

Facebook Q1 2018 Results

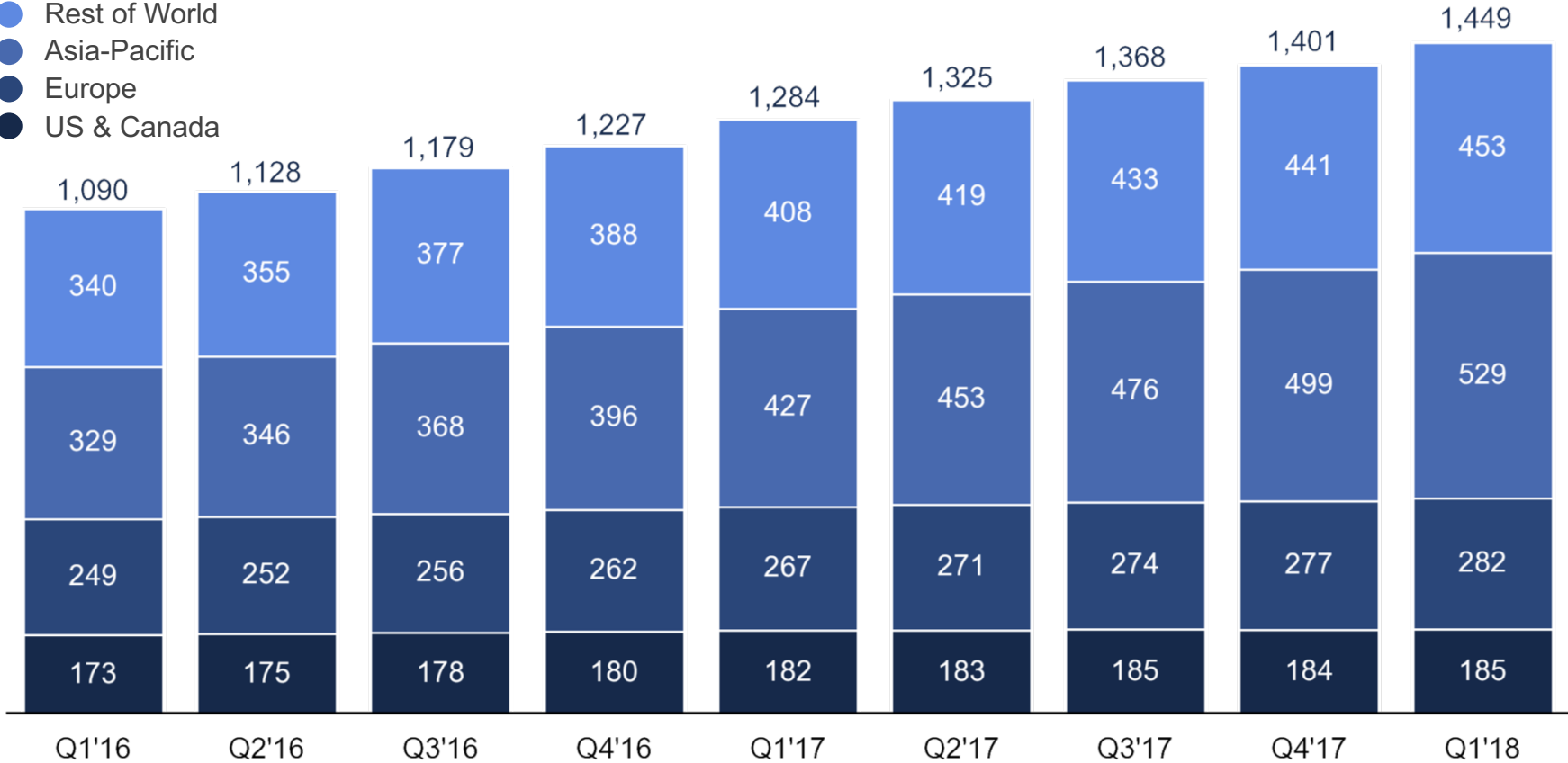
facebook

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Daily Active Users (DAUs)

In Millions

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



DAUs / MAUs

Q1'16	Q2'16	Q3'16	Q4'16	Q1'17	Q2'17	Q3'17	Q4'17	Q1'18
66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%

