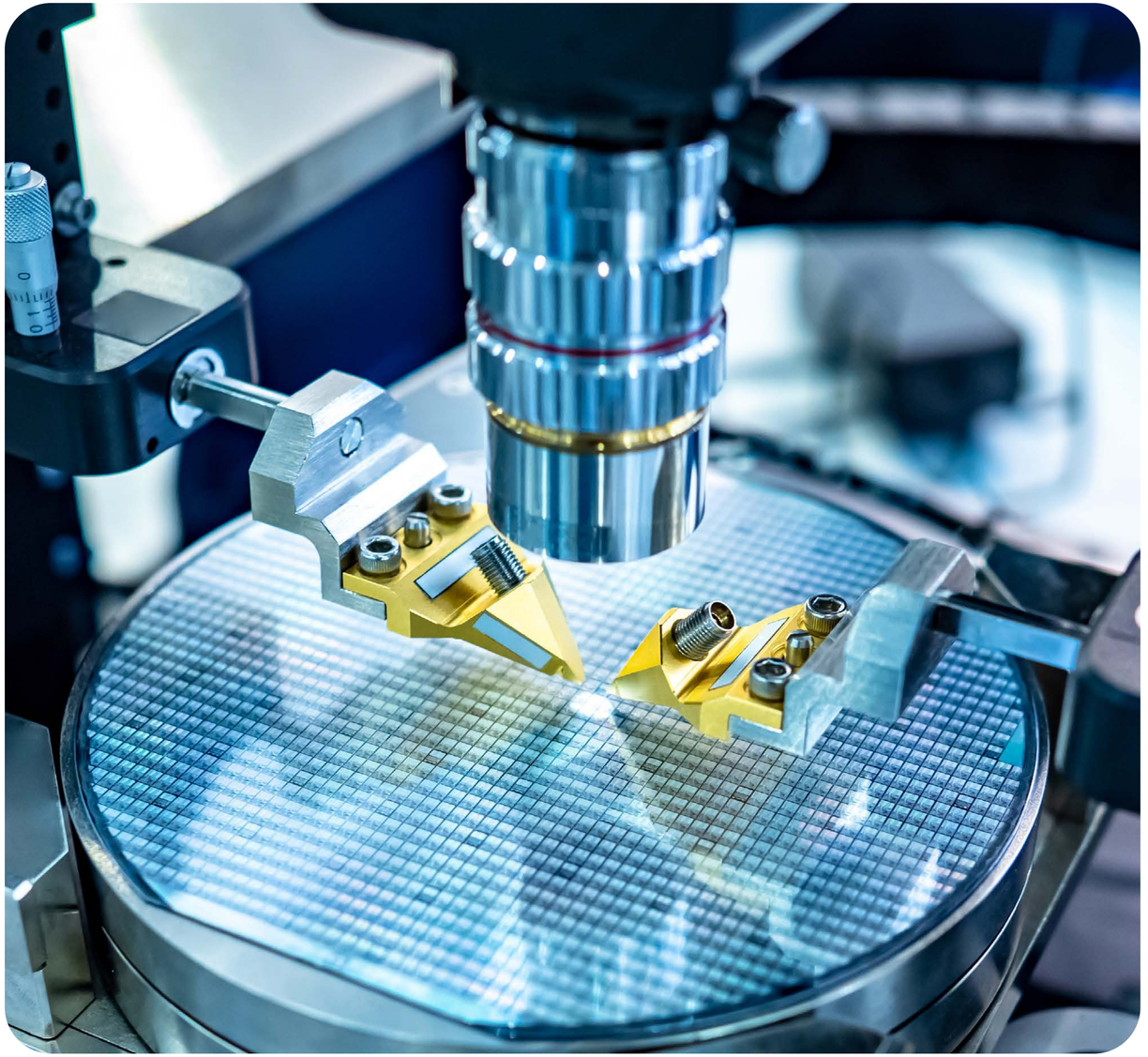
We prioritize the elimination of hazardous substances and support the responsible takeback, reuse, and recycling of electronic equipment. Our Materials of Concern Standard and Electronic Reuse and Recycling Standard establish requirements to protect both the environment and the health and safety of individuals who manufacture, use, or recycle Meta hardware. Recognizing persistent industry risks such as excessive working hours and unsafe conditions in electronics recycling operations, our standards focus not only on environmental compliance but also include provisions to support worker safety and human rights in recycling and disposal operations.

Building on these standards, we operate an E-waste Vendor Assurance Program to evaluate and enhance end-of-life processing of Meta materials. Recycling partners are assessed through third-party audits aligned with Meta standards. We collaborate with vendors to address audit findings, close gaps, and resolve root causes, supporting continuous improvement in recycling practices. For more details on our approach to materials and end-of-life management, see Circularity and Waste.

Supplier Capability Building and Business Integration

We build internal and external awareness of environmental and climate-related supply chain programs while working closely with suppliers to improve environmental performance. These efforts include integrating environmental expectations into supplier contracts and business reviews, supporting practical tools for risk management, and encouraging adoption of industry-aligned approaches to reduce upstream environmental impacts.

Environmental stewardship is integrated into Meta's sourcing and procurement processes, helping suppliers meet high standards for management of environmental risks and impacts, and reinforcing accountability and long-term resilience across the supply chain. Learn more about how Meta supports key suppliers in accelerating emissions reductions efforts here↗.



66 Investing in People and Communities
68 Supporting Jobs and Driving Growth



Community Impact

Community Impact

Meta is committed to investing in the long-term vitality of the communities where we operate our data centers.

Through our business activities, we strive to minimize environmental impacts by improving energy efficiency, reducing water use, and supporting sound environmental stewardship practices. We also seek opportunities to source labor and materials locally where we can.

Beyond our operations, Meta invests in the communities where we work through collaboration with local organizations and employee volunteerism initiatives. These efforts include partnerships with local chambers, schools, nonprofits, and community-led initiatives. Through these relationships, we support initiatives that help address local priorities and help communities thrive.



Investing in People and Communities

Meta is committed to being a good neighbor and community partner. We do this by working with local partners to help fund new critical infrastructure, such as roads, energy, water, wastewater infrastructure, and conservation projects, in addition to providing millions in grants annually to support schools and nonprofits.

Our annual Meta Data Center Community Action Grants program provides direct funding to schools, registered nonprofits, and community organizations in locations where Meta has data centers. We also provide no-cost digital-skills training workshops that help local businesses, schools, and nonprofits in our data center communities learn to leverage AI tools to help them grow.

