

Code of Practice on
Disinformation – Report of
Meta for the period 01 July
2023 to 31 December 2023

Executive summary

We are proud to share our third report under the 2022 EU Code of Practice on Disinformation, which also draws from our working closely with the Code's Taskforce, particularly ahead of the European Parliamentary Elections, to ensure that we continue to improve together.

The aim of this report is to provide the latest updates, for July to December 2023, on how Meta approaches misinformation and disinformation in the European Union. We have additionally included relevant updates occurring in the first 6 months of 2024 as mentioned where relevant in the report. Highlights include:

- **Elections:** Considering the proximity of this report to upcoming European Parliamentary elections, we have taken the step to share more details about our core policies, processes, and upcoming plans, which are in place to ensure the integrity of elections. Details can be found throughout the report and particularly in a dedicated chapter at the end of this report. We will also begin accepting European Fact-Checkers Standards Network (EFCSN) certification as a prerequisite for consideration in the Meta fact-checking programme in Europe, in recognition of the strong standards it has established for the European fact-checking community.
- **Researcher data access:** In November 2023, Meta announced the rollout of the Content Library and API tools to provide access to near real-time public content from creator and business accounts on Instagram and from Pages, Posts, Groups and Events on Facebook. Details about the content, such as the number of reactions, shares, comments and, for the first time, post view counts are also available. Researchers can search, explore and filter that content on both a graphical User Interface (UI) or through a programmatic API. In the months since we rolled out our Meta Content Library tool we've been gathering feedback from researchers to ensure the sort of publicly-accessible data they need is available to them in a way that's effective for their research. Based on that feedback, Meta has been adding some new data and features in 2024, such as download options and adding 'comments' as a new data type within the Meta Content Library.
- **Generative Artificial intelligence (AI):** Meta launched new Generative AI features in September 2023, and with these features prioritised people's safety and building responsibly. We collaborated with external and internal experts to stress-test these models, looking for unexpected ways they might be used along with identifying and fixing vulnerabilities. We are training our models on safety and responsibility guidelines. Teaching the models guidelines means they are less likely to share responses that are potentially harmful or inappropriate for all ages on all Meta's apps. We are also taking steps to reduce bias. Addressing potential bias in generative AI systems is a new area of research. As with other AI models, having more people use the features and share feedback can help to refine our approach.
- **Labelling AI generated images for increased transparency:** For several months, Meta has been working with industry partners to align on common technical standards that signal when a piece of content has been created using AI. Being able to detect these signals will make it possible for us to label AI-generated images that users post to Facebook and Instagram. As a result of those conversations, in February 2024 we announced that we're taking this approach through the year, during which a number of important elections are taking place around the world. During this time, we expect to learn much more about how people are creating and sharing AI content, what sort of transparency people find most valuable, and how these technologies evolve. What we learn will inform industry best practices and our own approach going forward.
- **Media literacy:** In the summer of 2023, we ran a series of media literacy campaigns in Lithuania, Slovakia and Bulgaria to help people identify and respond to misinformation. We also supported an ad campaign by a local partner in Poland to help people build resilience against potential misinformation during their election. In 2024 we will be working with the EFCSN and the EU Disability Forum on campaigns focused on the EU elections.

We added some additional granularity to our reporting, **with one metric, the number of articles written by 3PFCs**, (in the user empowerment chapter and the fact-checking chapter) **previously shared at global level only, that is now broken down by EU country**. Here are a few of the figures which can be found throughout the report:

- From 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023, we removed over 4,400,000 ads from Facebook and Instagram in EU member states, of which over 44,000 ads were removed from Facebook and Instagram for violating our misinformation policy.
- From 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023, we labelled **over 700,000 ads** on both Facebook and Instagram with “paid for by” disclaimers in the EU.
- **We removed one network in Q3 2023 and one network in Q4 2023** for violating our Coordinated Inauthentic Behaviour (CIB) policy which targeted one or more European countries. We also take steps to remove fake accounts, prioritising the removal of fake accounts that seek to cause harm. In Q3, we took action against **827 million fake accounts** and in Q4 2023, we took action against **691 million fake accounts** on Facebook globally. **We estimate that fake accounts represented approximately 4-5% of our worldwide monthly active users (MAU) on Facebook during Q3 and Q4 2023.**
- We continue to work through our global fact-checking programme, so that our independent fact-checking partners can continue to quickly review and rate false content on our apps. We partner with **26 fact-checking organisations** covering **22 different languages** in the EU. **On average 38% of people on Instagram and 47% of people on Facebook in the EU who start to share fact-checked content do not complete this action after receiving a warning that the content has been fact-checked.**
- Between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023, **over 140,000 distinct fact-checking articles on Facebook in the EU** were used to both label and reduce the virality of **over 67 million pieces of content in the EU**. As for Instagram, **over 36,000 distinct articles in the EU** were used to both label and reduce the virality of **over 1.1 million pieces of content in the EU**. These numbers demonstrate the powers of our tools to scale the work of independent fact-checkers.

Compiling this report over three reporting cycles and continuously engaging with the Taskforce in between reports resulted in improved granularity in our metrics and strengthened cooperation with the Taskforce’s members through new working groups (on Gen AI and elections for instance). We value the balanced approach of the Taskforce and the forum that it creates for structured dialogue and meaningful transparency. We are committed to our partnership with the European Commission, ERGA, EDMO, our co-signatories, and the rest of the Taskforce, to protect the integrity of the EU Parliamentary elections.