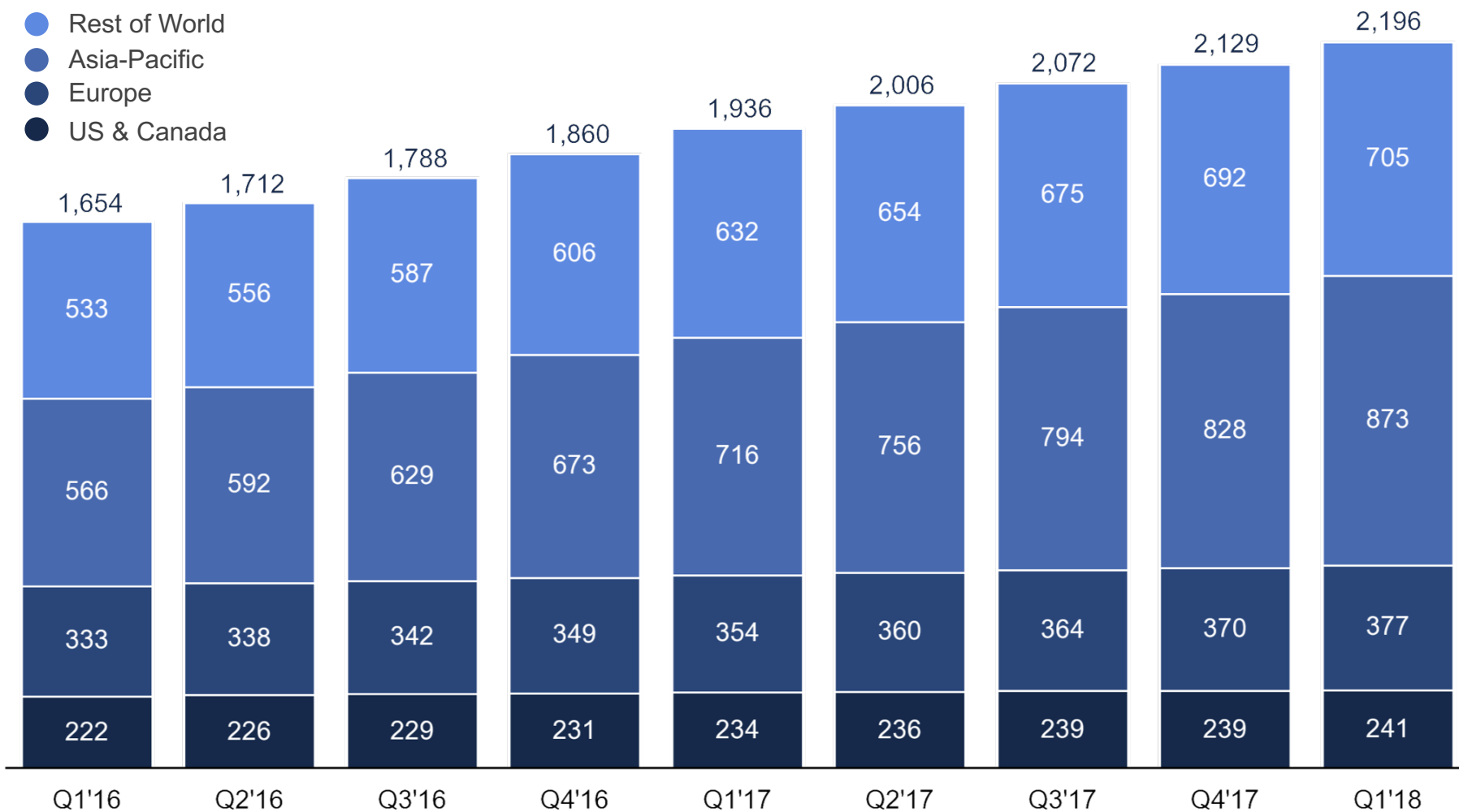
Please see Facebook's most recent quarterly or annual report filed with the SEC for definitions of user activity used to determine the number of our DAUs and MAUs. The numbers for DAUs and MAUs do not include Instagram, WhatsApp, or Oculus users unless they would otherwise qualify as such users, respectively,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



Monthly Active Users (MAUs)

In Millions

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



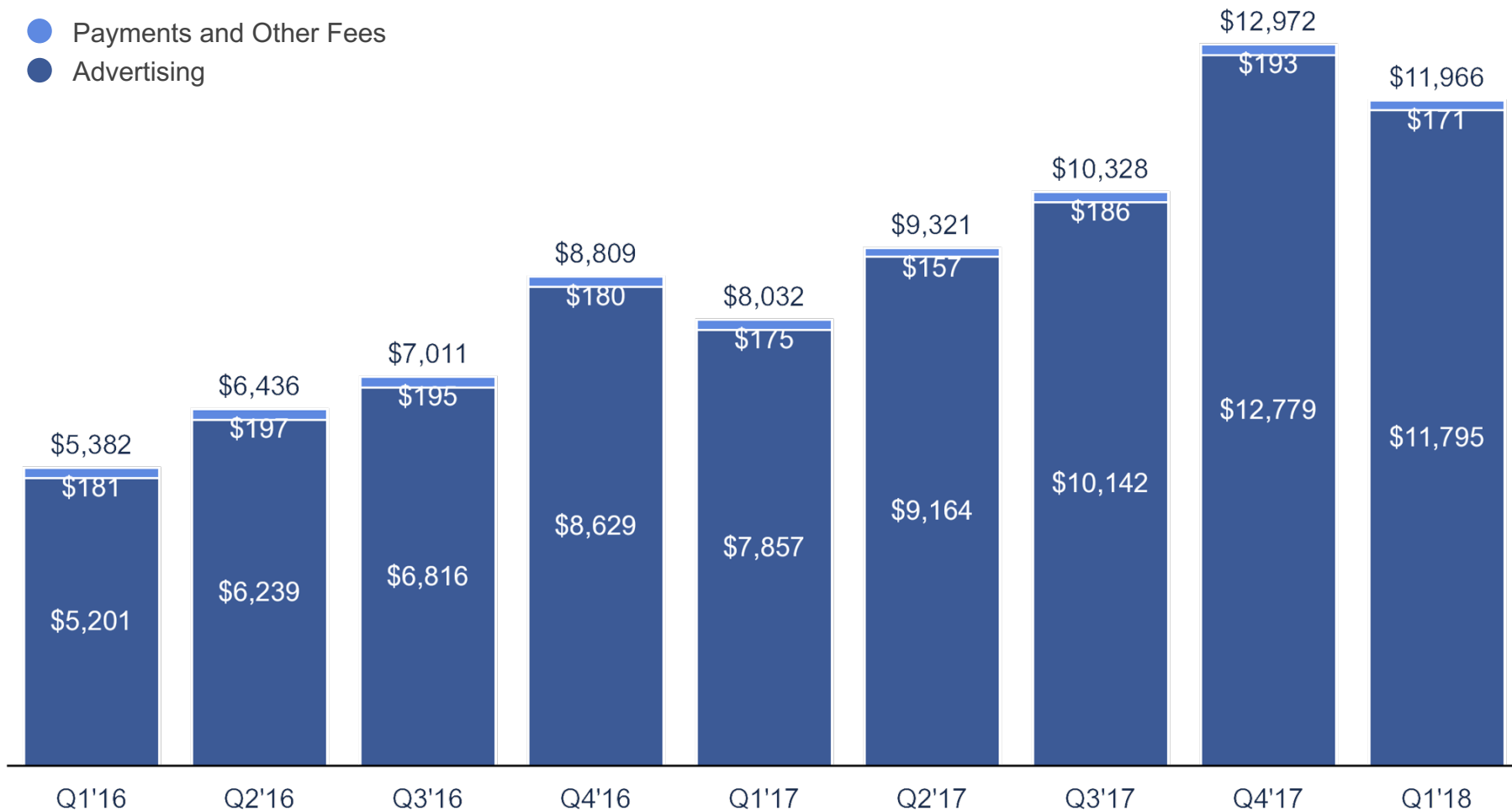
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Revenue