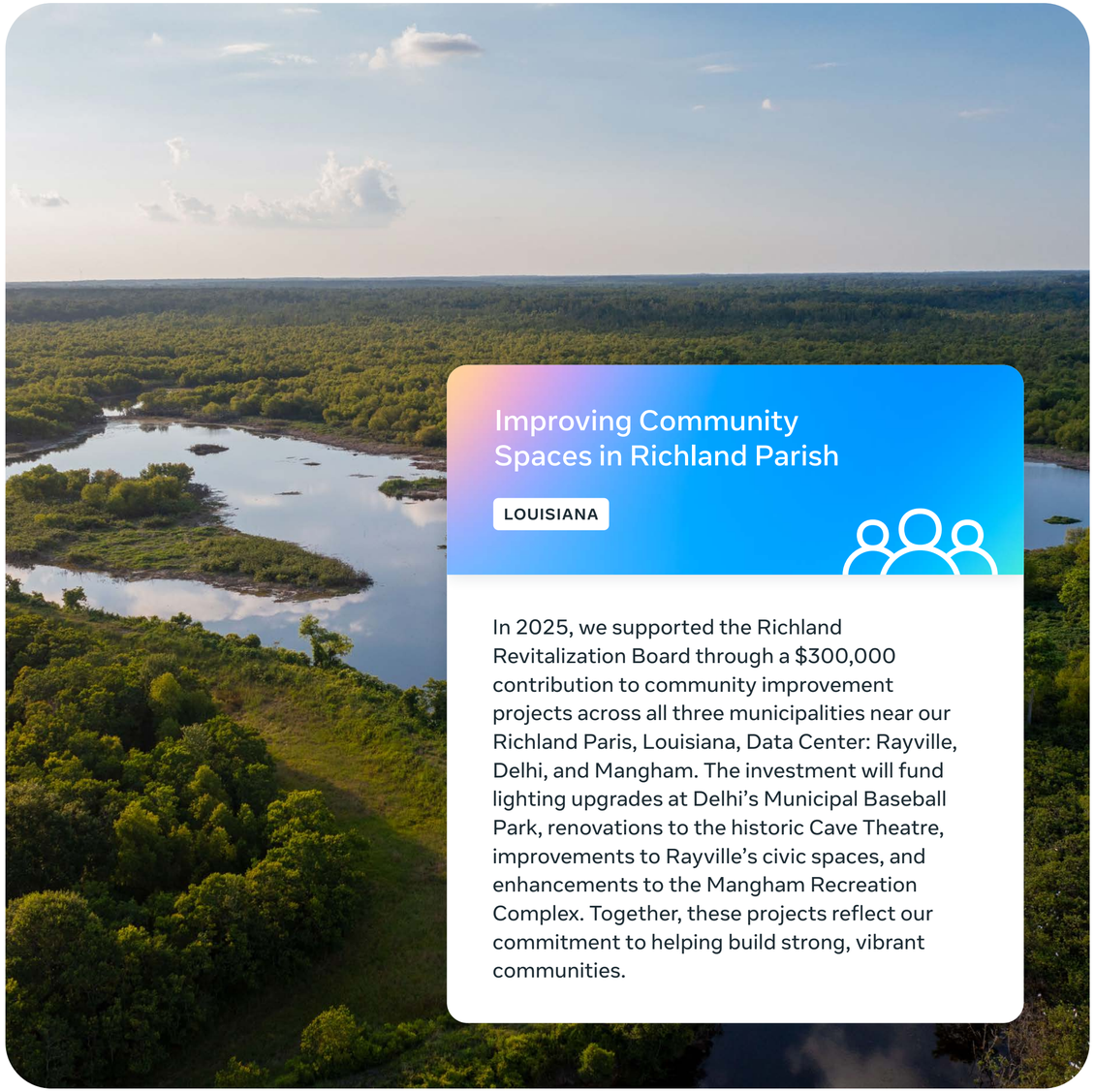
Our mission is to build the future of human connection, and our data centers make that possible. But they can do so much more: support jobs, help schools and local communities thrive, and deliver economic impact. Learn more about our data center initiatives and our commitment to responsible growth at datacenters.atmeta.com.

Meta is proud to have supported 30 data center communities across the United States, Europe, and Asia:

$94 M
awarded to schools and nonprofits in communities where we have data centers

3,700
local projects supported

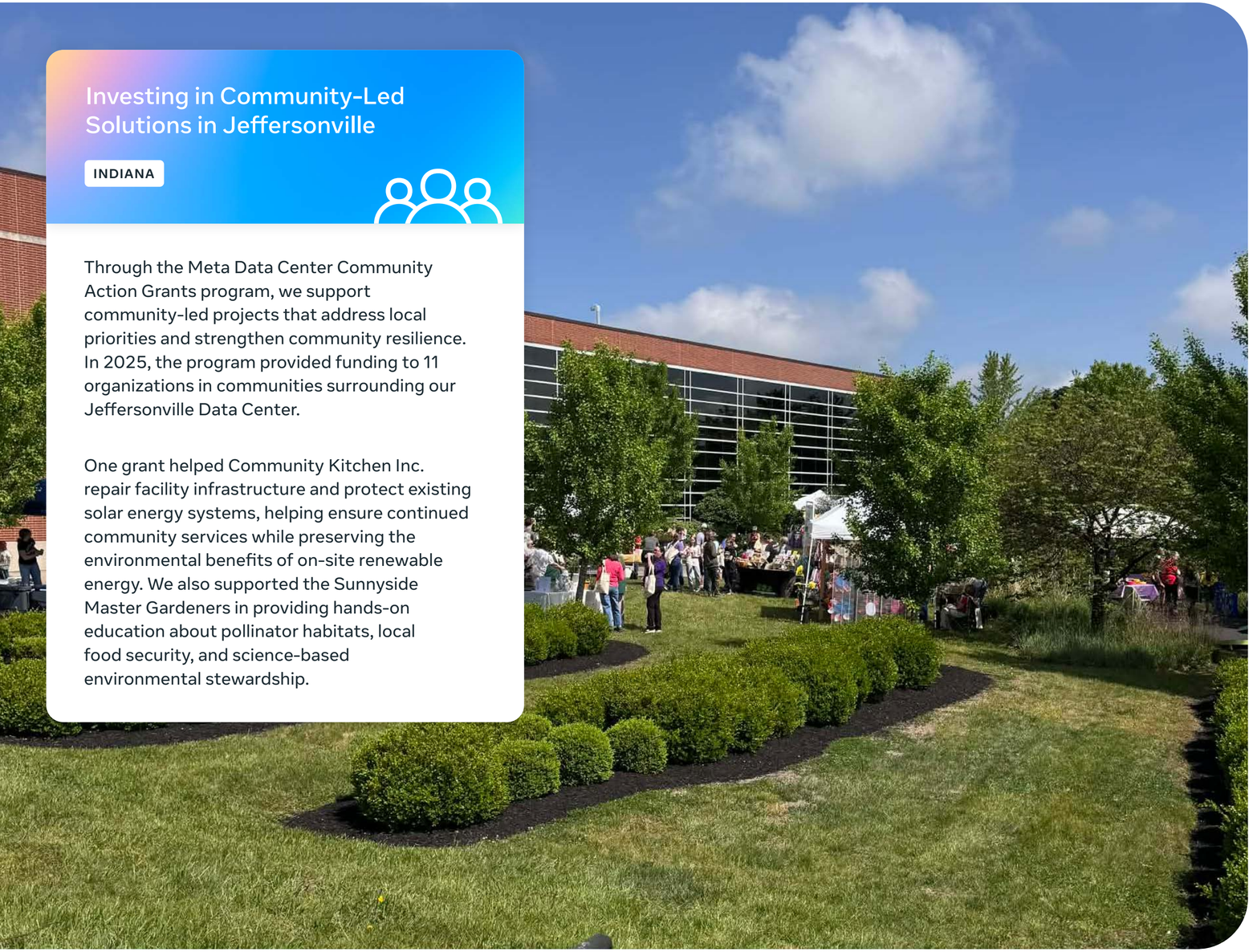
2,000+
local small businesses and nonprofits that attended digital-skills training



Improving Community Spaces in Richland Parish

LOUISIANA

In 2025, we supported the Richland Revitalization Board through a $300,000 contribution to community improvement projects across all three municipalities near our Richland Paris, Louisiana, Data Center: Rayville, Delhi, and Mangham. The investment will fund lighting upgrades at Delhi's Municipal Baseball Park, renovations to the historic Cave Theatre, improvements to Rayville's civic spaces, and enhancements to the Mangham Recreation Complex. Together, these projects reflect our commitment to helping build strong, vibrant communities.