Navigation per Service

Commitments	Measures	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram	Service C - Messenger	Service D - WhatsApp
II. Scrutiny of Ad Placements					
1	<u>Measure 1.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 1.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 1.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 1.4</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 1.5</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<u>Measure 1.6</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<u>Measure 2.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 2.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 2.3</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 2.4</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<u>Measure 3.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 3.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 3.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
III. Political advertising					
4	<u>Measure 4.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 4.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<u>Measure 5.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<u>Measure 6.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 6.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 6.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<u>Measure 6.5</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<u>Measure 7.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 7.4</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<u>Measure 8.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 8.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	<u>Measure 9.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 9.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<u>Measure 10.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	<u>Measure 11.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 11.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<u>Measure 11.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 11.4</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	<u>Measure 12.1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 12.2</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 12.3</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	<u>Measure 13.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 13.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 13.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IV. Integrity of services					
14	<u>Measure 14.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 14.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<u>Measure 16.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
V. Empowering users					
17	<u>Measure 17.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 17.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 17.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	<u>Measure 18.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<u>Measure 18.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	<u>Measure 19.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 19.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	<u>Measure 20.1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 20.2</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21	<u>Measure 21.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 21.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<u>Measure 21.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<u>Measure 22.3</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<u>Measure 22.5</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 22.6</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 22.7</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23	<u>Measure 23.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 23.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24	<u>Measure 24.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25	<u>Measure 25.1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 25.2</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
VI. Empowering the research community					
26	<u>Measure 26.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 26.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 26.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27	<u>Measure 27.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 27.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 27.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 27.4</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28	<u>Measure 28.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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29	<u>Measure 29.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 29.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 29.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VII. Empowering the fact-checking community					

30	<u>Measure 30.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 30.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 30.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 30.4</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31	<u>Measure 31.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 31.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 31.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 31.4</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32	<u>Measure 32.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 32.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 32.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33	<u>Measure 33.1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VIII. Transparency Centre					
34	<u>Measure 34.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 34.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 34.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 34.4</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 34.5</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
35	<u>Measure 35.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	<u>Measure 35.4</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	<u>Measure 35.6</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
36	<u>Measure 36.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 36.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 36.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IX. Permanent Taskforce					
37	<u>Measure 37.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	<u>Measure 37.2</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	<u>Measure 37.4</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 37.5</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Measure 37.6</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
X. Monitoring of the Code					
38	<u>Measure 38.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
39	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
40	<u>Measure 40.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	<u>Measure 40.6</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
41	<u>Measure 41.1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	<u>Measure 41.3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
42		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
43	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
44	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

II. Scrutiny of Ad Placements

Commitments 1 - 3

II. Scrutiny of Ad Placements

Commitment 1

Relevant signatories participating in ad placements commit to defund the dissemination of disinformation, and improve the policies and systems which determine the eligibility of content to be monetised, the controls for monetisation and ad placement, and the data to report on the accuracy and effectiveness of controls and services around ad placements

	C.1	M 1.1	M 1.2	M 1.3	M 1.4	M 1.5	M 1.6
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook, Instagram	Facebook, Instagram	Facebook, Instagram	Facebook, Instagram	N/A	Facebook, Instagram	Facebook, Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have developed controls that align with GARM's Suitability Framework, which defines high, medium and low risk content. Advertisers can now choose from the following three settings to control the type of monetizable content that can appear above and below an ad (Expanded inventory, moderate inventory, limited inventory). After launching in Spanish and English in early 2023, in July Meta's new inventory filters for Facebook feed were expanded to additional languages including Arabic, Chinese, French, Portuguese and Spanish. In October Meta's Inventory Filter became available on Reels for both Facebook and Instagram. The brand suitability control was rolled out to the same countries and languages which are currently supported on Inventory Filter for Facebook and Instagram Feed (English, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, French, and Portuguese). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have developed controls that align with GARM's Suitability Framework, which defines high, medium and low risk content. Advertisers can now choose from the following three settings to control the type of monetizable content that can appear above and below an ad (Expanded inventory, moderate inventory, limited inventory). After launching in Spanish and English in early 2023, in July Meta's new inventory filters for Instagram feed were expanded to additional languages including Arabic, Chinese, French, Portuguese and Spanish. In July Meta's third-party brand suitability verification solution launched for Instagram Feeds, having rolled out on Facebook feed in March. In October Meta's Inventory Filter became available on Reels for both Facebook and Instagram. The brand suitability control was rolled out to the same countries and languages which are currently supported on Inventory Filter for Facebook and Instagram Feed (English, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, French, and Portuguese).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third-Party Brand Suitability Verification is now available on Reels with Meta’s Business Partner, Zefr, for both Facebook and Instagram. <p><i>(For advertising policies, see Commitment 2)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third-Party Brand Suitability Verification is now available on Reels with Meta’s Business Partner, Zefr, for both Facebook and Instagram. <p><i>(For advertising policies, see Commitment 2)</i></p>
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	<p>Our third-party verification solution offers an independent, AI-powered solution to report on the context in which ads appear. This solution allows advertisers to understand the brand safety and suitability scoring (aligned with the <u>Global Alliance for Responsible Media (GARM) framework</u>) of content adjacent to their ads. This helps them to make informed decisions about their campaigns.</p> <p>From January 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>DoubleVerify</u> is now offering third-party brand suitability verification for Facebook Feed and Reels. This is in addition to Zefr, which introduced support for this solution in 2023. We are also actively onboarding additional partners to the solution and expect to have updates on these during the next reporting cycle. <p>Improvements to Inventory Filter for Facebook Feed and Reels: <u>Inventory Filter</u> for Facebook Feed and Reels gives advertisers the ability to adjust their preferences for adjacency to different content types. Within this control, advertisers can choose between expanded, moderate, and limited inventory settings based on the suitability level that’s right for their brand. We’re rolling out the following improvements to this control:</p>	<p>Our third-party verification solution offers an independent, AI-powered solution to report on the context in which ads appear. This solution allows advertisers to understand the brand safety and suitability scoring (aligned with the <u>Global Alliance for Responsible Media (GARM) framework</u>) of content adjacent to their ads. This helps them to make informed decisions about their campaigns.</p> <p>From January 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>DoubleVerify</u> is now offering third-party brand suitability verification for Instagram Feed and Reels. This is in addition to Zefr, which introduced support for this solution in 2023. We are also actively onboarding additional partners to the solution and expect to have updates on these during the next reporting cycle. <p>Improvements to Inventory Filter for Instagram Feed and Reels: <u>Inventory Filter</u> for Instagram Feed and Reels gives advertisers the ability to adjust their preferences for adjacency to different content types. Within this control, advertisers can choose between expanded, moderate, and limited inventory settings based on the suitability level that’s right for their brand. We’re rolling out the following improvements to this control:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integration with Audience Estimator: The Audience estimation tool within ads manager estimates audience size based on how many people meet an advertisers targeting criteria. This feature now takes Inventory Filter settings for Facebook Feed into account when populating the estimation. ● Language Expansion: Inventory Filter currently supports Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Portuguese, and Spanish on Facebook Feed and Reels. We're working to expand the number of languages supported by Inventory Filter this year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Please note that this language expansion refers to Inventory Filter for Feed and Reels. The Inventory Filter for in-content ads, currently supports <u>37 languages</u> and this work will bring the language support closer to parity between the two controls. <p>Additional Brand Safety & Suitability Meta Business Partners will be onboarding to the third-party brand suitability verification solution for Facebook Feed and Reels in the coming months. This includes, but is not limited to, Integral Ad Science.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integration with Audience Estimator: The Audience estimation tool within ads manager estimates audience size based on how many people meet an advertisers targeting criteria. This feature now takes Inventory Filter settings for Instagram Feed into account when populating the estimation. ● Language Expansion: Inventory Filter currently supports Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Portuguese, and Spanish on Instagram Feed and Reels. We're working to expand the number of languages supported by Inventory Filter this year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Please note that this language expansion refers to Inventory Filter for Feed and Reels. The Inventory Filter for in-content ads, currently supports <u>37 languages</u> and this work will bring the language support closer to parity between the two controls. <p>Additional Brand Safety & Suitability Meta Business Partners will be onboarding to the third-party brand suitability verification solution for Instagram Feed and Reels in the coming months. This includes, but is not limited to, Integral Ad Science.</p>
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Measure 1.1	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 1.1.1	We continue to require compliance from our users with the policies defined in our baseline report regarding monetisation of their content. No additional new policies to report on in this instance.	We continue to require compliance from our users with the policies defined in our baseline report regarding monetisation of their content. No additional new policies to report on in this instance.
SLI 1.1.1 – Numbers by actions enforcing policies above (specify if at page and/or domain level)	<i>We were not able to deliver this SLI for this report.</i>	<i>We were not able to deliver this SLI for this report.</i>

