## Facebook Q1 2016 Results

## facebook

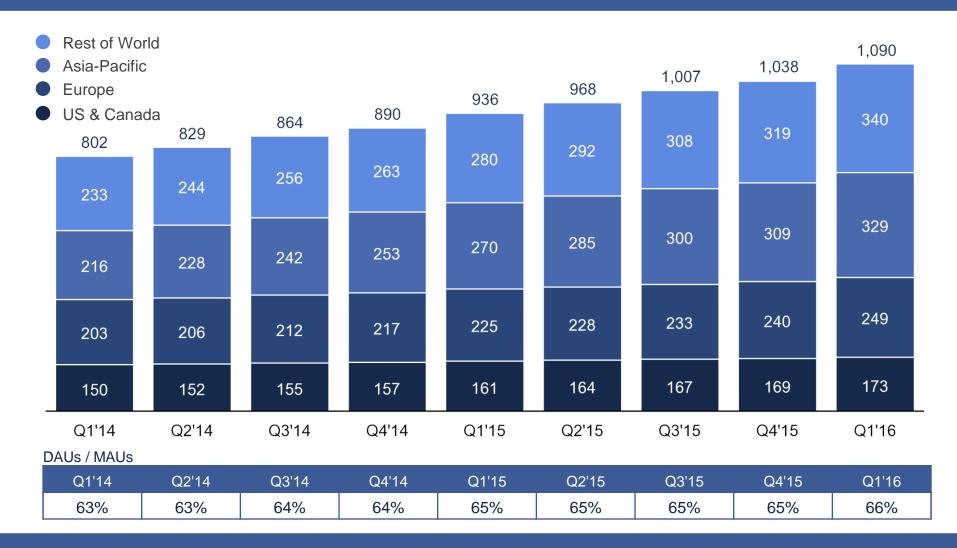
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### Non-GAAP Measures

In addition to U.S. GAAP financials, this presentation includes certain non-GAAP financial measures. These non-GAAP measures are in addition to, not a substitute for or superior to, measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. A reconciliation of GAAP to non-GAAP results is provided in the appendix to this presentation.

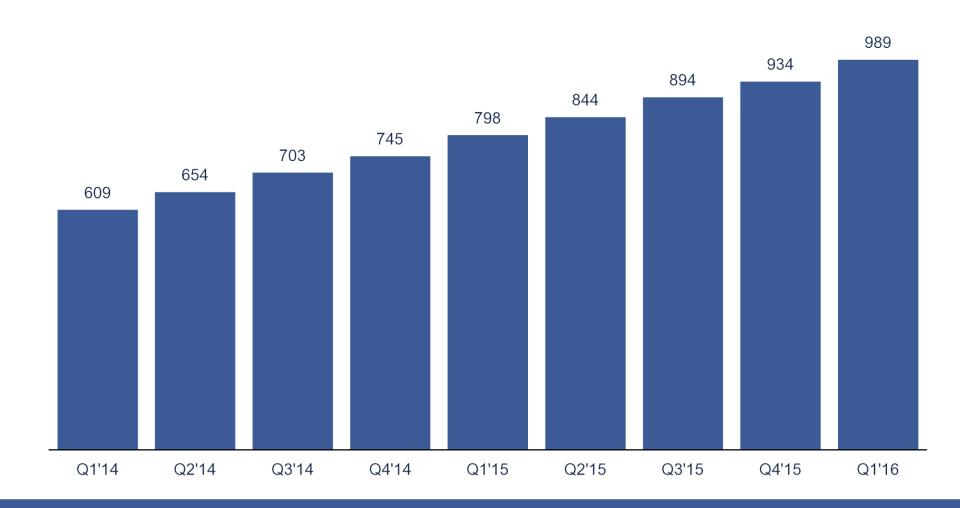


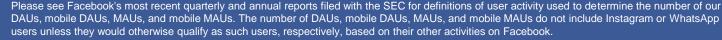
## Daily Active Users (DAUs)





