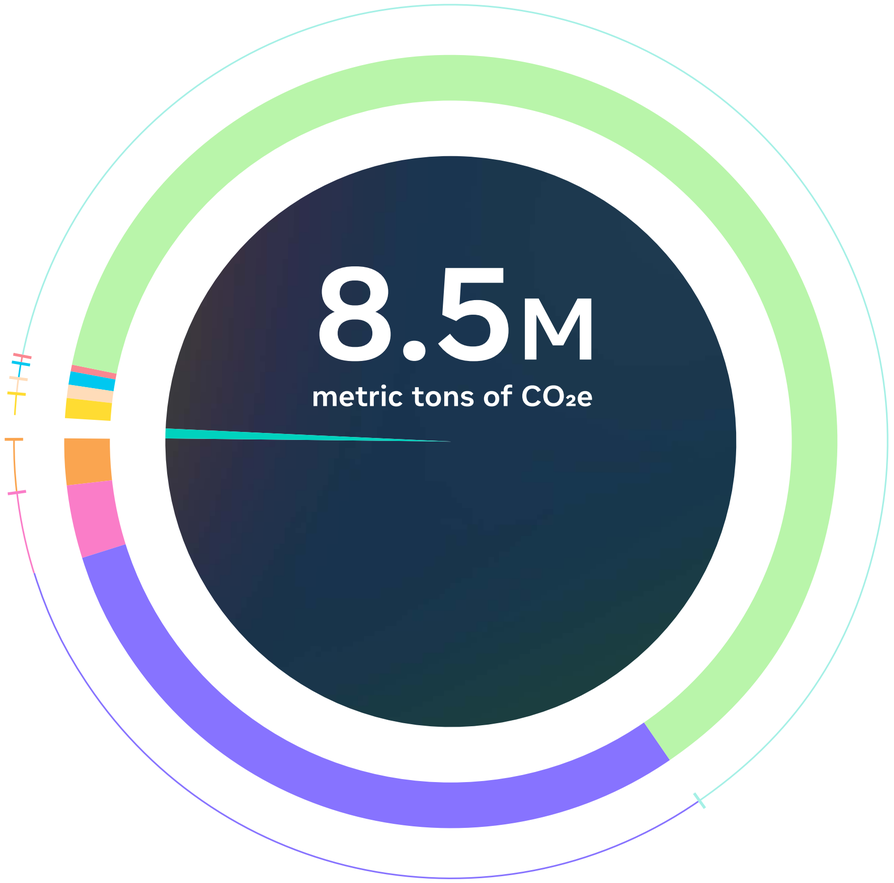
Path to net zero

SINCE 2020, WE HAVE MAINTAINED NET ZERO EMISSIONS IN OUR GLOBAL OPERATIONS.

To get there, we reduced our operational emissions by 94% from a 2017 baseline, primarily by supporting our data centers and offices with 100% renewable energy. Our renewable energy commitments have reduced our GHG emissions by more than 12.3 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) since 2018.

But reaching net zero emissions in our operations is not enough. Meta's responsibility to decarbonize our footprint extends beyond our data centers and offices. To align with the Paris Agreement↗, we have set a goal to reach net zero emissions across our value chain in 2030.

We know that achieving net zero value chain emissions in 2030 is going to be difficult, and this challenge requires material shifts in how we build infrastructure and operate our business. Our approach to reaching our goal will evolve over time as we transform our business and explore climate solutions that will scale with varying degrees of success.



Meta's 2022 carbon footprint

		mt CO_2e
1%	Scope 1	66,934
<1%	Scope 2	273
99%	Scope 3	8,466,264
30%	Purchased Goods & Services	2,545,466
63%	Capital Goods	5,346,583
<1%	Fuel & Energy-Related Activities	12,658
2%	Upstream Transportation & Distribution	176,636
<1%	Waste Generated in Operations	18,519
3%	Business Travel	251,807
<1%	Employee Commuting	45,054
<1%	Upstream Leased Assets	3,444
<1%	Downstream Transportation & Distribution	16
<1%	Use of Sold Products	62,306
<1%	End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	3,775

We removed 80,000 tons of CO_2 through carbon removal projects to cover our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Environmental footprint

1.1 GHG emissions [1,2,3,4,5]

Total GHG emissions

Market-based (in metric tons CO_2e)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Net total	1,096,000	1,008,000	4,330,000	4,984,000	5,740,244	8,453,471
Carbon removal (carbon credits applied) [7]	-	-	-	145,000	90,000	80,000
Total	1,096,000	1,008,000	4,330,000	5,129,000	5,830,244	8,533,471
Scope 1	25,000	42,000	44,000	29,000	55,173	66,934
Percent of total GHG emissions (Scopes 1-3)	2%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Scope 2	591,000	314,000	208,000	9,000	2,487	273
Percent of total GHG emissions (Scopes 1-3)	54%	31%	5%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Scope 3	480,000	652,000	4,078,000	5,091,000	5,772,583	8,466,264
Percent of total GHG emissions (Scopes 1-3)	44%	65%	94%	99%	99%	99%