This additional Service Level Indicator provides an estimated financial value of the actions taken by Signatories to demonetise disinformation sources (under SLI 1.1.1). It is based on media metrics available to Signatories (query/bid¹ or impression²) and applying an agreed-upon conversion factor provided by a third party designated by the Taskforce of the Code (Ebiquity plc.).

SLI 1.1.2 – Preventing the flow of legitimate advertising investment to sites or content that are designated as disinformation	<i>We were not able to deliver this SLI for this report.</i>	<i>We were not able to deliver this SLI for this report.</i>
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Measure 1.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 1.2.1	We continue to discuss potential changes to our Community Standards, Advertising Policies or Product Policies in our Policy Forum meeting . The meetings in the timeframe covered by the report didn't touch upon specific topics related to our advertising policies.	We continue to discuss potential changes to our Community Guidelines, Advertising Policies or Product Policies in our Policy forum meeting . The meetings in the timeframe covered by the report didn't touch upon specific topics related to our advertising policies.
SLI 1.2.1	<i>We were not able to deliver this SLI for this report.</i>	<i>We were not able to deliver this SLI for this report.</i>

Measure 1.3	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 1.3.1	We continue to offer several brand safety controls to allow advertisers to have control over the placement of their advertising, including preventing ads from running alongside certain types of content on Facebook. Advertisers can see and update brand safety settings directly and these controls can be used in combination or on their own [see here for details] . These controls are transparent and advertisers can access details about Meta's brand safety description of methodology .	We continue to offer several brand safety controls to allow advertisers to have control over the placement of their advertising, including preventing ads from running alongside certain types of content on Instagram. Advertisers can see and update brand safety settings directly and these controls can be used in combination or on their own [see here for details] . These controls are transparent and advertisers can access details about Meta's brand safety description of methodology .
Measure 1.4	N/A	N/A
QRE 1.4.1	Measure 1.4 applies to signatories responsible for the buying of advertising.	Measure 1.4 applies to signatories responsible for the buying of advertising.
Measure 1.5	Facebook	Instagram

¹ Request placed between a seller and buyer of advertising that can detail amongst other things website, specific content, targeting data inclusive of audience or content.

² Comprehensive calculation of the number of people who have been reached by a piece of media content by passive exposure (viewing a piece of content) or active engagement (visiting a destination).