Investing in Community-Led Solutions in Jeffersonville

INDIANA

Through the Meta Data Center Community Action Grants program, we support community-led projects that address local priorities and strengthen community resilience. In 2025, the program provided funding to 11 organizations in communities surrounding our Jeffersonville Data Center.

One grant helped Community Kitchen Inc. repair facility infrastructure and protect existing solar energy systems, helping ensure continued community services while preserving the environmental benefits of on-site renewable energy. We also supported the Sunnyside Master Gardeners in providing hands-on education about pollinator habitats, local food security, and science-based environmental stewardship.

Supporting Youth-Led Climate Innovation in Asia

SINGAPORE

In 2025, Meta's Singapore Data Center supported Sustainable Living Lab's cross-border Youth Development for Climate Tech program, engaging more than 900 students from Singapore, India, and Indonesia. Working with sustainability nonprofits, students used AI tools, including Meta AI, to develop projects addressing air pollution, extreme heat, flooding, and renewable energy. The program helped students turn ideas into practical climate solutions while fostering collaboration across the region. Selected teams also received support to further develop and prototype their solutions.



Supporting Jobs and Driving Growth

We support local jobs and economic opportunities in communities where we have data centers and beyond, and in many data center communities we are among the largest taxpayers and employers. Our support for jobs and economic opportunities spans three key areas:

1. Long-Term Operational and Construction Jobs

A typical data center represents a multi-billion-dollar investment in the local community, creating jobs and economic opportunities throughout its lifecycle. We work hand-in-hand with our community partners to hire local workers when and where we can.

During construction, projects can support thousands of skilled trade positions over multiple years, including opportunities for steelworkers, pipefitters, electricians, fiber technicians, equipment operators, and site supervisors. After construction is complete, data centers continue to contribute to local economies through long-term operational roles including server and network technicians, engineers, and facilities professionals. These positions support the ongoing operation and maintenance of our data centers.

2. Jobs Across the Supply Chain

Each year, we support billions of dollars in business for employers that provide essential products for building and operating data centers.

3. Workforce Training Policies and Programs

We help people hone skills and connect them to job opportunities building and operating data centers and energy infrastructure. With our general contractors and national partners like Be Pro Be Proud↗, we partner with community colleges and technical schools to offer training programs for trades, ensuring community members have access to high-quality, future-ready careers in technology, operations, and skilled trades.

Launching America's Workforce Academy

NATIONWIDE

In June 2026, we announced the launch of America's Workforce Academy, a new $115 million initiative to help connect workers with training and career opportunities in the skilled trades needed to support the growth of digital infrastructure in the United States. Developed in partnership with organizations including the National Urban League, Associated Builders and Contractors, and CBRE, the program builds on the success of our earlier Level Up fiber technician training initiative.

By expanding access to workforce training and career pathways, we aim to help meet increasing demand for skilled trades while supporting economic opportunity in communities across the country.



Funding STEAM Learning and Workforce Development

ILLINOIS OHIO

Through partnerships with schools, universities, and nonprofit organizations, we invest in STEAM education in many of our data center communities, helping expand access to hands-on learning, develop technical skills, and prepare students for future careers.

For example, in DeKalb, IL, where we broke ground on our data center in 2020, we've awarded grants and sponsorships to support more than 65 local projects. In 2025, the Northern Illinois University (NIU) Foundation received a Meta Data Center Community Action Grant to expand summer programming for students. Building on two previous grants, the expansion includes the Huskie engineering camps, which offer STEAM learning experiences for middle and high school students. NIU also used grant funding to launch the STEAM Studio, which offers after-school programs, college preparation, and workforce development.

In Ohio, we supported The Ohio State University in opening the STEM Instruction Innovation Hub, a technology-enabled learning space expected to reach more than 16,000 students annually. The hub is designed to improve STEM instruction, increase retention in introductory STEM courses, and help expand the pipeline of STEM graduates to support workforce development across Ohio.

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Appendix

About This Report

In this report, “Meta” refers to Meta’s global business, including consolidated subsidiaries, unless otherwise specified. Data in this report may include, as specified in the applicable disclosure or methodology, Meta’s owned facilities, leased facilities, or both, and may also include information concerning suppliers, contractors, and other business partners where relevant to Meta’s value chain or supplier-engagement programs. This report reflects Meta’s environmental sustainability strategy, activities, and performance through Fiscal Year 2025, unless otherwise noted. This report is not intended to create legal rights or obligations, and describes our policies, practices, and intentions as of the reporting period.

The report is organized around our key sustainability priorities: climate and energy, water, biodiversity, circularity and waste, responsible supply chain, and community impact. This report was prepared in reference to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), the United Nations Global Compact, and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Internet and Media Services Industry Standards. Data, statistics, and metrics included in this report are not necessarily prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for financial accounting and reporting, continue to evolve, may be based on assumptions believed to be reasonable at the time of preparation, and may be subject to revision. Certain third-party information contained in this report is based on information provided by the relevant third parties or obtained from public sources and, unless otherwise stated, has not been independently verified by Meta. Meta obtained limited assurance conducted by Ernst & Young LLP for select environmental metrics. For more information, refer to the Independent Accountants’ Review Report.

In this report, we may use the terms “material,” “materiality,” “significance” and other similar terms used by GRI, SASB, TCFD, and other standards referenced in the preparation of this report. We are not using these terms as they are used under the securities or other laws of the US or any other jurisdiction or as these terms are used in the context of financial statements and financial reporting. Other terms used in this report, such as “impacts,” “risks,” “targets,” “supply chain,” and “value chain,” are used in the context of this report and are not intended to correspond to the definitions or application of those terms under legal or regulatory frameworks in any jurisdiction.

Sustainability Governance

For the 2025 reporting period, oversight of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities was provided by the Meta Board of Directors’ Audit & Risk Oversight Committee (AROC) in the first quarter and the Audit and Privacy Committee (APC) for the balance of the year. AROC and APC received updates on sustainability and climate-related risks within our Net Zero and Sustainability program and related goals and targets. Biodiversity was not included in any board-level updates or oversight.



Data Tables

1.1 GHG emissions					
Total GHG emissions					
Emissions with contractual instruments applied (in metric tonnes CO_2e)					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Net total	5,743,317	8,458,338	7,447,446	8,156,887	11,823,330
Carbon removal (carbon credits applied)	90,000	80,000	53,050	50,000	80,000
Total	5,833,317	8,538,338	7,500,496	8,206,887	11,903,330
Scope 1	55,173	66,943	48,963	47,242	33,555
Scope 2	5,561	5,131	5,912	7,876	10,861
Scope 3	5,772,583	8,466,264	7,445,621	8,151,769	11,858,913
Location-based emissions (in metric tonnes CO_2e)					
Total	10,163,476	14,007,222	14,067,104	15,627,509	21,748,930
Biogenic emissions*					
	–	–	160	3,154	16,552

* This includes emissions calculated outside of scope per Greenhouse Gas Protocol for both operational (Scope 1 & 2) and non-operational (Scope 3) emissions sources.