In Millions

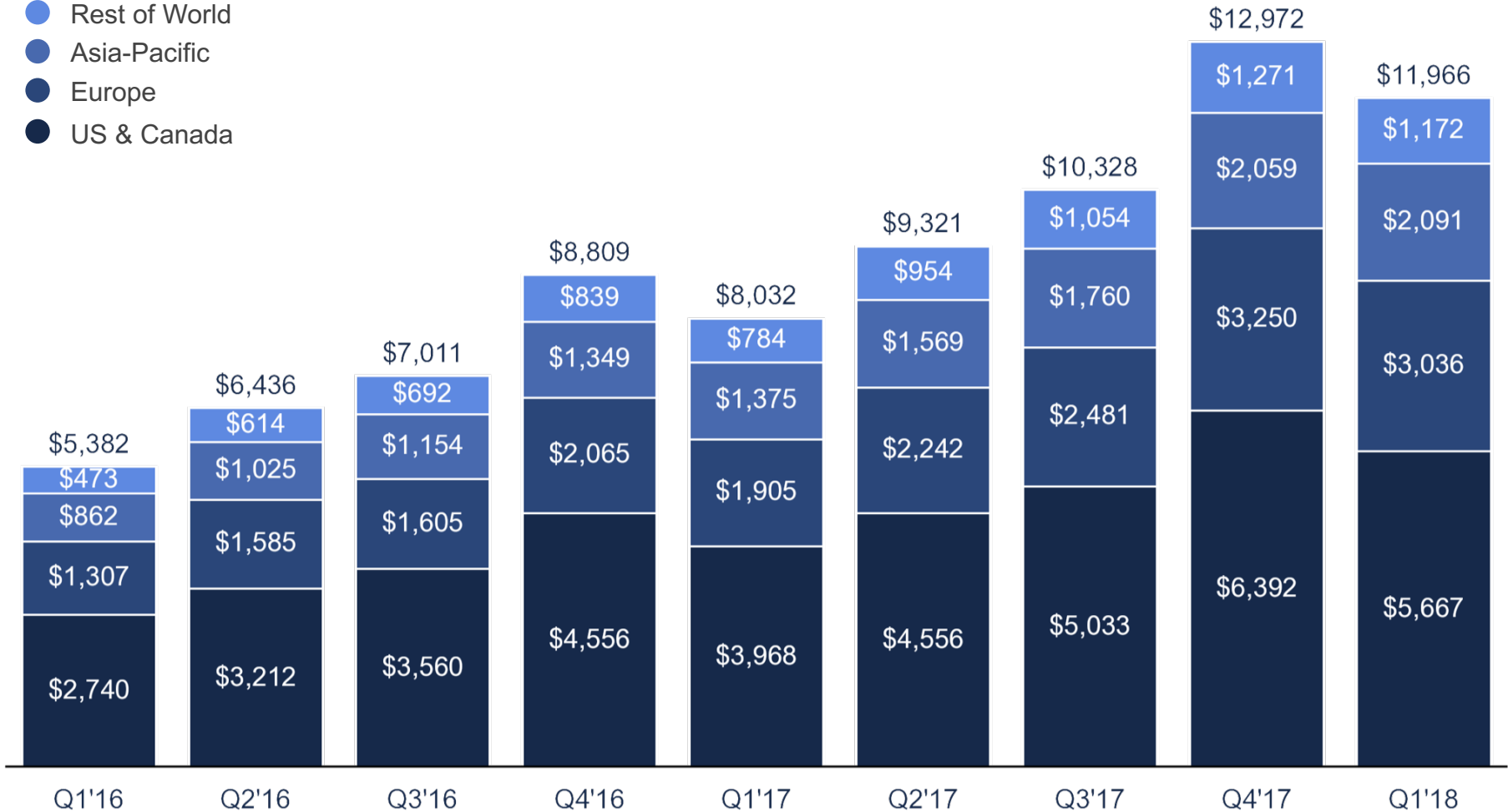
- Payments and Other Fees
- Advertising



Revenue by User Geography

In Millions

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



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

Advertising Revenue by User Geography

In Millions

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

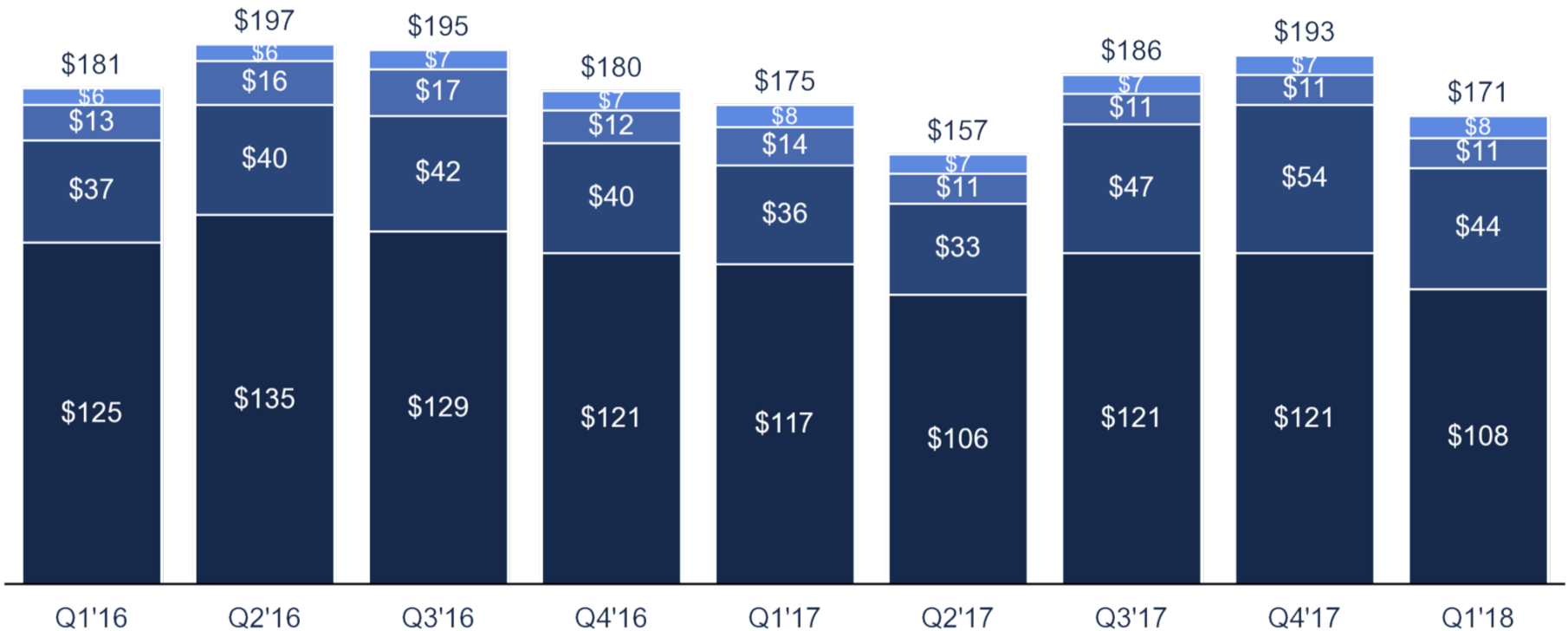


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Payments & Other Fees Revenue by User Geography

In Millions

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

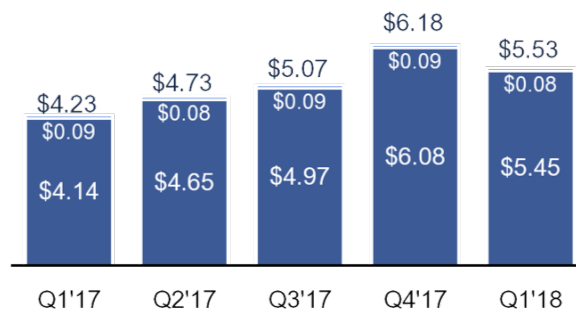


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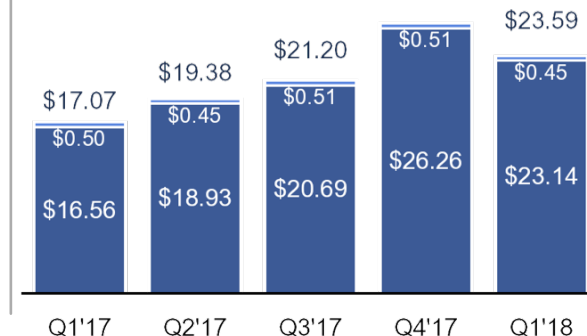
Average Revenue per User (ARPU)