<p>QRE 1.5.1</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, Facebook received <u>accreditation</u> from the Media Rating Council (MRC) for content-level Brand Safety on Facebook covering Meta's Partner Monetisation Policies, Content Monetisation Policies, and associated content-level brand safety and suitability controls applied to Facebook In-Stream Video and Instant Articles in desktop, mobile web, and mobile in-app. There are no further areas of accreditation for the moment.</p> <p>We are working on the next round of the audit and which placements will be in scope (e.g., FB Feed). GARM has added misinformation as the 12th category into their floor/framework. Consequently, Meta's enforcement against Misinformation may now be in scope as part of the next audit round.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, Instagram is in scope for accreditation from the Media Rating Council (MRC) during 2023.</p> <p>We are working on the next round of the audit and which Ad placements will be in scope. GARM has now added misinformation as the 12th category into their floor/framework. Consequently, Meta's enforcement against Misinformation may now be in scope as part of the next audit round.</p>
<p>QRE 1.5.2</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, the areas covered by the MRC accreditation are Meta's Partner Monetisation Policies, Content Monetisation Policies, and associated content-level brand safety and suitability controls applied to Facebook In-Stream Video and Instant Articles in desktop, mobile, web and mobile in-app.</p> <p>This is a recurring audit where we will expand the scope to areas meeting the most demand where we have generally available controls. For the next round, we are still determining the final scope but plan to include Facebook Feed placements into the scope as we have suitability controls available on those placements (e.g., Inventory Filter for FB Feed).</p>	<p>Meta will expand the scope of the recurring MRC audit to Instagram in the future. At present Meta is still determining the scope of this audit.</p>
<p>Measure 1.6</p>	<p>Facebook</p>	<p>Instagram</p>
<p>QRE 1.6.1</p>	<p>As mentioned in the baseline report, we continue to offer several <u>brand safety controls</u> for preventing ads from running alongside certain types of content on Facebook. Advertisers can <u>see and update brand safety settings</u> directly and these controls can be used in combination or on their own [<u>see here for details</u>]</p> <p>Users can find details about <u>Meta's brand safety description of methodology</u>.</p>	<p>As mentioned in the baseline report, we continue to offer several <u>brand safety controls</u> for preventing ads from running alongside certain types of content on Instagram. Advertisers can <u>see and update brand safety settings</u> directly and these controls can be used in combination or on their own [<u>see here for details</u>]</p> <p>Users can find details about <u>Meta's brand safety description of methodology</u>.</p>
<p>QRE 1.6.2</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, when advertising on our platforms, we respect our policies and principles and are able to use the brand safety tools outlined above.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, when advertising on our platforms, we respect our policies and principles and are able to use the brand safety tools outlined above.</p>
<p>QRE 1.6.3</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we provide brand safety tools across Audience Network and Facebook and provide resources to use appropriately.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we provide brand safety tools across Audience Network and Instagram and provide resources to use appropriately.</p>

	<p>We have also been working with Zefr to test and build an independent AI-powered solution to report the context in which ads appear on Facebook Feed (third-party verification solution for Facebook Feed). In early testing, we found through third party verification with Zefr, that less than one percent of content on Facebook Feed falls into the high risk GARM suitability category. Zefr's AI product assesses video, image, text and audio to label Feed content based on the GARM suitability standards. The solution allows advertisers to measure, verify and understand the suitability of content near their ads to help them make informed decisions in order to reach their marketing goals.</p> <p>A new solution was launched with Double Verify in January 2024 and is detailed at the start of this commitment.</p>	<p>A new solution was launched with Double Verify in January 2024 and is detailed at the start of this commitment.</p>
QRE 1.6.4	N/A	N/A
SLI 1.6.1	N/A	N/A

II. Scrutiny of Ad Placements					
Commitment 2					
Relevant Signatories participating in advertising commit to prevent the misuse of advertising systems to disseminate Disinformation in the form of advertising messages.					
	C.2	M 2.1	M 2.2	M 2.3	M 2.4
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook, Instagram	Facebook, Instagram	Facebook, Instagram	Facebook, Instagram	Facebook, Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No	No

If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	As mentioned in our baseline report, we enforce <u>Advertising Standards</u> on what is allowed across Meta technologies, and our advertisers must also follow our Terms of service and our <u>Community Standards</u> . (For monetisation policies, see Commitment 1)	As mentioned in our baseline report, we enforce <u>Advertising Standards</u> on what is allowed across Meta technologies, and our advertisers must also follow our Terms of service and our <u>Community Guidelines</u> . (For monetisation policies, see Commitment 1)
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As noted in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our Advertising standards policies, tools, and processes.	As noted in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our Advertising standards policies, tools, and processes.

Measure 2.1	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 2.1.1	As noted in our baseline report, advertisers that are running ads across Meta technologies must follow our Terms of service, our <u>Community Standards</u> and our <u>Advertising Standards</u> . As such, Misinformation is considered to be unacceptable content under our Advertising standards. See <u>more</u> here.	As noted in our baseline report, advertisers that are running ads across Meta technologies must follow our Terms of use, our <u>Community Guidelines</u> and our <u>Advertising Standards</u> . As such, Misinformation is considered to be unacceptable content under our Advertising standards. See <u>more</u> here.
SLI 2.1.1 – Numbers by actions enforcing policies above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Ads removed on Facebook and Instagram combined for violating our Misinformation policy in the EU from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.* Overall number of Ads removed on Facebook and Instagram combined (in the EU) from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023. <p><i>*Meta's policies to tackle false claims about COVID-19 which could directly contribute to the risk of imminent physical harm changed in June 2023 following</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Ads removed on Facebook and Instagram combined for violating our Misinformation policy in the EU from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.* Overall number of Ads removed on Facebook and Instagram combined (in the EU) from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023. <p><i>*Meta's policies to tackle false claims about COVID-19 which could directly contribute to the risk of imminent physical harm changed in June 2023 following Meta's independent</i></p>