GHG intensity					
Based on total emissions with contractual instruments applied (in metric tonnes CO_2e/unit of key performance indicators)					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
GHG intensity per daily active person	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.003
GHG intensity per million USD of revenue	49.46	73.22	55.60	49.89	59.23
GHG intensity per MWh	0.62	0.74	0.49	0.45	0.48

Operational GHG emissions*					
Scope 1 & 2 emissions with contractual instruments applied (in metric tonnes CO_2e)					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Total operational GHG emissions	60,735	72,074	54,875	55,118	44,416
Data centers total	25,240	22,163	12,283	15,257	19,073
Altoona (IA)	2,118	920	525	1,396	625
Clonee (Ireland)	1,364	264	591	400	103
DeKalb (IL)	0	1,859	37	35	228
Eagle Mountain (UT)	3,250	3,609	251	258	202
Forest City (NC)	1,401	587	409	334	548
Forth Worth (TX)	779	625	1,532	1,767	1,877
Gallatin (TN)	–	138	141	118	130
Henrico (VA)	4,822	821	609	2,637	647
Huntsville (AL)	261	1,788	693	435	350
Kansas City (MO)	–	–	–	76	233
Kuna (ID)	–	–	–	–	490
Los Lunas (NM)	1,067	1,298	1,404	1,148	2,121
Luleå (Sweden)	374	79	95	46	30
Mesa (AZ)	–	–	–	38	123
New Albany (OH)	408	2,605	741	584	353
Odense (Denmark)	2,824	655	258	318	279
Prineville (OR)	3,862	4,501	1,231	1,167	1,614
Sarpy (NE)	2,348	1,642	570	1,517	1,566
Stanton Springs (GA)	300	535	462	445	657
Temple (TX)	–	–	–	–	3
Leased data center facilities	25	72	0	0	0
Other data center - related facilities	40	166	2,731	2,535	6,895
Offices total	35,495	49,911	42,593	39,861	25,343

* Prior to fiscal year 2025, the Scope 1 portion of emissions in this table are calculated using Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Beginning in fiscal year 2025, emissions are calculated using a combination of Greenhouse Gas Protocol and Meta's Management's Criteria which includes the application of contractual instruments. Refer to our Environmental Metrics Methodology for more details.

Market-based vs. Location-based

Scope 2 emissions (in metric tonnes CO_2e)

	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Market-based	**Location-based**	**Market-based**	**Location-based**	**Market-based**	**Location-based**	**Market-based**	**Location-based**	**Market-based**	**Location-based**
Total operational GHG emissions	5,561	3,080,194	5,131	3,921,611	5,912	5,141,350	7,876	5,967,348	10,861	7,844,361
Data centers total	2,487	2,987,964	273	3,821,450	733	5,036,131	484	5,862,614	6,146	7,753,046
Altoona (IA)	0	425,377	0	474,826	0	532,158	0	666,434	0	837,244
Clonee (Ireland)	0	187,475	0	178,367	0	302,256	0	312,427	0	286,642
DeKalb (IL)	0	2,122	0	8,087	0	63,407	0	154,732	0	239,732
Eagle Mountain (UT)	0	62,962	0	145,985	0	216,510	0	321,585	0	344,391
Forest City (NC)	0	165,026	0	143,754	0	144,050	0	144,104	0	181,161
Forth Worth (TX)	0	378,198	0	355,696	0	361,674	0	372,728	0	387,499
Gallatin (TN)	–	–	0	2,664	0	49,617	0	147,025	0	236,964
Henrico (VA)	0	146,396	0	204,494	0	228,705	0	255,314	0	355,364
Huntsville (AL)	0	32,464	0	156,885	0	261,541	0	353,862	0	492,419
Kansas City (MO)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	12,993	0	87,507
Kuna (ID)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	8,766
Los Lunas (NM)	0	276,795	0	347,033	0	392,487	0	385,582	0	424,949
Luleå (Sweden)	0	3,917	0	2,782	0	4,009	0	5,298	0	5,290
Mesa (AZ)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	8,317	0	92,197
New Albany (OH)	0	229,785	0	335,561	0	361,857	0	216,600	0	254,220
Odense (Denmark)	2,487	51,171	273	49,198	0	56,451	0	56,596	0	38,910
Prineville (OR)	0	245,996	0	284,462	0	378,007	0	498,192	0	586,710
Sarpy (NE)	0	329,674	0	458,460	0	491,404	0	528,913	0	659,929
Stanton Springs (GA)	0	84,402	0	258,773	0	394,369	0	453,803	0	549,412
Temple (TX)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	6,694
Leased data center facilities	0	272,848	0	323,060	0	678,861	0	933,858	0	1,501,183
Other data center - related facilities	0	93,354	0	91,364	733	118,767	484	34,253	6,146	175,867
Offices total	3,074	92,230	4,858	100,160	5,179	105,220	7,392	104,734	4,715	91,315

Value chain GHG emissions*					
Scope 3 emissions (in metric tonnes CO_2e)					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Total	5,772,583	8,466,264	7,445,621	8,151,769	11,858,913
Category 1: Purchased goods & services	2,956,909	2,545,466	2,045,470	1,920,413	2,619,324
Category 2: Capital goods	2,466,041	5,346,583	4,835,270	5,517,614	8,727,109
Category 3: Fuel & energy-related activities	10,483	12,658	8,454	8,428	12,898
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	180,183	176,636	124,324	131,141	96,647
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	18,430	18,519	38,468	31,623	29,555
Category 6: Business travel	8,653	251,807	317,841	467,741	280,513
Category 7: Employee commuting	23,163	45,054	54,256	52,299	68,879
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	1,185	3,444	2,249	731	515
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	37	16	47	56	96
Category 11: Use of sold products	106,232	62,306	16,476	17,521	20,102
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	1,267	3,775	2,765	4,203	3,276

* Prior to fiscal year 2024, Scope 3 emissions in this table are calculated using both Greenhouse Gas Protocol and market-based adjustments. Beginning in fiscal year 2024, emissions are calculated using a combination of Greenhouse Gas Protocol and Meta's Management's Criteria which includes the application of contractual instruments. Refer to our Environmental Metrics Methodology for more details.

GHG emissions — Greenhouse Gas Protocol Aligned*					
Scope 1 emissions (in metric tonnes CO_2e) (Greenhouse Gas Protocol Aligned)					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Total facilities GHG emissions	–	–	–	–	35,812
Scope 3 emissions (in metric tonnes CO_2e) (Greenhouse Gas Protocol Aligned)					
Category 1: Purchased goods & services	–	–	–	1,976,448	2,687,620
Category 2: Capital goods	–	–	–	–	8,732,316
Category 3: Fuel & energy-related activities	–	–	–	–	12,463
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	–	–	–	132,024	97,350
Category 6: Business travel	–	–	–	482,170	290,513
Category 7: Employee commuting	–	–	–	70,273	86,198
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	–	–	–	24,950	26,129
Category 11: Use of sold products	–	–	–	19,575	20,271

* For categories where Greenhouse Gas Protocol has been substituted with Meta's Management's Criteria to calculate emisisons in the preceding tables.