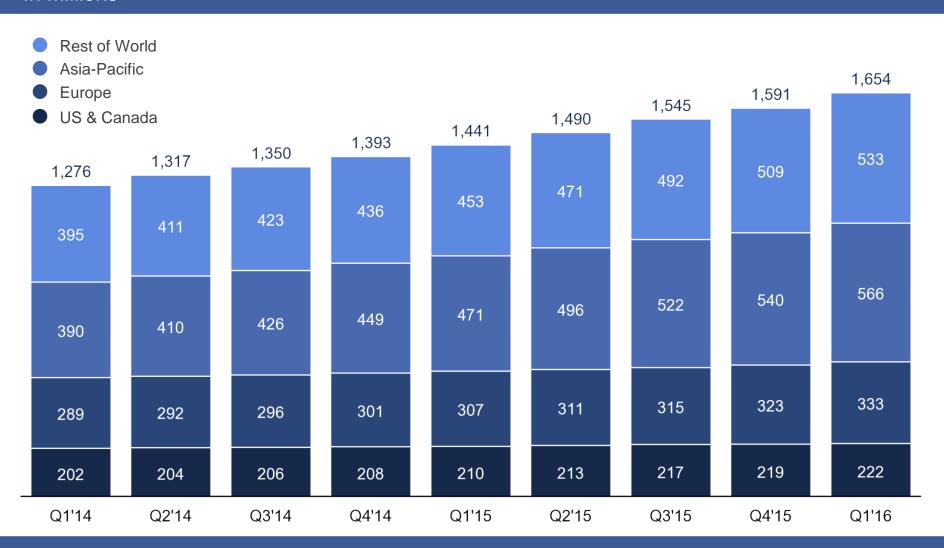
# Mobile Daily Active Users (Mobile DAUs)