	<i>Meta's independent Oversight Board's advice. We now only remove this content in countries with an active COVID-19 public health emergency declaration. This change has impacted our enforcement metrics on removals for this reporting period but does not change our overall approach to fact-checking. These changes are an expected part of fluctuating content trends online*</i>		<i>Oversight Board's advice. We now only remove this content in countries with an active COVID-19 public health emergency declaration. This change has impacted our enforcement metrics on removals for this reporting period but does not change our overall approach to fact-checking. These changes are an expected part of fluctuating content trends online*</i>	
	Number of Ads removed on Facebook and Instagram combined for violating our Misinformation policy in the EU from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	Overall number of Ads removed on Facebook and Instagram combined (in the EU) from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	Number of Ads removed on Facebook and Instagram combined for violating our Misinformation policy in the EU from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	Overall number of Ads removed on Facebook and Instagram combined (in the EU) from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.
Member States				
Austria	Over 510	Over 58,000	Over 510	Over 58,000
Belgium	Less than 500	Over 79,000	Less than 500	Over 79,000
Bulgaria	Less than 500	Over 77,000	Less than 500	Over 77,000
Croatia	Less than 500	Over 26,000	Less than 500	Over 26,000
Cyprus	Over 830	Over 130,000	Over 830	Over 130,000
Czech Republic	Less than 500	Over 92,000	Less than 500	Over 92,000
Denmark	Over 1,200	Over 68,000	Over 1,200	Over 68,000
Estonia	Less than 500	Over 120,000	Less than 500	Over 120,000
Finland	Less than 500	Over 30,000	Less than 500	Over 30,000
France	Over 6,400	Over 530,000	Over 6,400	Over 530,000
Germany	Over 4,200	Over 430,000	Over 4,200	Over 430,000
Greece	Less than 500	Over 110,000	Less than 500	Over 110,000
Hungary	Over 600	Over 87,000	Over 600	Over 87,000
Ireland	Over 620	Over 40,000	Over 620	Over 40,000
Italy	Over 10,000	Over 600,000	Over 10,000	Over 600,000
Latvia	Less than 500	Over 90,000	Less than 500	Over 90,000
Lithuania	Over 800	Over 71,000	Over 800	Over 71,000
Luxembourg	Less than 500	Over 5,300	Less than 500	Over 5,300
Malta	Less than 500	Over 26,000	Less than 500	Over 26,000

Netherlands	Over 1,800	Over 190,000	Over 1,800	Over 190,000
Poland	Over 2,500	Over 650,000	Over 2,500	Over 650,000
Portugal	Over 1,900	Over 160,000	Over 1,900	Over 160,000
Romania	Less than 500	Over 160,000	Less than 500	Over 160,000
Slovakia	Less than 500	Over 45,000	Less than 500	Over 45,000
Slovenia	Less than 500	Over 84,000	Less than 500	Over 84,000
Spain	Over 8,800	Over 370,000	Over 8,800	Over 370,000
Sweden	Less than 500	Over 86,000	Less than 500	Over 86,000
Total EU	<i>Over 44,000</i>	<i>Over 4,400,000</i>	<i>Over 44,000</i>	<i>Over 4,400,000</i>

Measure 2.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 2.2.1	<p>As noted in our baseline report, misinformation is considered to be unacceptable content under our Advertising standards, and as such those types of content are ineligible to monetise: See our Advertising Standards for more information.</p> <p>In addition to this, Meta’s third party fact-checkers may review Ads posted on Facebook, labelling them where a falsity assessment has concluded that they are false.</p>	<p>As noted in our baseline report, misinformation is considered to be unacceptable content under our Advertising standards, and as such those types of content are ineligible to monetise: See our Advertising Standards for more information.</p> <p>In addition to this, Meta’s third party fact-checkers may review Ads posted on Instagram, labelling them where a falsity assessment has concluded that they are false.</p>
Measure 2.3	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 2.3.1	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, the ad review system checks ads for violations of our policies. This review process may include the specific components of an ad, such as images, video, text and targeting information, as well as an ad’s associated landing page or other destinations, among other information.</p> <p>More specifically, once fact-checking partners have determined that a piece of content contains misinformation, we use technology to identify identical and near-identical versions across Facebook. If we find ads that are identical or near identical to content fact-checkers have rated, we reject them.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, the ad review system checks ads for violations of our policies. This review process may include the specific components of an ad, such as images, video, text and targeting information, as well as an ad’s associated landing page or other destinations, among other information.</p> <p>More specifically, once fact-checking partners have determined that a piece of content contains misinformation, we can use technology to identify near-identical versions across Instagram. If we find ads that are near identical to content fact-checkers have rated, we reject them.</p>
SLI 2.3.1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Ads removed on Facebook and Instagram combined for violating our Misinformation policy in the EU from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.* Overall number of Ads removed on Facebook and Instagram combined (in the EU) from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Ads removed on Facebook and Instagram combined for violating our Misinformation policy in the EU from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.* Overall number of Ads removed on Facebook and Instagram combined (in the EU) from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.

	<p><i>*Meta's policies to tackle false claims about COVID-19 which could directly contribute to the risk of imminent physical harm changed in June 2023 following Meta's independent <u>Oversight Board's</u> advice. We now only remove this content in countries with an active COVID-19 public health emergency declaration. This change has impacted our enforcement metrics on removals for this reporting period but does not change our overall approach to fact-checking. These changes are an expected part of fluctuating content trends online*</i></p>		<p><i>*Meta's policies to tackle false claims about COVID-19 which could directly contribute to the risk of imminent physical harm changed in June 2023 following Meta's independent <u>Oversight Board's</u> advice. We now only remove this content in countries with an active COVID-19 public health emergency declaration. This change has impacted our enforcement metrics on removals for this reporting period but does not change our overall approach to fact-checking. These changes are an expected part of fluctuating content trends online*</i></p>	
	Number of Ads removed on Facebook and Instagram combined for violating our Misinformation policy in the EU from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	Overall number of Ads removed on Facebook and Instagram combined (in the EU) from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	Number of Ads removed on Facebook and Instagram combined for violating our Misinformation policy in the EU from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	Overall number of Ads removed on Facebook and Instagram combined (in the EU) from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.
Member States				
Austria	Over 510	Over 58,000	Over 510	Over 58,000
Belgium	Less than 500	Over 79,000	Less than 500	Over 79,000
Bulgaria	Less than 500	Over 77,000	Less than 500	Over 77,000
Croatia	Less than 500	Over 26,000	Less than 500	Over 26,000
Cyprus	Over 830	Over 130,000	Over 830	Over 130,000
Czech Republic	Less than 500	Over 92,000	Less than 500	Over 92,000
Denmark	Over 1,200	Over 68,000	Over 1,200	Over 68,000
Estonia	Less than 500	Over 120,000	Less than 500	Over 120,000
Finland	Less than 500	Over 30,000	Less than 500	Over 30,000
France	Over 6,400	Over 530,000	Over 6,400	Over 530,000
Germany	Over 4,200	Over 430,000	Over 4,200	Over 430,000
Greece	Less than 500	Over 110,000	Less than 500	Over 110,000
Hungary	Over 600	Over 87,000	Over 600	Over 87,000
Ireland	Over 620	Over 40,000	Over 620	Over 40,000
Italy	Over 10,000	Over 600,000	Over 10,000	Over 600,000
Latvia	Less than 500	Over 90,000	Less than 500	Over 90,000
Lithuania	Over 800	Over 71,000	Over 800	Over 71,000
Luxembourg	Less than 500	Over 5,300	Less than 500	Over 5,300
Malta	Less than 500	Over 26,000	Less than 500	Over 26,000
Netherlands	Over 1,800	Over 190,000	Over 1,800	Over 190,000