Location-based (in metric tons CO_2e)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	1,387,000	1,983,000	6,295,000	8,559,000	10,163,476	14,007,222

Greenhouse gas intensity

Market-based Scope 1 & 2 emissions (in metric tons CO_2e/unit of key performance indicators)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GHG intensity per monthly active person	0.00029	0.00015	0.00008	0.00001	0.00002	0.00002
GHG intensity per million USD of revenue	–	–	–	–	0.49	0.58
GHG intensity per MWh	–	–	–	–	0.0061	0.0058

1. Prior to 2021, values were rounded and totals were calculated before rounding throughout this report.

2. "Other data center-related facilities" includes facilities where Meta used less than 100,000 MWh of electricity in the reporting year, such as warehouses or colocation facilities. Owned, online data centers are always reported by site, even if they were below this threshold.

3. Meta's methodology for calculating greenhouse gas emissions can be found on page 57.

4. Prior to 2018, Scope 3 emissions included only business travel, employee commute and construction. Meta includes emissions from all relevant categories in Scope 3 for reporting years 2019 to the present.

5. In the 2022 reporting year, several updates to reporting were applied to the 2021 and later inventories.

   (a) Data from life cycle assessments for our hardware and sold products were used to calculate our Scope 3 emissions.
   (b) 2021 category 1, 2, 8, & 11 emissions were recalculated with higher quality data inputs to improve accuracy.
   (c) All Scope 3 Categories were broken out individually to improve transparency and eliminate the previously reported "Other Applicable Categories"
   (d) Emissions associated with third-party construction-related energy usage were recategorized into Category 1 instead of Category 3 to better align with the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Category Boundaries.
   (e) Emissions associated with overhead electricity load at leased data centers was recategorized into Category 8 Instead of Category 3 to better align with the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Category Boundaries.
   (f) 2021 Category 6 emissions were recalculated to incorporate more accurate and transparent methodologies for applying sustainable aviation fuel emissions reductions.
   (g) 2021 Total Fuel and Energy Consumption were recalculated to eliminate third-party party construction-related fuel use outside of Meta's Operational Control.

Environmental footprint

Operational GHG emissions

Market-based Scope 1 & 2 emissions (in metric tons CO_2e)[6]

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total operational GHG emissions	616,000	356,000	252,000	38,000	57,661	67,207
Data centers total	568,000	314,000	207,000	14,000	25,240	22,163
Altoona, IA	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,118	920
Clonee, Ireland	<500	<500	<500	1,000	1,364	264
Dekalb, IL	-	-	-	-	0	1,859
Eagle Mountain, UT	-	-	-	-	3,250	3,609
Forest City, NC	136,000	53,000	9,000	<500	1,401	587
Fort Worth, TX	1,000	1,000	1,000	<500	779	625
Gallatin, TN	-	-	-	-	-	138
Richmond, VA	-	-	<500	<500	4,822	821
Huntsville, AL	-	-	-	-	261	1,788
Los Lunas, NM	-	1,000	1,000	<500	1,067	1,298
Luleå, Sweden	<500	<500	<500	<500	374	79
New Albany, OH	-	-	<500	2,000	408	2,605
Newton County, GA	-	-	-	-	300	535
Odense, Denmark	-	-	<500	<500	2,824	655
Papillion, NE	-	<500	<500	3,000	2,348	1,642

Market-based Scope 1 & 2 emissions (in metric tons CO_2e)[6] (Continued)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Prineville, OR	239,000	137,000	1,000	3,000	3,862	4,501
Leased data center facilities	98,000	102,000	188,000	-	25	72
Other data center-related facilities	40,000	17,000	4,000	2,000	40	166
Offices total	48,000	42,000	44,000	24,000	32,421	45,044

6. In the 2019 reporting year, three updates to reporting were applied to 2017 (baseline year) and later inventories:

(a) Vehicles operated by the Transportation Team in support of commuting and inter-campus travel were previously counted in Scope 3 – Employee commute. After re-visiting Meta's operational control of these vehicles, it was determined that they should be accounted for in Scope 1.
(b) It was determined that Meta overestimated natural gas emissions by including estimates for offices that do not in fact use natural gas. Recalculations have been applied to the inventory to remove these inaccuracies.
(c) Fugitive emissions from refrigerant losses at offices not under Meta operational control were moved from Scope 2 to Scope 3.