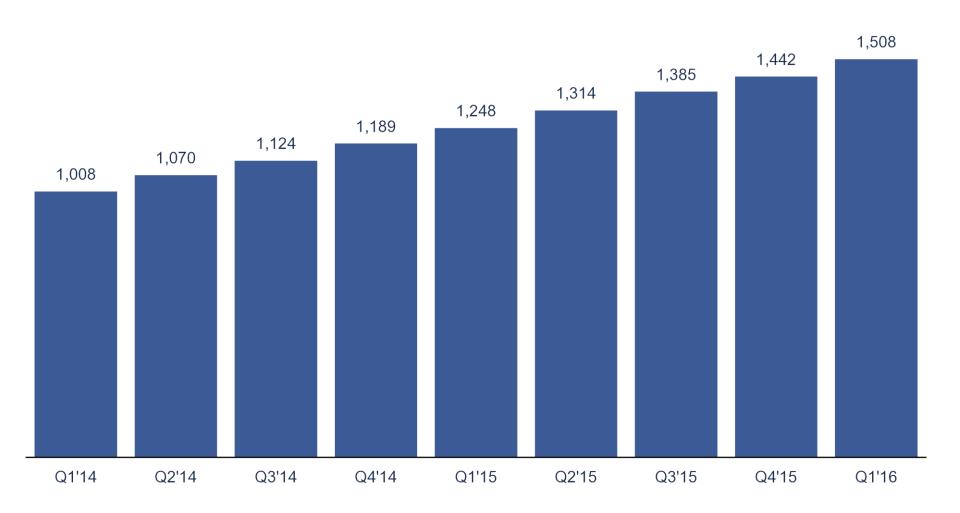


## Monthly Active Users (MAUs)



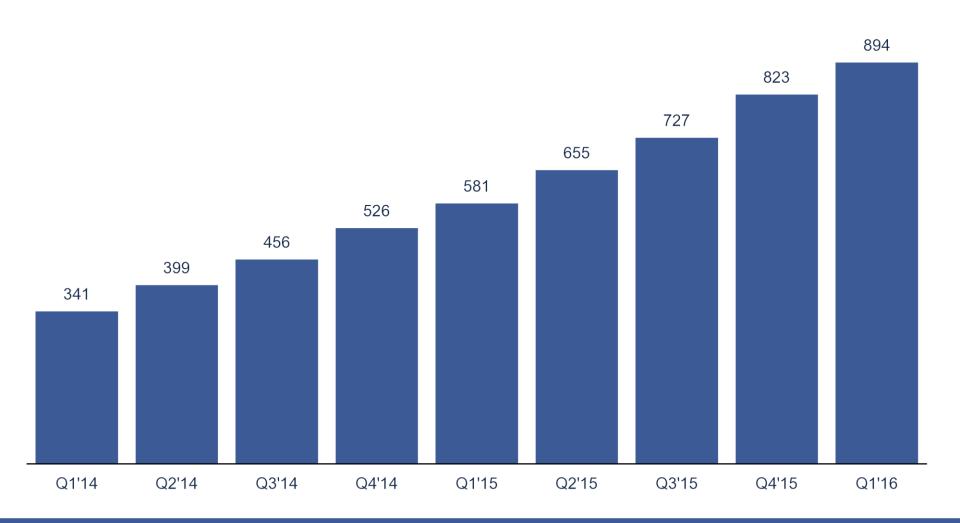


### Mobile Monthly Active Users (Mobile MAUs)



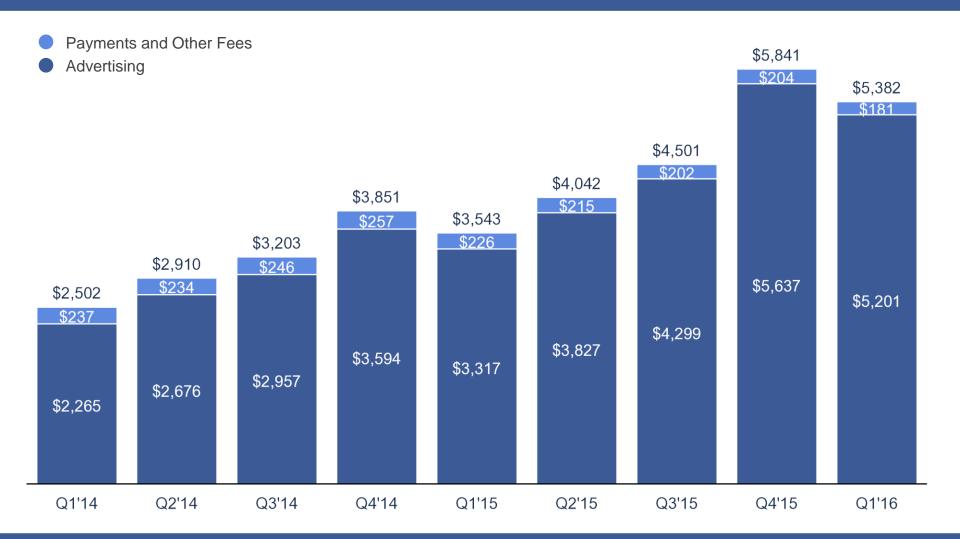


# Mobile-Only Monthly Active Users (Mobile-Only MAUs) In Millions





### Revenue





### Revenue by User Geography

In Millions

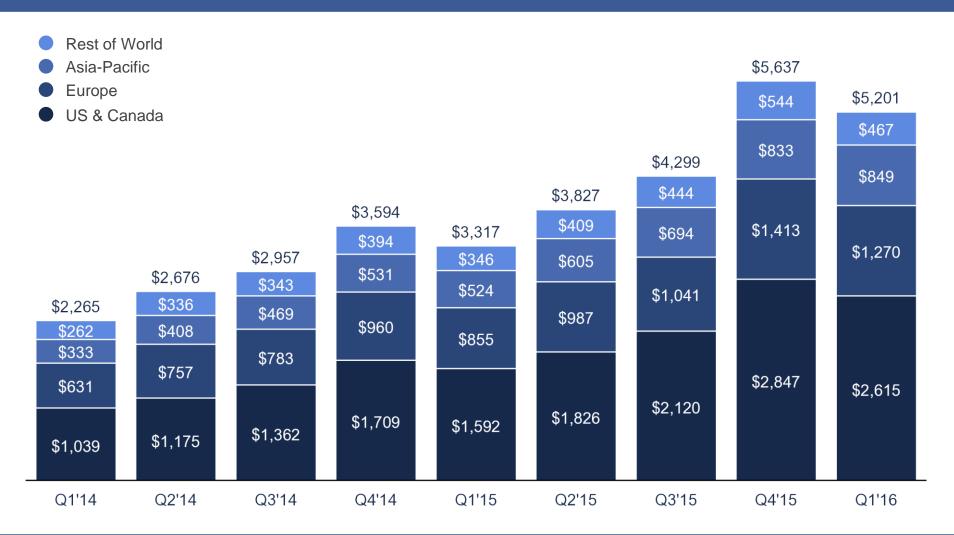


Revenue by user geography is geographically apportioned based on our estimation of the geographic location of our users when they perform a revenue-generating activity. This allocation differs from our revenue by geography disclosure in our condensed consolidated financial statements where revenue is geographically apportioned based on the location of the marketer or developer. We recently discovered an error in the algorithm we used to attribute our revenue by user geography in late 2015. While this issue did not affect our overall worldwide revenue, it did affect our attribution of revenue to different geographic regions. The fourth quarter of 2015 revenue by user geography and ARPU amounts for all regions have been adjusted to reflect this reclassification.