2.1 Electricity

Electricity consumption

Electricity consumption by facility (In MWh)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total electricity consumption	9,420,839	11,508,131	15,325,314	18,423,634	24,849,122
Electricity from grid (%)	>99%	>99%	>99%	>99%	>99%
Data centers total	9,117,122	11,167,416	14,975,435	18,061,781	24,523,035
Altoona (IA)	950,705	1,043,606	1,243,306	1,585,392	2,124,570
Clonee (Ireland)	634,648	668,290	953,837	1,076,961	1,182,516
DeKalb (IL)	4,724	16,934	138,965	372,339	591,002
Eagle Mountain (UT)	229,946	504,049	787,740	1,115,619	1,303,626
Forest City (NC)	580,842	492,786	507,068	535,555	623,445
Fort Worth (TX)	1,014,447	959,419	1,029,570	1,109,004	1,214,517
Gallatin (TN)	–	6,264	116,520	359,730	552,308
Henrico (VA)	515,270	701,003	805,061	948,859	1,222,949
Huntsville (AL)	85,286	368,841	614,198	865,803	1,147,715
Kansas City (MO)	–	–	–	22,963	166,464
Kuna (ID)	–	–	–	–	33,181
Los Lunas (NM)	717,932	929,488	1,110,100	1,143,067	1,402,163
Luleå (Sweden)	306,054	267,471	351,931	468,809	528,979
Mesa (AZ)	–	–	–	24,657	304,213
New Albany (OH)	511,414	702,694	793,063	521,217	626,717
Odense (Denmark)	500,863	517,718	518,005	569,374	623,551
Prineville (OR)	898,409	982,177	1,375,321	1,728,291	2,220,881
Sarpy (NE)	736,810	1,007,635	1,148,091	1,258,239	1,674,620
Stanton Springs (GA)	215,279	636,266	968,565	1,184,380	1,513,186
Temple (TX)	–	–	–	–	20,982
Leased data center facilities	964,650	1,105,834	2,187,020	3,069,504	4,961,290
Other data center-related facilities	249,843	256,939	327,073	102,016	484,161
Offices Total	303,717	340,657	349,878	361,853	326,086

Electricity intensity (in MWh/unit of key performance indicators)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Electricity intensity per daily active person	0.0033	0.0039	0.0036	0.0055	0.0069
Electricity intensity per million USD revenue	79.9	98.7	131.42	112.00	123.65

Electricity mix (in % of total electricity used)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Clean and Renewable	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Non-renewable	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

2.2 Total energy consumed

Energy consumption (in GJ)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total energy consumption	34,882,163	42,560,221	55,956,522	67,115,737	90,242,815
Direct energy consumption	853,042	1,138,794	787,114	783,690	677,203
Indirect energy consumption	34,029,121	41,421,428	55,169,408	66,332,047	89,565,612
Heating Consumption	–	–	9,518	15,817	40,996
Cooling Consumption	–	–	13,190	16,174	90,474

2.3 Fuels

Fuel consumption

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Non-Renewable fuels					
Natural gas (therms)	6,153,856	7,539,592	4,818,116	4,719,581	3,793,075
Diesel — distillate fuel oil No. 2 (gal)	363,082	1,376,871	1,025,707	703,907	779,218
Gasoline (gal)	52,375	119,955	22,309	47,198	35,524
Liquified Petroleum Gas (gal)	–	–	–	–	2,359
Renewable fuels					
Hydrotreated vegetable oil (gal)	0	0	1,144	10,415	77,680
R99 Renewable Diesel (gal)	0	0	0	288,083	996,134

2.4 Data center operations and design					
Power usage effectiveness (PUE)					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
PUE (data center energy efficiency)	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
Sustainable design					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Data centers (LEED Gold or above)	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%

3.1 Water withdrawal					
Water withdrawal					
Water withdrawal by facility (in million gallons)					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Total water withdrawal	1,344	1,292	1,394	1,489	1,517
Data centers total	915	956	1,026	1,094	1,145
Altoona (IA)	37	53	46	64	54
Clonee (Ireland)	245	222	174	151	144
DeKalb (IL)	0	8	15	28	16
Eagle Mountain (UT)	15	24	23	35	43
Forest City (NC)	17	17	15	4	5
Fort Worth (TX)	67	91	107	82	61
Gallatin (TN)	–	–	1	54	47
Henrico (VA)	21	15	11	24	27
Huntsville (AL)	10	27	40	55	93
Kansas City (MO)	–	–	–	11	12
Kuna (ID)	–	–	–	–	1
Los Lunas (NM)	40	43	75	67	83
Luleå (Sweden)	10	7	13	8	9
Mesa (AZ)	–	–	–	15	81
New Albany (OH)	32	23	19	23	13
Odense (Denmark)	99	113	98	77	76
Prineville (OR)	94	63	48	87	61
Sarpy (NE)	28	27	32	38	36
Stanton Springs (GA)	28	20	16	39	33
Temple (TX)	–	–	–	–	0
Leased data center facilities	160	204	291	233	249
Other data center-related facilities	12	0	3	1	1
Offices Total	429	337	368	394	372

Water withdrawal by source					
Water withdrawal by source (in million gallons)					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
From groundwater	9	10	23	3	12
From third-party water (e.g., municipal water supply)	1,323	1,283	1,370	1,486	1,504
Water usage effectiveness (WUE)					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Annual data center WUE	0.26	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.14
Water withdrawal intensity (in liters/unit of key performance indicators)					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Water withdrawal per daily active person	0.000000517	0.000000437	0.000000437	0.000000444	0.000000424
Water withdrawal per million USD revenue	0.011398	0.011083	0.010330	0.009049	0.007548
Water withdrawal from areas with water stress (in million gallons)					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Total from areas with high or extremely high baseline water stress	367	299	359	450	386
From groundwater	–	–	23	3	12
From third-party water (e.g., municipal water supply)	–	–	336	447	373

3.2 Water consumption					
Water consumption					
Water consumption by facility (in million gallons)					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Total water consumption	679	697	813	825	790
Data centers total	43	663	776	786	753
Altoona (IA)	–	–	–	–	35
Clonee (Ireland)	–	–	–	–	37
DeKalb (IL)	–	–	–	–	1
Eagle Mountain (UT)	–	–	–	–	31
Forest City (NC)	–	–	–	–	2
Fort Worth (TX)	–	–	–	–	48
Gallatin (TN)	–	–	–	–	33
Henrico (VA)	–	–	–	–	26
Huntsville (AL)	–	–	–	–	85
Kansas City (MO)	–	–	–	–	8
Kuna (ID)	–	–	–	–	0
Los Lunas (NM)	–	–	–	–	40
Luleå (Sweden)	–	–	–	–	6
Mesa (AZ)	–	–	–	–	60
New Albany (OH)	–	–	–	–	10
Odense (Denmark)	–	–	–	–	38
Prineville (OR)	–	–	–	–	38
Sarpy (NE)	–	–	–	–	22
Stanton Springs (GA)	–	–	–	–	27
Temple (TX)	–	–	–	–	0
Leased data center facilities	–	–	–	–	204
Other data center-related facilities	–	–	–	–	0
Offices Total	636	34	37	39	37

Water consumption from areas with water stress (in million gallons)					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Total from areas with high or extremely high baseline water stress	43	117	133	198	246
3.3 Water stewardship					
Water restoration (in million gallons)					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Volumetric water restoration benefits	617	621	1,556	1,590	2,906
Water use embedded in purchased electricity (in million gallons)					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Total embedded water consumption in purchased electricity	8,433	10,876	14,655	19,075	26,101
Total embedded water consumption in purchased electricity for Meta's contracted clean and renewable energy	875	765	1,006	1,341	3,497
Avoided water consumption	7,558	10,112	13,648	17,734	22,605