Poland	Over 2,500	Over 650,000	Over 2,500	Over 650,000
Portugal	Over 1,900	Over 160,000	Over 1,900	Over 160,000
Romania	Less than 500	Over 160,000	Less than 500	Over 160,000
Slovakia	Less than 500	Over 45,000	Less than 500	Over 45,000
Slovenia	Less than 500	Over 84,000	Less than 500	Over 84,000
Spain	Over 8,800	Over 370,000	Over 8,800	Over 370,000
Sweden	Less than 500	Over 86,000	Less than 500	Over 86,000
Total EU	<i>Over 44,000</i>	<i>Over 4,400,000</i>	<i>Over 44,000</i>	<i>Over 4,400,000</i>

Measure 2.4	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 2.4.1	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, <u>our ad review system</u> relies primarily on automated tools to check ads and business assets against our policies. Our ad review process starts automatically before ads begin running. More information can be found in our <u>Business Help Centre</u>.</p> <p>Ads remain subject to review and re-review at all times, and may be rejected or restricted for violation of our policies at any time.</p> <p>In case of violations, advertisers will be notified directly if the Page or profile is facing restricted or disabled access to monetisation tools. Advertisers will always have the option to appeal this review.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, <u>our ad review system</u> relies primarily on automated tools to check ads and business assets against our policies. Our ad review process starts automatically before ads begin running. More information can be found in our <u>Business Help Centre</u>.</p> <p>Ads remain subject to review and re-review at all times, and may be rejected or restricted for violation of our policies at any time.</p> <p>In case of violations advertisers will be notified directly if the account is restricted or disabled access to monetisation tools. Advertisers will always have the option to appeal this review.</p>
SLI 2.4.1	<i>We were not able to deliver this SLI for this report.</i>	<i>We were not able to deliver this SLI for this report.</i>

II. Scrutiny of Ad Placements

Commitment 3

Relevant Signatories involved in buying, selling and placing digital advertising commit to exchange best practices and strengthen cooperation with relevant players, expanding to organisations active in the online monetisation value chain, such as online e-payment services, e-commerce platforms and relevant crowd-funding/donation systems, with the aim to increase the effectiveness of scrutiny of ad placements on their own services.

	C.3	M 3.1	M 3.2	M 3.3
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook, Instagram	Facebook, Instagram	Facebook, Instagram	Facebook, Instagram

	Service A – Facebook	Service B – Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After launching in Spanish and English in early 2023, in July <u>Meta’s new inventory filters</u> for Facebook feed were expanded to additional languages including Arabic, Chinese, French, Portuguese and Spanish. • In October Meta’s Inventory Filter became available on Reels for both Facebook and Instagram. The brand suitability control was rolled out to the same countries and languages which are currently supported on Inventory Filter for Facebook and Instagram Feed (English, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, French, and Portuguese). • Third-Party Brand Suitability Verification is now available on Reels with Meta’s Business Partner, Zefr, for both Facebook and Instagram 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In October Meta’s Inventory Filter became available on Reels for both Facebook and Instagram. The brand suitability control was rolled out to the same countries and languages which are currently supported on Inventory Filter for Facebook and Instagram Feed (English, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, French, and Portuguese). • Third-Party Brand Suitability Verification is now available on Reels with Meta’s Business Partner, Zefr, for both Facebook and Instagram.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	<p>As noted in our baseline report, we continue our close engagement with the Taskforce, GARM, and IAB.</p> <p>Our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don’t foresee “substantial” changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms, and adjusting our Advertising standards policies, tools, and processes.</p>	<p>As noted in our baseline report, we continue our close engagement with the Taskforce, GARM, and IAB.</p> <p>Our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don’t foresee “substantial” changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our Advertising standards policies, tools, and processes.</p>
Measure 3.1	Facebook	Instagram

QRE 3.1.1	<p>As noted in our baseline report, we continue to work with fact-checkers to enforce the policies outlined under Commitments 1 and 2 above.</p> <p>We are engaging closely with the Taskforce on the topic of demonetisation and working closely with both GARM and IAB Europe.</p>	<p>As noted in our baseline report, we continue to work with fact-checkers to enforce the policies outlined under Commitments 1 and 2 above.</p> <p>We are engaging closely with the Taskforce on the topic of demonetisation and working closely with both GARM and IAB Europe.</p>
Measure 3.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 3.2.1	<p>As noted in our baseline report, we continue to engage closely with the Taskforce on the topic of demonetisation and working closely with both GARM and IAB Europe.</p>	<p>As noted in our baseline report, we continue to engage closely with the Taskforce on the topic of demonetisation and working closely with both GARM and IAB Europe.</p>
Measure 3.3	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 3.3.1	<p>As noted in our baseline report, we continue to work with fact-checkers to enforce the policies outlined under Commitments 1 and 2 above.</p> <p>As mentioned above, we are also cooperating with Zefr for independent reporting on the context in which ads appear on Facebook Feed.</p>	<p>As noted in our baseline report, we continue to work with fact-checkers to enforce the policies outlined under Commitments 1 and 2 above.</p>