## Advertising Revenue by User Geography

In Millions



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 by geography disclosure in our condensed consolidated financial statements where revenue is geographically apportioned based on the location of the marketer or developer. We recently discovered an error in the algorithm we used to attribute our revenue by user geography in late 2015. While this issue did not affect our overall worldwide revenue, it did affect our attribution of revenue to different geographic regions. The fourth quarter of 2015 revenue by user geography and ARPU amounts for all regions have been adjusted to reflect this reclassification.

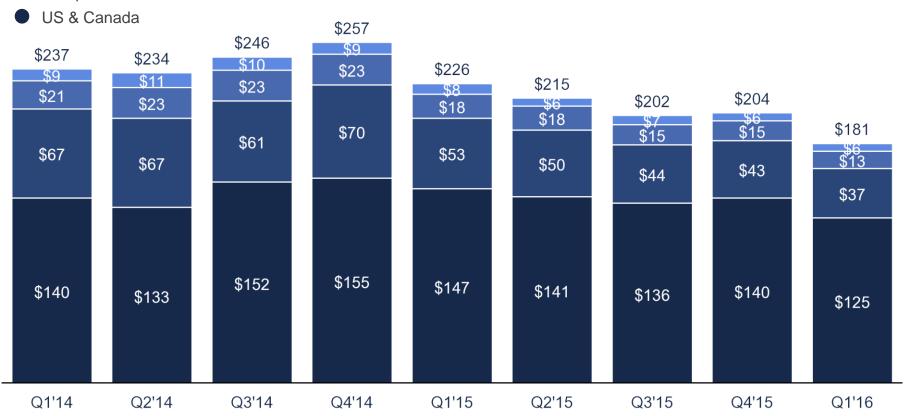


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# Payments & Other Fees Revenue by User Geography In Millions



- Asia-Pacific
- Europe

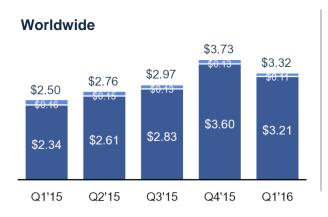


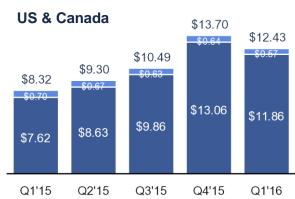
Revenue by user geography is geographically apportioned based on our estimation of the geographic location of our users when they perform a revenue-generating activity. This allocation differs from our revenue by geography disclosure in our condensed consolidated financial statements where revenue is geographically apportioned based on the location of the marketer or developer. We recently discovered an error in the algorithm we used to attribute our revenue by user geography in late 2015. While this issue did not affect our overall worldwide revenue, it did affect our attribution of revenue to different geographic regions. The fourth quarter of 2015 revenue by user geography and ARPU amounts for all regions have been adjusted to reflect this reclassification.



## Average Revenue per User (ARPU)

- Payments and Other Fees
- Advertising











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 by geography disclosure in our condensed consolidated financial statements where revenue is geographically apportioned based on the location of the marketer or developer. Please see Facebook's most recent quarterly or annual report filed with the SEC for the definition of ARPU. We recently discovered an error in the algorithm we used to attribute our revenue by user geography in late 2015. While this issue did not affect our overall worldwide revenue, it did affect our attribution of revenue to different geographic regions. The fourth quarter of 2015 revenue by user geography and ARPU amounts for all regions have been adjusted to reflect this reclassification.