Notes on Data Tables

1. The environmental metrics represented in this report are rounded to the nearest whole digit on a line item basis. Due to rounding applied to all individual line items, the total values may not directly match the summation of the individual line items.
2. “Net” total GHG emissions reflects total emissions with contractual instruments applied in alignment with Meta’s Management’s Criteria and adjusted for application of carbon credits.
3. Meta’s methodology for calculating environmental metrics can be found here.
4. “Other data center-related facilities” includes facilities where Meta used less than 100,000 MWh of electricity in the reporting year, such as warehouses, network infrastructure, or colocation facilities. Owned, online data centers are always reported by site, even if they were below this threshold.
5. We regularly apply updates to our annual inventories. For each year below, changes are reflected in the corresponding year and later inventories:

   a. 2022:

      i. A new Category 5 estimation methodology was developed to improve completeness across all operations.

      ii. Employee commuting now includes emissions calculations on a well-to-tank basis.

      iii. A new Category 1 and Category 2 methodology was developed to improve the completeness, accuracy and reliability of the underlying activity and financial data.

   b. 2023:

      i. A new Category 6 estimation methodology was developed to improve completeness across all operations.

      ii. Emissions associated with overhead electricity load at Meta’s leased data centers were recategorized into Scope 2 instead of Scope 3 to better align with the GHG Protocol Operational Control Approach.

   c. 2024:

      i. Meta’s Management’s Criteria has been introduced to account for contractual instruments applied to select Scope 3 categories.

      ii. Upstream Scope 3 emissions calculated from energy or distance activity data are calculated on a well-to-tank (WTT) basis and include emissions from transmission and distribution losses (electricity) for data center construction energy (Category 1), business travel (Category 6), employee commuting (Category 7), and upstream leased assets (Category 8).

      iii. The percentage of emissions calculated from Product Carbon Footprints (PCFs), Environmental Product Descriptions (EPDs), Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs), and Supplier Provided data was increased in Category 1 and 2.

      iv. Category 4 includes sustainable maritime fuel certificates (SMFc) applied as contractual instruments in accordance with Meta’s Management’s Criteria.

   d. 2025:

      i. Meta’s Management’s Criteria has been expanded to account for new types of contractual instruments and new methods of application.

      ii. A new Category 7 estimation methodology was developed to increase the accuracy and precision of employee distance assumptions.

      iii. Scope 1 and Scope 3 Category 1 include Renewable Thermal Credits (RTCs) applied as contractual instruments to select volumes of the natural gas consumed in operations and data center construction respectively in accordance with Meta’s Management’s Criteria.

      iv. Category 2 includes Sustainable Maritime Fuel certificates (SMFc) applied as contractual instruments to select volumes of the marine fuel consumed in subsea fiber cable planning and installation in accordance with Meta’s Management’s Criteria.

      v. Category 1 and Category 3 include Renewable Thermal Credits (RTCs) and Methane Intelligence certificates (MiQc) applied as contractual instruments to the upstream emissions of select volumes of the natural gas consumed in construction activities and operations respectively in accordance with Meta’s Management’s Criteria.

      vi. The percentage of emissions calculated from LCAs, PCFs, EPDs and Supplier Provided data was increased significantly in Category 1 and 2.

6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Not included in Meta’s 2025 water withdrawal numbers are an additional 566 million gallons of water withdrawn for the construction of Meta data centers.
10. Water consumption metrics have been broken out by site to increase transparency and comparability with other metrics reported within the data index.
11. Historical volumetric water restoration benefits for 2024 has been amended (restated) to reflect revisions to certain water restoration project volumes provided by our project partners subsequent to reporting. These revisions resulted in a decrease to the previously reported volumetric water restoration benefits of approximately 120 million gallons.

Notes on Avoided Emissions

Avoided emissions estimates begin in the first year for which reliable data are available, so impacts from earlier years may be excluded. Our hardware and software and computing efficiency estimates are reported against a fixed 2021 baseline, contractual instruments (e.g., clean and renewable energy) are reported annually, and avoided emissions from data center design and construction are reported beginning in 2025.

These calculations are estimates of emissions that would have occurred under a modeled counterfactual scenario and differences in emissions attributable to contractual instrument accounting. These figures have not been independently verified and are subject to change as we continue to develop our methodologies.

1. **Hardware efficiencies:**
   Our estimate compares hardware efficiency against a fixed 2021 baseline. We calculate the capacity, power use, and associated emissions that would have been required to deliver the computing capacity in a given year if Meta had continued operating at 2021 efficiency levels, using comparable rack families calibrated to 2021 performance. Avoided emissions reflect both operational and embodied emissions. Embodied emissions compare each year's hardware deliveries against the embodied efficiency of 2021 deliveries; operational emissions compare capacity active during the year (including earlier racks still in service, limited by their recorded retirement dates) against the capacity-per-watt efficiency of the active 2021 fleet. From this comparison we derived avoided Scope 3 emissions from hardware manufacturing as well as from the data center capacity that would have been required to house additional hardware, and avoided Scope 2 emissions from facility electricity. We assume the additional electricity in the baseline scenario would not have been matched with additional clean and renewable energy. Changes in workload mix, system architecture, and deployment patterns over time are not fully captured by the baseline comparison.

2. **Software and computing efficiencies:**
   Software and allocation improvements provide the opportunity to reduce the amount of physical capacity Meta needs to build. We quantify the impact of these efforts based on an internal system of record, which captures improvements in megawatts of computing capacity freed. The counterfactual assumes that capacity would have otherwise been built; we convert the megawatts into avoided hardware using the annual fleet-average embodied carbon intensity per megawatt of installed capacity, add the embodied emissions of the data center capacity that would have housed it, and estimate avoided operational electricity over the equivalent period of service.
   Since the calculation is derived from capacity freed, it is a modeled counterfactual; it does not establish that specific infrastructure was physically avoided. Since the calculation is derived from capacity freed, it is a modeled counterfactual; it does not establish that specific infrastructure was physically avoided. The model does not account for differences in timing, utilization, persistence of efficiency gains, or reuse of freed capacity, which could affect the estimated benefits.

3. **Contractual instruments (e.g., clean and renewable energy):**
   The avoided emissions estimate for clean and renewable energy represents the emissions that would have occurred had our electricity demand been met solely through the underlying grid electricity mix, rather than through our clean and renewable energy procurement, and contractual instruments. Over time, we have also incorporated additional contractual instruments, like Sustainable Airline Fuel certificates (SAFc) and Sustainable Maritime Fuel certificates (SMFc), that are represented in our total estimates for emissions avoided with contractual instruments. For more information, see Our Approach to Clean and Renewable Energy↗.

4. **Data center embodied carbon:**
   We are lowering the embodied carbon associated with data center construction through improved designs and deployment of low carbon technologies. To quantify the impact, we compared the embodied carbon of the data center capacity brought online in 2025 against the embodied carbon that the same capacity would have incurred if it was built to our baseline design and materials specification from 2021. This estimate is distinct from the data center capacity avoided under the hardware and software levers; those account for buildings that were never needed, while this accounts for reduced emissions in the buildings we did construct. Results are sensitive to assumptions regarding baseline building specifications, material quantities, procurement choices, and emissions factors.

Environmental Metrics Methodology

At Meta, our sustainability work helps us to operate efficiently and responsibly in our mission to build community and bring the world closer together. As a global company, we recognize the tech industry's environmental impact and role to play in addressing climate change.

We embrace the responsibility to understand the full scope of our footprint and be transparent and accountable in our mission to reduce our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Identifying the source of our GHG emissions on an annual basis enables us to prioritize emissions reduction where we can make the most meaningful progress on our path to net zero emissions across our value chain in 2030. Similarly, working to minimize our water use, be transparent with our water data, and restore water in the same watersheds where our data centers are located is vital to reach our commitment to restore more water than we use in 2030.