III. Political Advertising

Commitments 4 - 13

III. Political Advertising			
Commitment 4			
Relevant Signatories commit to adopt a common definition of “political and issue advertising”.			
	C.4	M 4.1	M 4.2
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook, Instagram	Facebook, Instagram	Facebook, Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	As noted in our baseline report, we continue to enforce our policy for <u>Ads about social issues, elections or politics</u> (“SIEP ads”).	As noted in our baseline report, we continue to enforce our policy for <u>Ads about social issues, elections or politics</u> (“SIEP ads”).
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	Upon adoption of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transparency and targeting of political advertising, we will update measures under this Chapter as appropriate.	Upon adoption of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transparency and targeting of political advertising, we will update measures under this Chapter as appropriate.

Measure 4.1	Facebook	Instagram
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Measure 4.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 4.1.1 (for measures 4.1 and 4.2)	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we continue to enforce our policy for <u>Ads about social issues, elections or politics</u> ("SIEP ads"), which covers advertising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is made by, on behalf of or about a candidate for public office, a political figure, a political party, a political action committee or advocates for the outcome of an election to public office • Is about any election, referendum, or ballot initiative, including "get out the vote" or election information campaigns. • Is about any social issue in any place where the ad is being run (we define social issues as sensitive topics that are heavily debated, may influence the outcome of an election or result in/relate to existing or proposed legislation. In the EU, those social issues include civil and social rights, crime, economy, environmental politics, health, immigration, political values and governance, and security and foreign policy) • Is regulated by law as political advertising. <p>Further details of our policies can be found online:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertising Standards for ads about social issues, elections or politics • How ads about social issues, elections or politics are defined • About social issues • Examples of ads about social issues, elections or politics 	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we continue to enforce our policy for <u>Ads about social issues, elections or politics</u> ("SIEP ads"), which covers advertising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is made by, on behalf of or about a candidate for public office, a political figure, a political party, a political action committee or advocates for the outcome of an election to public office • Is about any election, referendum, or ballot initiative, including "get out the vote" or election information campaigns. • Is about any social issue in any place where the ad is being run (we define social issues as sensitive topics that are heavily debated, may influence the outcome of an election or result in/relate to existing or proposed legislation. In the EU, those social issues include civil and social rights, crime, economy, environmental politics, health, immigration, political values and governance, and security and foreign policy) • Is regulated by law as political advertising. <p>Further details of our policies can be found online:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertising Standards for ads about social issues, elections or politics • How ads about social issues, elections or politics are defined • About social issues
QRE 4.1.2 (for measures 4.1 and 4.2)	<i>The Taskforce working group on the definition of political ads has not yet begun. We will engage with this working group in due course.</i>	<i>The Taskforce working group on the definition of political ads has not yet begun. We will engage with this working group in due course.</i>

III. Political Advertising

Commitment 5

Relevant Signatories commit to apply a consistent approach across political and issue advertising on their services and to clearly indicate in their advertising policies the extent to which such advertising is permitted or prohibited on their services.

	C.5	M 5.1
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A – Facebook	Service B – Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, Facebook’s policy requires that any advertiser who wants to run ads that discuss, debate, or advocate for/against social issues, elections or politics must go through the authorization process and have a "Paid for by" disclaimer run alongside such ads indicating the payor. It is our intention to detect and enforce consistently on these ads to the extent a political advertiser runs an ad without a disclaimer.</p> <p>In addition to this, we've established measures where ads related to voting around elections (this includes primary, general, special and run-off elections) are subject to additional prohibitions and could be rejected if in violation of our policies.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, Instagram’s policy requires that any advertiser who wants to run ads that discuss, debate, or advocate for/against social issues, elections or politics must go through the authorization process and have a "Paid for by" disclaimer run alongside such ads indicating the payor. It is our intention to detect and enforce consistently on these ads to the extent a political advertiser runs an ad without a disclaimer.</p> <p>In addition to this, we've established measures where ads related to voting around elections (this includes primary, general, special and run-off elections) are subject to additional prohibitions and could be rejected if in violation of our policies.</p>
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	<p>Upon adoption of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transparency and targeting of political advertising, we will update measures under this Chapter as appropriate.</p> <p>In addition to this, <u>Meta announced in November 2023</u> an AI Disclosure policy [which launched on 11/01/2024] to help people understand when a social issue, election, or political advertisement on Facebook or Instagram has been digitally created or altered, including through the use of AI. This policy will go into effect from early 2024 and will be required globally.</p> <p>Advertisers will have to disclose whenever a social issue, electoral, or political ad contains a photorealistic image or video, or realistic sounding audio, that was digitally created or altered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depict a real person as saying or doing something they did not say or do; or 	<p>Upon adoption of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transparency and targeting of political advertising, we will update measures under this Chapter as appropriate.</p> <p>In addition to this, <u>Meta announced in November 2023</u> an AI Disclosure policy [which launched on 11/01/2024] to help people understand when a social issue, election, or political advertisement on Facebook or Instagram has been digitally created or altered, including through the use of AI. This policy will go into effect from early 2024 and will be required globally.</p> <p>Advertisers will have to disclose whenever a social issue, electoral, or political ad contains a photorealistic image or video, or realistic sounding audio, that was digitally created or altered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depict a real person as saying or doing something they did not say or do; or