### Expenses as a % of Revenue

- Amortization of intangibles
- Share-based compensation + payroll tax expenses related to share-based compensation
- All other expenses

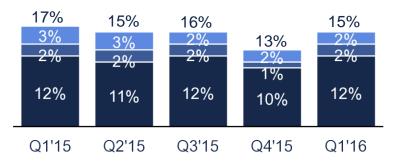
#### **Cost of Revenue**



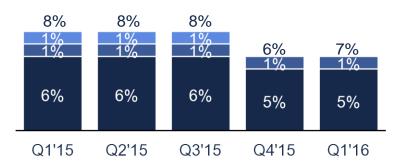
#### **Research & Development**



#### Marketing & Sales



#### **General & Administrative**





### Income from Operations

In Millions

#### **GAAP Income from Operations**





# Operating Margin

#### **GAAP Operating Margin**



#### **Non-GAAP Operating Margin**





### Effective Tax Rate

#### **GAAP Effective Tax Rate**

(\$ in millions)	Q1'14	Q2'14	Q3'14	Q4'14	Q1'15	Q2'15	Q3'15	Q4'15	Q1'16
GAAP income before provision for income taxes	\$ 1,075	\$ 1,386	\$ 1,336	\$ 1,114	\$ 932	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,432	\$ 2,557	\$ 2,065
GAAP provision for income taxes	433	595	530	413	420	554	536	995	555
GAAP Effective Tax Rate	40%	43%	40%	37%	45%	44%	37%	39%	27%

#### **Non-GAAP Effective Tax Rate**

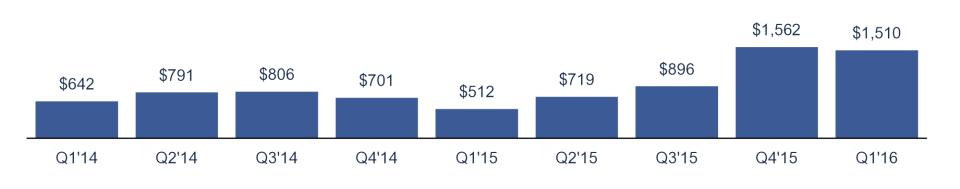
(\$ in millions)	Q1'14	Q2'14	Q3'14	Q4'14	Q1'15	Q2'15	Q3'15	Q4'15	Q1'16
Non-GAAP income before provision for income taxes	\$ 1,415	\$ 1,749	\$ 1,759	\$ 2,200	\$ 1,839	\$ 2,228	\$ 2,383	\$ 3,520	\$ 3,033
Non-GAAP provision for income taxes	489	627	610	682	650	791	755	1,255	804
Non-GAAP Effective Tax Rate	35%	36%	35%	31%	35%	36%	32%	36%	27%