Our Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Our GHG footprint includes the emissions associated with running our business and data centers, as well as the indirect emissions upstream and downstream of our global operations. These emissions correspond to Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions as defined by World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD): The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Scope 2 Guidance: An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, and Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (collectively referred to as GHGP). We use the operational control approach when calculating our GHG footprint, under which we account for 100 percent of the GHG emissions over which we have operational control in our Scope 1 and 2 inventory. Emissions from activities in our value chain are reported in the applicable Scope 3 category.

Operational Emissions

Scope 1 and 2 emissions are considered our operational emissions. Scope 1 emissions come from our direct operations such as combustion of natural gas to heat our offices and the fuel burned in our employee shuttles. Scope 2 includes indirect emissions from purchased energy such as the electricity powering our data centers. We consider purchased electricity and fuel consumed for construction outside of our operational control and therefore report these in Scope 3.

Scope 1 emissions direct emissions from our data centers, offices and transportation fleet	• Stationary combustion *(e.g., natural gas consumed at our Menlo Park campus for heating)* • Mobile combustion *(e.g., diesel emissions from our intercampus shuttles)* • Fugitive emissions *(e.g., refrigerant losses)*
Scope 2 emissions indirect emissions from purchased energy for our data centers and offices	• Purchased electricity • District heating and cooling

Full Value Chain Emissions*

Scope 3 emissions come from sources within our full value chain beyond our operations and comprise the largest component of our footprint. Scope 3 includes:

1. Upstream emissions such as the emissions from manufacturing our data center servers or emissions from employee commuting; and
2. Downstream emissions such as the emissions associated with consumers using our Meta Quest VR headsets and AI Glasses.

Scope 3 emissions

our value chain emissions upstream and downstream of our operations

Upstream:

- Purchased goods and services *(e.g., upstream emissions from purchased office supplies)*
- Capital goods *(e.g., server hardware)*
- Fuel and energy-related activities
- Upstream transportation and distribution *(e.g., emissions associated with the transportation of our augmented and virtual reality-related consumer hardware)*
- Waste generated from our operations
- Business travel
- Employee commuting *(including telecommuting)*
- Upstream leased assets *(Including leased data center overhead electricity use)*

Downstream:

- Downstream transportation and distribution
- Use of our sold products *(e.g., virtual reality headsets and AI Glasses)*
- End-of-life treatment of our sold products *(e.g., virtual reality headsets and AI Glasses)*

How we calculate our GHG emissions

We currently maintain a Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)↗ -validated emissions reduction target, and take a scientific, standardized approach to calculating our GHG emissions in accordance with the GHGP↗ and Meta's Management's Criteria described below. Furthermore, our GHG emissions data is subject to limited assurance conducted by an independent third party annually to provide additional confidence in our publicly reported metrics.

We quantify our GHG emissions via activity data such as energy consumption records, Product Carbon Footprints (PCFs), Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs), Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs), financial data, employee travel records, and sales records. We prioritize calculating our emissions through primary activity data, which directly measures an activity that results in GHG emissions such as kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity consumed. Due to the complex nature of our business and value chain, we use secondary data and a variety of methods to help calculate our emissions when activity data is incomplete or not available.

We measure our emissions by metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, or tCO_2e, units. tCO_2e is used to standardize the emissions from different greenhouse gases based on their global warming potentials (GWPs).

*In accordance with the GHGP, all Scope 3 categories have been evaluated against the relevance criteria and the following categories have been excluded from our Scope 3 inventory with justifications noted below. Categories 10 (Processing of sold products) and 14 (Franchises) are not applicable to our business. Categories 13 (Downstream leased assets) and 15 (Investments) have been deemed not relevant, as they are insignificant both individually and in the aggregate, are not deemed critical by key stakeholders, and present no potential emissions reductions that we could undertake or influence within the minimum boundaries of these categories.

Activity Data

For primary activity data, we take the quantity of a specific measured activity and multiply it by an associated emissions factor to calculate the total emissions from that activity. For example, the kWh of electricity consumed at a Meta site is multiplied by the appropriate country- or region-specific, publicly available emissions factor to calculate the emissions from that site's electricity use. We prioritize the use of primary activity data to calculate:

- Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions
- Fuel and energy-related activities
- Waste generated in operations
- Upstream Transportation and Distribution where supplier-provided data is available
- Business travel
- Employee commuting
- Direct use of our sold products

Where primary activity data is incomplete or unavailable for an operation that results in GHG emissions, other relevant primary activity data, publicly available intensity metrics (energy/square foot), and other sources of secondary data are used as a proxy to estimate these emissions. This supports comprehensiveness within our stated GHG inventory boundary. For example, the weight of waste at several Meta sites is used as a proxy to estimate waste at other comparable sites in the same region that do not have weight or volume data available.

Product Carbon Footprints (PCFs)

We use the term Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) broadly to refer to product-level, cradle-to-gate emissions data, including product-level emission factors, derived from PCF studies, LCA studies, and EPDs.

To estimate our cradle-to-gate (upstream) emissions from the extraction, production, and transportation of goods and services (e.g., the emissions from the production and transportation of concrete before it is poured), we conduct third-party PCF studies, utilize PCF tools to build our own models, and collect PCF data from our suppliers. For products (e.g., hardware components) that do not have their own PCF but are similar to an existing product with an available PCF (and meet our data quality qualifications), the existing PCF is applied to that product as a proxy. We use some or all of these PCF approaches, depending on the acquired good or service, in our most recent inventory for the following emissions:

- Upstream emissions associated with the materials used in the construction of our data centers
- Upstream emissions of materials in office renovations and new construction
- Cradle-to-gate emissions of our augmented and virtual reality related consumer hardware, such as our Meta AI glasses
- Cradle-to-gate emissions in key data center hardware components, such as servers
- Cradle-to-gate emissions in key network components and infrastructure development, such as fiber optic cables and subsea cable installation
- Cradle-to-gate emissions in electronics such as laptops and cell phones
- End-of-life treatment of our augmented and virtual reality related consumer hardware

Supplier-Provided Emissions Data

We collect a portion of our upstream emissions data from key suppliers. Where suppliers are able to provide Meta-allocated upstream emissions, we develop a spend-based emissions factor (e.g., tCO_2e/Meta-specific spend) for that supplier for the emissions and spend within the same time period. We apply that factor to the total spend with that supplier in the reporting period. For suppliers that only provide total, company-wide upstream emissions, we develop a spend-based emissions factor (e.g., tCO_2e/supplier revenue) for that supplier for the emissions and revenue within the same time period. We apply that factor to the total spend with that supplier in the reporting period.

Financial

Our Environmentally Extended Input Output (EEIO) method utilizes financial spend data and applies industry-specific emission factors (e.g., tCO_2e per dollar spent on electronic manufacturing) published by the Cornerstone Sustainability Data Initiative↗ to calculate "cradle-to-gate" emissions. We apply the EEIO method to the following:

- Purchased goods and services and Capital goods not calculated with cradle-to-gate PCFs or Supplier-Provided data
- Upstream transportation and distribution where supplier-provided data is unavailable
- Upstream leased assets

Meta's Management's Criteria

To measure and report emissions mitigation activities, we provide criteria for Scope 1 and select Scope 3 categories using an approach (which we refer to as "Meta's Management's Criteria") for adjusting our GHG inventory as summarized below. These methods and the boundary where they are applied are reviewed on an annual basis and any updates are reflected in the table for the respective reporting year.