- Payments and Other Fees
- Advertising

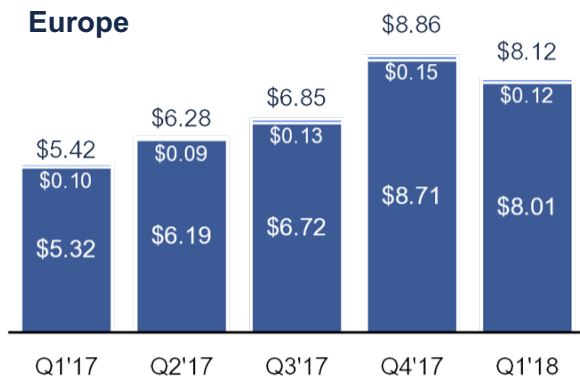
Worldwide



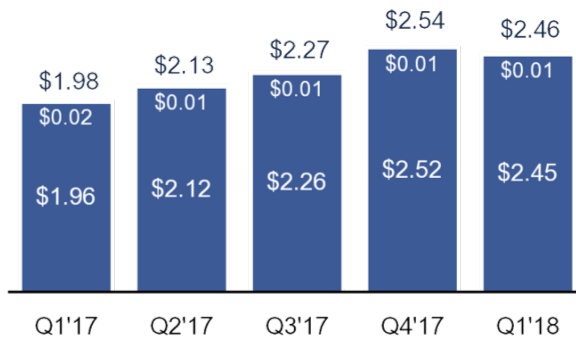
US & Canada



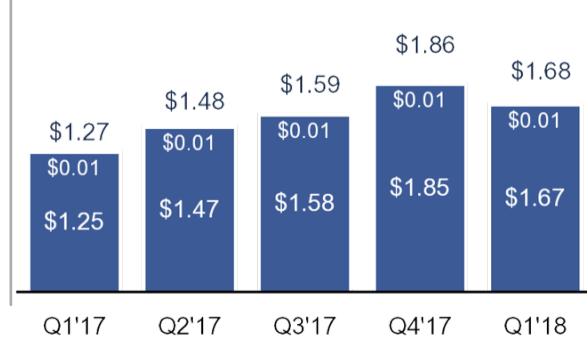
Europe



Asia-Pacific



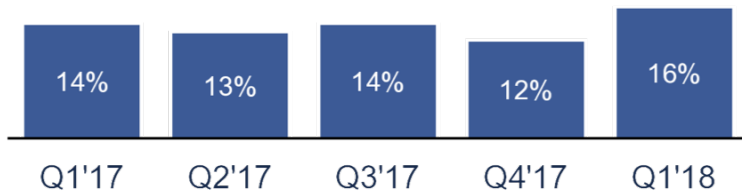
Rest of World



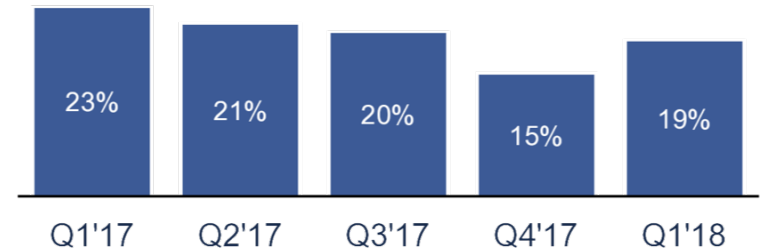
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Expenses as a % of Revenue