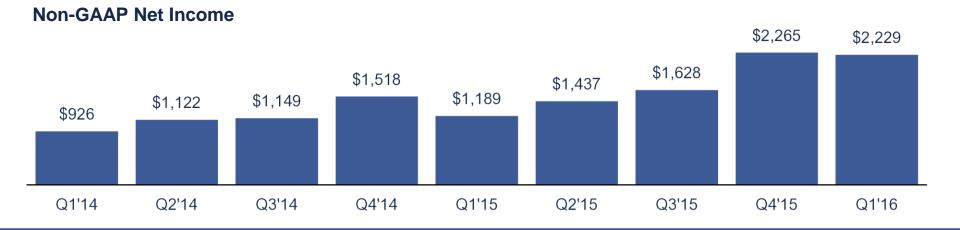


### Net Income

#### In Millions

#### **GAAP Net Income**

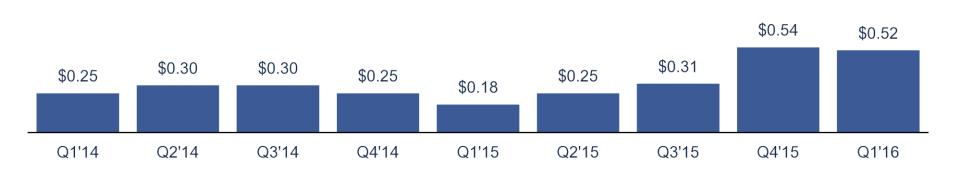




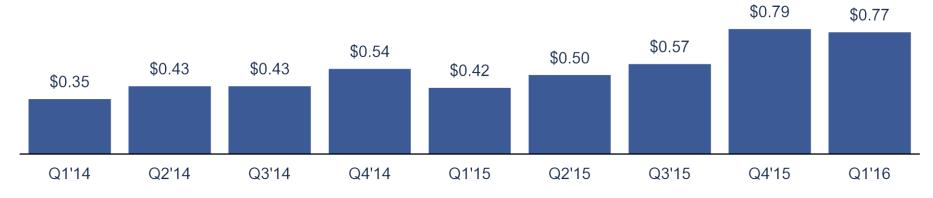


## Diluted Earnings Per Share

#### **GAAP Diluted Earnings Per Share**

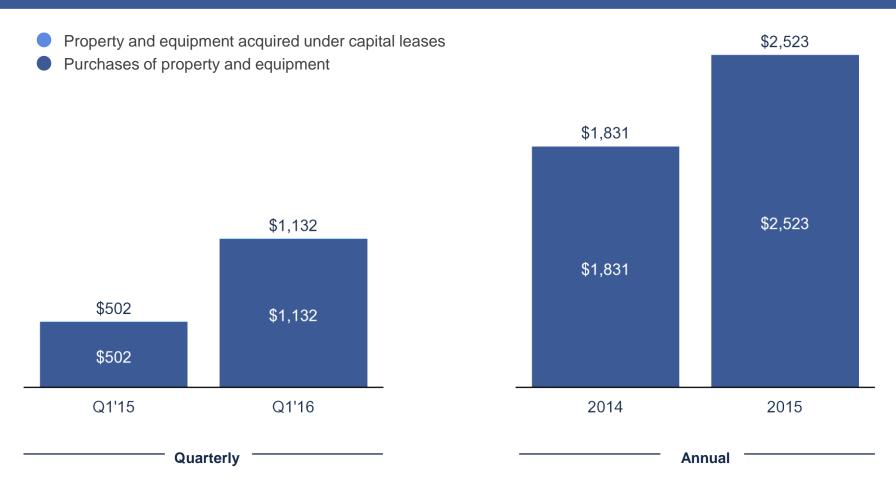


#### Non-GAAP Diluted Earnings Per Share





### Capital Investments





# Appendix

# Reconciliations

Income from Operations (\$ in millions)	Q1'14		Q2'14		Q3'14		Q4'14	Q1'15	Q2'15		Q3'15	Q4'15	Q1'16
GAAP income from operations	\$	1,075	\$	1,390	\$ 1,397	\$	1,133	\$ 933	\$ 1,273	\$	1,459	\$ 2,560	\$ 2,009
Share-based compensation expense		274		314	353		896	703	763		757	746	747
Payroll tax expenses related to share-based compensation		25		8	11		13	25	12		14	26	41
Amortization of intangible assets		41		41	59		177	179	180		180	191	180
Non-GAAP income from operations	\$	1,415	\$	1,753	\$ 1,820	\$	2,219	\$ 1,840	\$ 2,228	\$	2,410	\$ 3,523	\$ 2,977
Operating Margin	(	Q1'14		Q2'14	Q3'14		Q4'14	Q1'15	Q2'15		Q3'15	Q4'15	Q1'16
GAAP operating margin		43%		48%	44%		29%	26%	31%	Т	32%	44%	37%
Share-based compensation expense		11%		11%	11%		23%	20%	19%		17%	13%	14%
Payroll tax expenses related to share-based compensation		1%		—%	—%		—%	1%	—%		—%	—%	1%
Amortization of intangible assets		2%		1%	2%		5%	5%	4%		4%	3%	3%
Non-GAAP operating margin		57%		60%	57%		58%	52%	55%		54%	60%	55%
Net Income (\$ in millions)	(	Q1'14		Q2'14	Q3'14		Q4'14	Q1'15	Q2'15		Q3'15	Q4'15	Q1'16
GAAP net income	\$	642	\$	791	\$ 806	\$	701	\$ 512	\$ 719	\$	896	\$ 1,562	\$ 1,510
Share-based compensation expense		274		314	353		896	703	763		757	746	747
Payroll tax expenses related to share-based compensation		25		8	11		13	25	12		14	26	41
Amortization of intangible assets		41		41	59		177	179	180		180	191	180
Income tax adjustments		(56)		(32)	(80)		(269)	(230)	(237)		(219)	(260)	(249)
Non-GAAP net income	\$	926	\$	1,122	\$ 1,149	\$	1,518	\$ 1,189	\$ 1,437	\$	1,628	\$ 2,265	\$ 2,229
Diluted Earnings Per Share	(	Q1'14		Q2'14	Q3'14		Q4'14	Q1'15	Q2'15		Q3'15	Q4'15	Q1'16
	\$	0.25	\$	<b>Q2'14</b>	\$ <b>Q3'14</b>	\$	<b>Q4'14</b> 0.25	\$ 	\$ <b>Q2'15</b> 0.25	\$	<b>Q3'15</b> 0.31	\$ <b>Q4'15</b> 0.54	\$ Q1'16 0.52
Diluted Earnings Per Share		<del></del>	\$		\$	-		\$ 	\$	\$			\$