	Meta's Management's Criteria Metric for Adjustment
SCOPE 1	We apply contractual instruments (Renewable Thermal Credits (RTCs)) to select volumes of the natural gas consumed in operations.
SCOPE 3 Category 1 Purchased Goods & Services	We apply contractual instruments to the electricity and natural gas consumed during data center construction: energy attribute certificates (EACs), Methane Intelligence (MiQ) certificates , and RTCs. Specifically, EACs are applied to the electricity consumed; RTCs are applied to select volumes of the natural gas consumed; and MiQ certificates are applied to the upstream emissions impacts of select volumes of the natural gas consumed.
SCOPE 3 Category 2 Capital Goods	We apply contractual instruments (Sustainable Maritime Fuel Credits (SMFc)) to select volumes of the marine fuel consumed during subsea cable planning and installation.
SCOPE 3 Category 3 Fuel and Energy Related Activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	We apply contractual instruments (MiQ certificates and RTCs) to the upstream emissions impacts of select volumes of the natural gas consumed in our operations.
SCOPE 3 Category 4 Upstream Transportation & Distribution	We apply contractual instruments (SMFc in tCO_2e)) to supplier-provided ocean freight emissions in tCO_2e. The SMFc are required to 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.
SCOPE 3 Category 6 Business Travel	We apply Sustainable Aviation Fuel certificates (SAFc) in tCO_2e to the calculated emissions in tCO_2e from air travel. The SAFc are certified prior to receipt by Meta and required to 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 Category 7 Employee Commuting	We apply contractual instruments (EACs) to the estimated electricity consumed by employees working from home.
SCOPE 3 Category 8 Upstream Leased Assets	We apply contractual instruments (EACs) to the electricity consumed by third-party energy use associated with our upstream leased assets.
SCOPE 3 Category 11 Use of Sold Products	We apply contractual instruments (EACs) 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.

A core focus of our renewable energy program is adding new renewable energy projects to the electricity grids that support our data centers to help drive the transition to renewable energy in our communities. In alignment with these principles, we adhere to the following EAC market boundaries for EACs applied in accordance with our Management's Criteria:

1. EACs from same grid region
2. EACs from same market (in accordance with GHGP Scope 2 Guidance)
3. EACs from same Geographic Region: Americas (AMER); Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA); Asia Pacific (APAC)

Clean and Renewable energy

We have publicly committed to matching 100% of our annual electricity use with clean and renewable energy including wind, solar, hydropower, geothermal, and nuclear. We account for the clean and renewable electricity (MWh) delivered by utilities in our standard electricity supply for locations where we have obtained supplier-specific emission factors and the underlying fuel mix for these factors. In accordance with GHGP's Scope 2 Quality Criteria, supplier-specific emissions factors are applied only where certificates sourced and retired by the utility on behalf of its customers have been incorporated into the underlying residual fuel mix. Each MWh we consume for our global operations is either delivered as clean and renewable energy or matched with the retirement of one EAC representing one MWh. We apply the same EAC market boundary hierarchy for EACs as defined by Meta's Management's Criteria above.

Improving our GHG methodology

The data and methodology that drives our climate work will evolve and improve each year. We have disclosed our Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the last decade. We began reporting on some Scope 3 categories in 2015 and have reported on every relevant GHGP category since 2019.

Going forward, we will continue to focus on increasing the accuracy, granularity, and precision of our data. For example, we increased the share of our IT hardware emissions calculated with PCFs, driven in part by implementing parameterized models developed in partnership with organizations such as the Interuniversity Microelectronics Centre (imec). These models are more product-specific than the spend-based estimates they replace.

We will use activity data for more emissions categories as methods and data to do so become available. We will continue reporting and updating our emissions boundaries as our business grows.

PUE/WUE

Each year, we calculate the Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) and Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) of our owned data centers. PUE is an industry standard metric that measures the energy efficiency of a data center as a ratio of total data center energy consumption to information technology equipment energy consumption (IT load). Annual PUE is calculated as total data center energy consumption in kWh divided by IT load in kWh. IT load is limited to the electricity consumed by servers, network equipment, and associated rack-level support equipment whereas total data center energy consumption is inclusive of IT load plus energy consumed to support the data center infrastructure such as cooling systems, power distribution units (PDUs), lighting, and security systems. The closer our annual PUE is to “1”, the more efficiently our data centers utilize electricity for computing.

WUE is an industry standard metric that measures how efficiently a data center uses water as a ratio of total water consumption to IT load. Annual WUE is calculated as total water consumption of the data center in liters divided by IT load in kWh. Owned data center water usage is limited to water used to support IT operations such as cooling and humidifying. The closer our annual WUE is to “0”, the more efficiently our data centers utilize water to cool our IT-related infrastructure.

These metrics are calculated based on best available data, including internal meters, design estimates, and utility bills where applicable.

Our Water Withdrawal

The water that we use in our offices and data centers is withdrawn from our local water utilities or withdrawn by us directly from permitted sources. We report our water withdrawal volumes based on data from our local water utilities or meter data, where available and complete.

Where water activity data is incomplete or unavailable for certain offices, existing activity data or publicly available intensity metrics (gallons/square foot) are used as a proxy to estimate water withdrawal and consumption.

We report our volume of water withdrawal used in data center construction separately based on reported data from our construction partners.

Our Water Consumption

Water consumption refers to the portion of water withdrawn that is not returned to the original water source, such as water lost to the atmosphere through evaporation from cooling systems. For our data centers, we calculate water consumption by taking the difference between measured water withdrawal and wastewater discharge. When wastewater discharge volumes are not available, we calculate water consumption based on Cycles of Concentration, a measure of how many times a volume of withdrawn water is circulated through the industrial cooling system before it is evaporated or discharged as wastewater, which helps indicate the amount of water consumed.

For our offices, we estimate our water consumption based on industry averages. All of our wastewater is discharged to local wastewater facilities.

Water Risk

We use WRI’s Aqueduct tool ↗ to determine water stress levels as an initial global screening assessment for each of our owned and leased facilities. For all owned data centers and offices, detailed local risk assessments are completed to determine the overall water risk level at both the site and watershed scale. These assessments are conducted to assess access to water treatment and delivery services, regulatory risk, local sentiment, water quantity, water quality, biodiversity, and climate conditions that could impact the future water supply. During this phase of the risk assessment, a final risk score of low, medium, or high is determined.

For more information, refer to Our Approach to Water Restoration ↗.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements. All statements contained in this report other than statements of historical fact, including statements regarding our future results of operations and financial position, our business strategy and plans, and our objectives for future operations, as well statements regarding targets, goals, and commitments, are forward-looking statements.

The words “believe,” “may,” “will,” “estimate,” “continue,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “expect,” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy, short-term and long-term business operations and objectives, and financial needs. Especially with respect to the matters discussed in this report, many factors and uncertainties relating to our operations and business environment, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are outside of our control, influence whether any forward-looking statements can or will be achieved.

Any one of those factors, including as the result of changes in circumstances, estimates that turn out to be incorrect, standards of measurement that change over time, assumptions not being realized, or other risks or uncertainties, could cause our actual results, including the achievement of targets, goals, or commitments, to differ materially from those expressed or implied in writing in any forward-looking statements made by Meta or on its behalf.

Statements regarding targets, goals, and commitments are aspirational and may also be based on estimates and assumptions under developing standards that may change in the future. As such, no guarantees or promises are made that they will be met or successfully executed, and actual results and timing may differ, possibly materially. This report is not comprehensive, and for that reason, should be read in conjunction with our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K↗, reports on Forms 10-Q↗ and 8-K↗, and other filings made with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Meta assumes no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason, except as required by law.





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