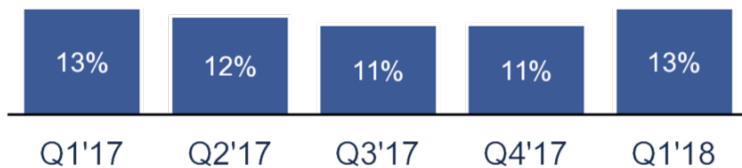
Cost of Revenue



Research & Development



Marketing & Sales

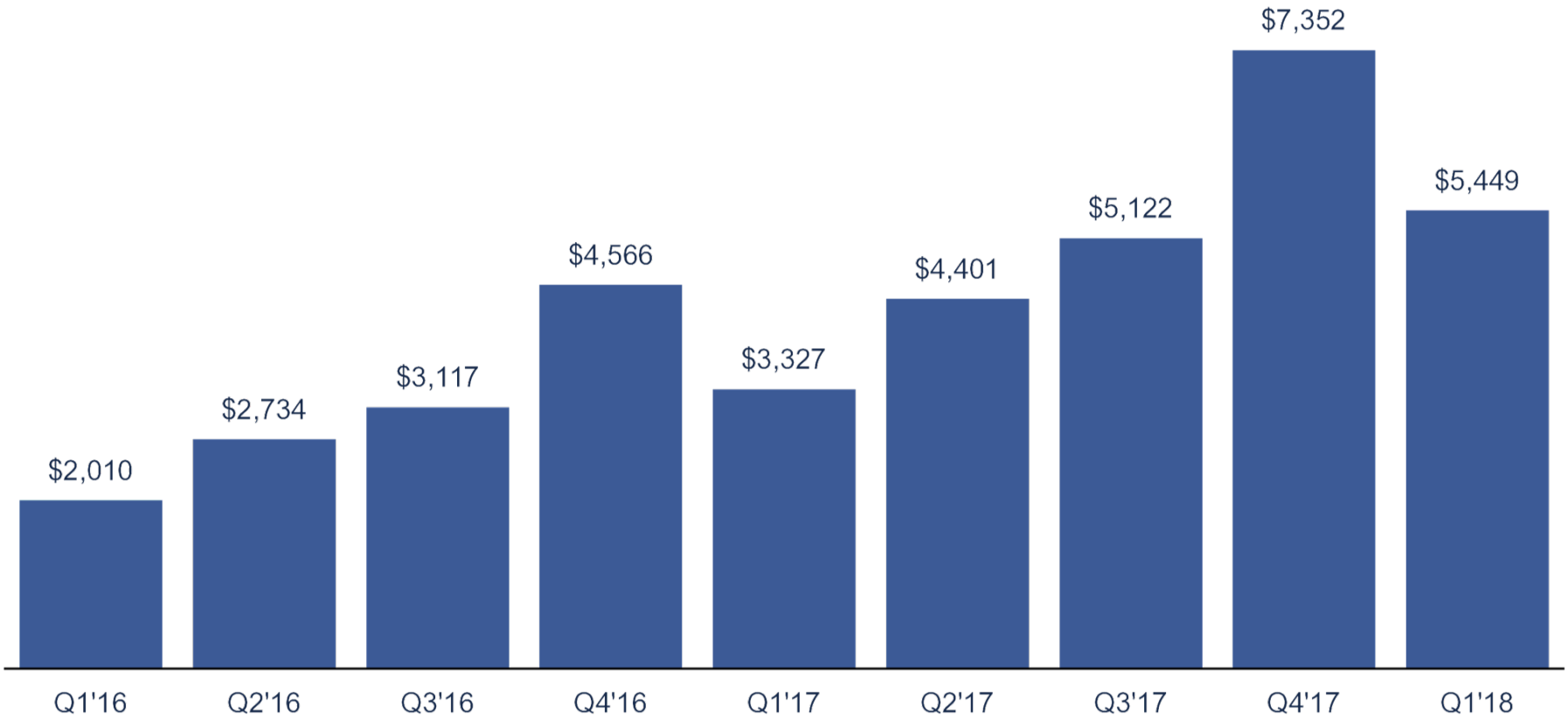


General & Administrative

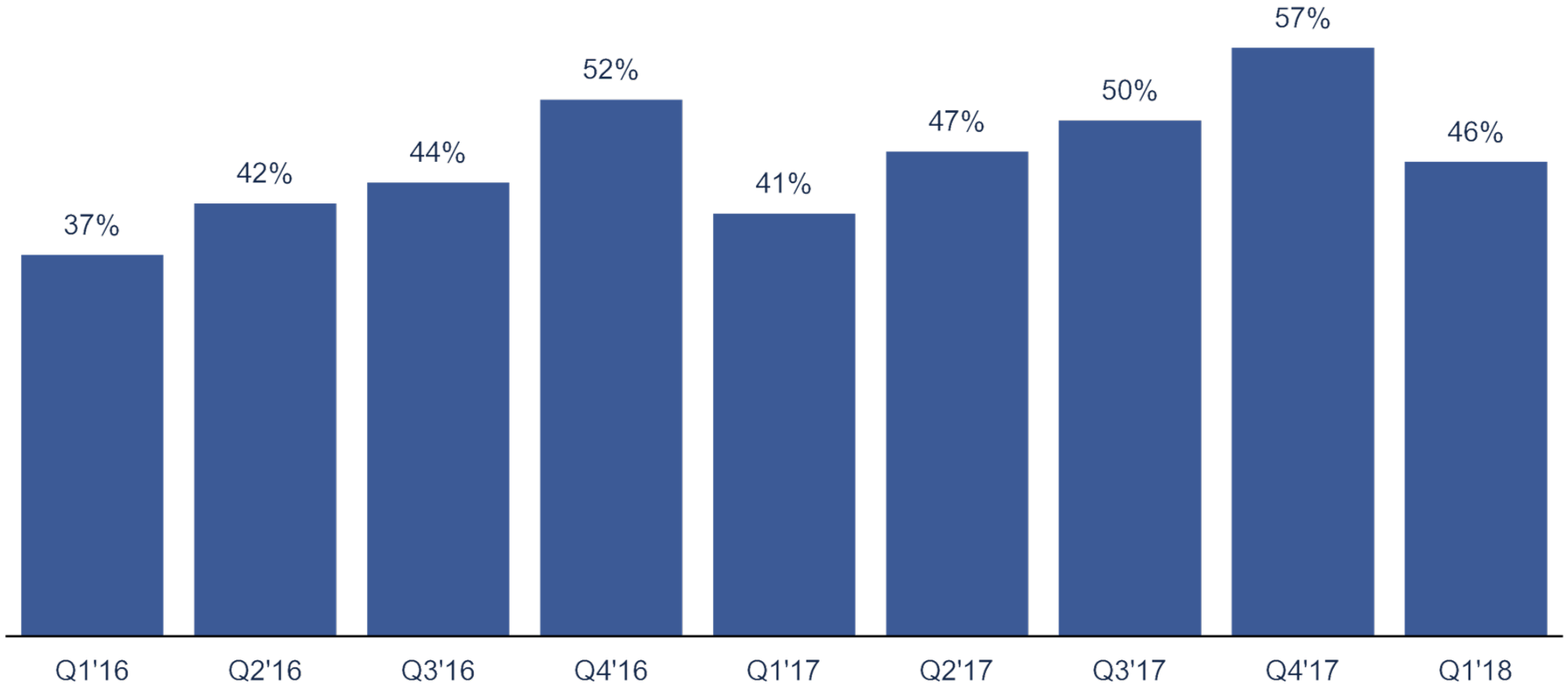


Income from Operations

In Millions



Operating Margin



Effective Tax Rate

(\$ in millions)