# Reconciliations (continued)

GAAP Tax (\$ in millions)	Q1'14		Q2'14	 Q3'14		Q4'14	 Q1'15	Q2'15	 Q3'15	 Q4'15	 Q1'16
GAAP income before provision for income taxes	\$ 1,075	9	1,386	\$ 1,336	\$	1,114	\$ 932	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,432	\$ 2,557	\$ 2,065
GAAP provision for income taxes	433		595	 530		413	420	554	 536	 995	 555
GAAP Effective Tax Rate	40%	6	43%	40%		37%	45%	44%	37%	39%	27%
Non-GAAP Tax (\$ in millions)	Q1'14		Q2'14	 Q3'14		Q4'14	 Q1'15	Q2'15	 Q3'15	 Q4'15	 Q1'16
GAAP income before provision for income taxes	\$ 1,075	9	1,386	\$ 1,336	\$	1,114	\$ 932	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,432	\$ 2,557	\$ 2,065
Share-based compensation and related payroll tax expenses	299		322	364		909	728	775	771	772	788
Amortization of intangible assets	41		41	 59	_	177	179	180	180	191	180
Non-GAAP income before provision for income taxes	\$ 1,415	9	1,749	\$ 1,759	\$	2,200	\$ 1,839	\$ 2,228	\$ 2,383	\$ 3,520	\$ 3,033
Non-GAAP provision for income taxes	489		627	610	_	682	650	791	755	1,255	804
Non-GAAP Effective Tax Rate	35%	6	36%	35%		31%	35%	36%	 32%	36%	27%



# Reconciliations (continued)

Free Cash Flow (\$ in millions)	(	Q1'14		Q2'14	Q3'14		Q4'14		Q1'15		Q2'15		Q3'15		Q4'15		Q1'16
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	1,285	\$	1,341	\$	1,248	\$	1,583	\$	1,700	\$	1,880	\$	2,192	\$	2,827	\$ 2,983
Purchases of property and equipment		363		469		482		517		502		549		780		692	1,132
Free Cash Flow	\$	922	\$	872	\$	766	\$	1,066	\$	1,198	\$	1,331	\$	1,412	\$	2,135	\$ 1,851



### Limitations of Key Metrics and Other Data

The numbers for our key metrics, which include our daily active users (DAUs), mobile DAUs, monthly active users (MAUs), mobile MAUs, and average revenue per user (ARPU), as well as certain other metrics such as mobile-only DAUs and mobile-only MAUs, 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.

For example, there may be individuals who maintain one or more Facebook accounts in violation of our terms of service. We estimate, for example, that "duplicate" accounts (an account that a user maintains in addition to his or her principal account) may have represented less than 5% of our worldwide MAUs in 2015. We also seek to identify "false" accounts, which we divide 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. In 2015, for example, we estimate user-misclassified and undesirable accounts may have represented less than 2% of our worldwide MAUs. We believe the percentage of accounts that are duplicate or false is meaningfully lower in developed markets such as the United States or United Kingdom and higher in developing markets such as India and Turkey. However, these estimates are based on an internal review of a limited sample of accounts and we apply significant judgment in making this determination, such as identifying names that appear to be fake or other behavior that appears inauthentic to the reviewers. As such, our estimation of duplicate or false accounts may not accurately represent the actual number of such accounts. We are continually seeking to improve our ability to identify duplicate or false accounts and estimate the total number of such accounts, and such estimates may change due to improvements or changes in our methodology.



### Limitations of Key Metrics and Other Data (continued)

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.

Some of our metrics have also been affected by applications on certain mobile devices that automatically contact our servers for regular updates with no user action involved, and this activity can cause our system to count the user associated with such a device as an active user on the day such contact occurs. The impact of this automatic activity on our metrics varies by geography because mobile usage varies in different regions of the world. 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 mobile-only 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. For example, we recently discovered an error in the algorithm we used to attribute our revenue by user geography in late 2015. While this issue did not affect our overall worldwide revenue, it did affect our attribution of revenue to different geographic regions. The fourth quarter of 2015 revenue by user geography and ARPU amounts have been adjusted to reflect this reclassification. 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. In addition, our DAU and MAU estimates will differ from estimates published by third parties due to differences in methodology. For example, some third parties are not able to accurately measure mobile users or do

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



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