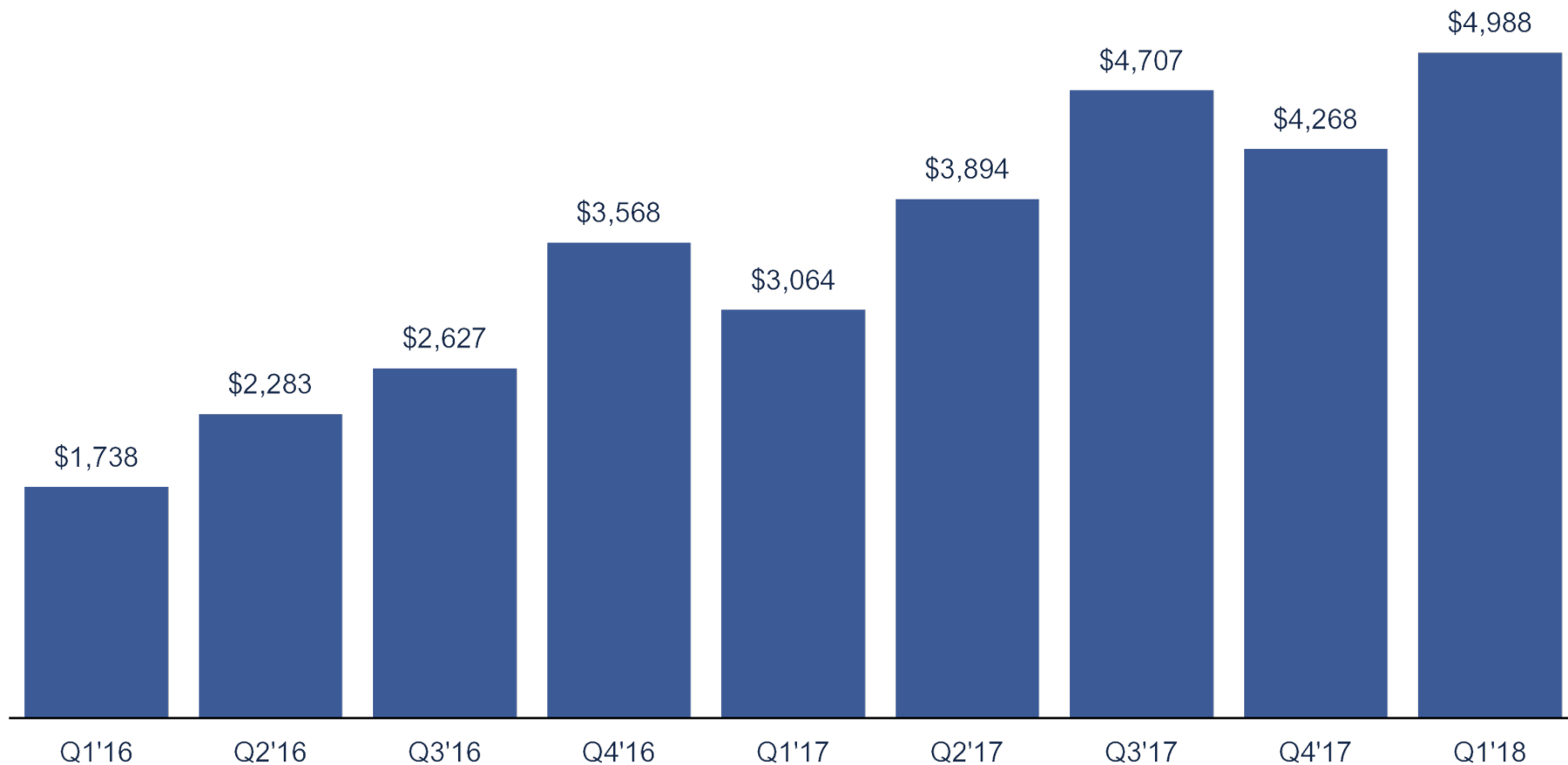
	Q1'16	Q2'16	Q3'16	Q4'16	Q1'17	Q2'17	Q3'17	Q4'17	Q1'18
Income before provision for income taxes	\$ 2,066	\$ 2,754	\$ 3,164	\$ 4,533	\$ 3,408	\$ 4,488	\$ 5,236	\$ 7,462	\$ 5,610
Provision for income taxes	328	471	537	965	344	594	529	3,194	622
Effective Tax Rate	16%	17%	17%	21%	10%	13%	10%	43%	11%

In December 2017, the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the Tax Act) was enacted and significantly impacted the U.S. tax law. As a result of this legislation, our fourth quarter and full year 2017 provision for income taxes increased by \$2.27 billion, which impacted our effective tax rate, net income and diluted earnings per share (EPS) for such periods. Our diluted EPS decreased by \$0.77 for both the fourth quarter and full year 2017. As a result of the Act, starting in 2018, the U.S. statutory tax rate decreased from 35% to 21%.



Net Income

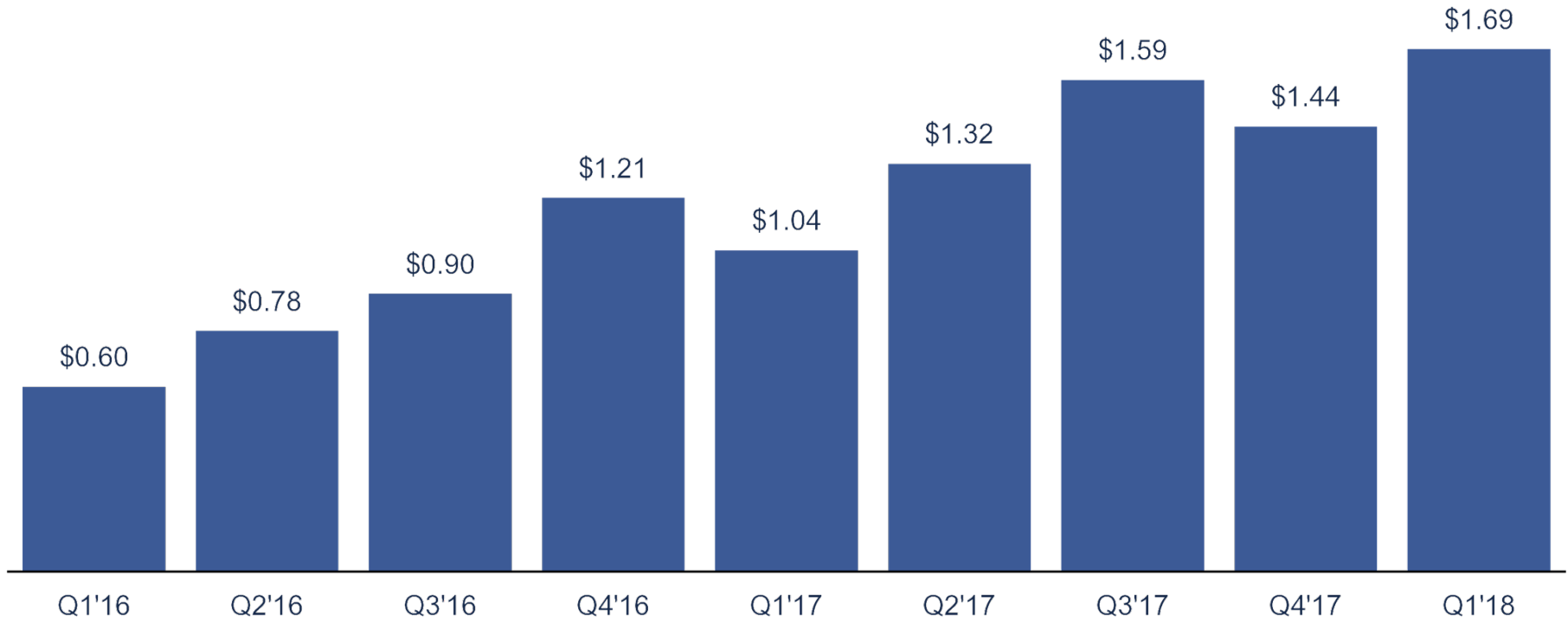
In Millions



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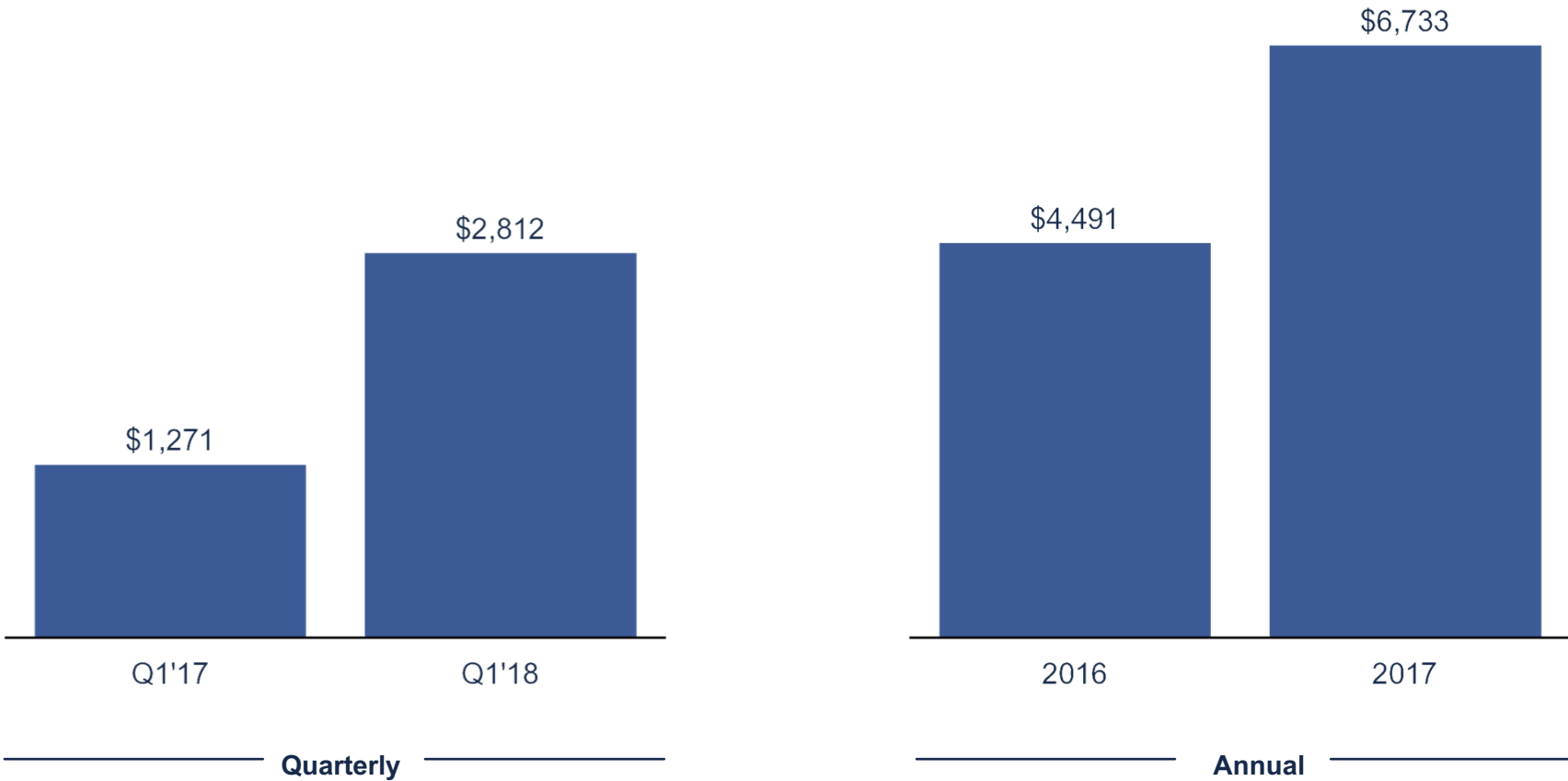
Diluted Earnings Per Share



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Capital Investments

In Millions



Capital investments for periods presented were related to purchases of property and equipment.

Appendix

Free Cash Flow Reconciliation

(\$ in millions)	Q1'16	Q2'16	Q3'16	Q4'16	Q1'17	Q2'17	Q3'17	Q4'17	Q1'18
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 3,477	\$ 3,665	\$ 4,036	\$ 4,930	\$ 5,058	\$ 5,360	\$ 6,128	\$ 7,670	\$ 7,860
Less: Purchases of property and equipment	1,132	995	1,095	1,269	1,271	1,444	1,755	2,262	2,812
Free Cash Flow	\$ 2,345	\$ 2,670	\$ 2,941	\$ 3,661	\$ 3,787	\$ 3,916	\$ 4,373	\$ 5,408	\$ 5,048

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

Limitations of Key Metrics and Other Data

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

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

In the fourth quarter of 2017, we estimate that duplicate accounts may have represented approximately 10% of our worldwide MAUs. We believe the percentage of duplicate accounts is meaningfully higher in developing markets such as India, Indonesia, and the Philippines, as compared to more developed markets. In the fourth quarter of 2017, we estimate that false accounts may have represented approximately 3-4% of our worldwide MAUs. Our estimation of false accounts can vary as a result of episodic spikes in the creation of such accounts, which we have seen originate more frequently in specific countries such as Indonesia, Turkey, and Vietnam. From time to time, we may make product changes or take other actions to reduce the number of duplicate or false accounts among our users, which may also reduce our DAU and MAU estimates in a particular period.

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

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

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

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

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