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depict a realistic-looking person that does not exist or a realistic-looking event that did not happen, or alter footage of a real event that happened; or • Depict a realistic event that allegedly occurred, but that is not a true image, video, or audio recording of the event. <p>Meta will add information on the ad when an advertiser discloses in the advertising flow that the content is digitally created or altered. This information will also appear in the Ad Library. If it is determined that an advertiser did not disclose as required, Meta will reject the ad. Repeated failure to disclose may result in penalties against the advertiser.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depict a realistic-looking person that does not exist or a realistic-looking event that did not happen, or alter footage of a real event that happened; or • Depict a realistic event that allegedly occurred, but that is not a true image, video, or audio recording of the event. <p>Meta will add information on the ad when an advertiser discloses in the advertising flow that the content is digitally created or altered. This information will also appear in the Ad Library. If it is determined that an advertiser did not disclose as required, Meta will reject the ad. Repeated failure to disclose may result in penalties against the advertiser.</p>
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Measure 5.1	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 5.1.1	<p>As mentioned and explained in our baseline report, any advertiser running ads about social issues, elections or politics who is located in or targeting people in designated countries must complete the authorization process required by Meta.</p> <p>This applies to any ad that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is made by, on behalf of or about a candidate for public office, a political figure, a political party, a political action committee or advocates for the outcome of an election to public office • Is about any election, referendum or ballot initiative, including "get out the vote" or election information campaigns • Is about any social issue in any place where the ad is being run • Is regulated as political advertising <p>Advertisers must include a verified "Paid for by" disclaimer on these ads to show the entity or person responsible for running the ad across Meta technologies. The disclaimer is subject to restrictions. Advertisers must also comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to requirements involving; disclaimer, disclosure and ad labelling, blackout periods, foreign interference, spending limits and reporting requirements.</p> <p>If ads do not include a disclaimer and we determine that the ad content includes content about social issues, elections or politics, it will be disapproved during ad review. If an ad is already running, it can be flagged by automated systems or reported by our community and, if found to be violating our policy by missing a disclaimer, it will be disapproved and added to the Ad Library.</p>	<p>As mentioned and explained in our baseline report, any advertiser running ads about social issues, elections or politics who is located in or targeting people in designated countries must complete the authorization process required by Meta.</p> <p>This applies to any ad that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is made by, on behalf of or about a candidate for public office, a political figure, a political party, a political action committee or advocates for the outcome of an election to public office • Is about any election, referendum or ballot initiative, including "get out the vote" or election information campaigns • Is about any social issue in any place where the ad is being run • Is regulated as political advertising <p>Advertisers must include a verified "Paid for by" disclaimer on these ads to show the entity or person responsible for running the ad across Meta technologies. The disclaimer is subject to restrictions. Advertisers must also comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to requirements involving; disclaimer, disclosure and ad labelling, blackout periods, foreign interference, spending limits and reporting requirements.</p> <p>If ads do not include a disclaimer and we determine that the ad content includes content about social issues, elections or politics, it will be disapproved during ad review. If an ad is already running, it can be flagged by automated systems or reported by our community and, if found to be violating our policy by missing a disclaimer, it will be disapproved and added to the Ad Library.</p>

	<p>From early 2024 [launched on 11/01/2024], Advertisers will also have to disclose whenever a social issue, electoral, or political ad contains a photorealistic image or video, or realistic sounding audio, that was digitally created or altered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depict a real person as saying or doing something they did not say or do; or • Depict a realistic-looking person that does not exist or a realistic-looking event that did not happen, or alter footage of a real event that happened; or • Depict a realistic event that allegedly occurred, but that is not a true image, video, or audio recording of the event <p>We publicly share resources on our advertising standards covering the topics described above, such as Ads about social issues, elections or politics in our Transparency Centre.</p>	<p>From early 2024 [launched on 11/01/2024], Advertisers will also have to disclose whenever a social issue, electoral, or political ad contains a photorealistic image or video, or realistic sounding audio, that was digitally created or altered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depict a real person as saying or doing something they did not say or do; or • Depict a realistic-looking person that does not exist or a realistic-looking event that did not happen, or alter footage of a real event that happened; or • Depict a realistic event that allegedly occurred, but that is not a true image, video, or audio recording of the event <p>We publicly share resources on our advertising standards covering the topics described above, such as Ads about social issues, elections or politics in our Transparency Centre.</p>
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III. Political Advertising

Commitment 6

Relevant Signatories commit to make political or issue ads clearly labelled and distinguishable as paid-for content in a way that allows users to understand that the content displayed contains political or issue advertising

	C.6	M 6.1	M 6.2	M 6.3	M 6.4	M 6.5
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Messenger

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram	Service C - Messenger
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No	No	No
If yes, list these implementation	As mentioned in our baseline report, Facebook's policy requires advertisers to include a verified	As mentioned in our baseline report, Instagram's policy requires advertisers to	

measures here [short bullet points].	"Paid for by" disclaimer on <u>Ads about social issues, elections or politics</u> ("SIEP ads") to show the entity or person responsible for running the ad. We provide more information on <u>how disclaimers work for ads about social issues, elections or politics in our help centre</u> .	include a verified "Paid for by" disclaimer on <u>Ads about social issues, elections or politics</u> ("SIEP ads") to show the entity or person responsible for running the ad. We also provide more information on <u>how disclaimers work for ads about social issues, elections or politics in our help centre</u> .	
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes	Yes
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	<p>As noted in previous commitments, <u>Meta announced in November 2023 a new AI Disclosure policy [launched January 11th 2024]</u> to help people understand when a social issue, election, or political advertisement on Facebook or Instagram has been digitally created or altered, including through the use of AI. This policy will go into effect from early 2024 and will be required globally.</p> <p>Advertisers will have to disclose whenever a social issue, electoral, or political ad contains a photorealistic image or video, or realistic sounding audio, that was digitally created or altered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Depict a real person as saying or doing something they did not say or do; or ● Depict a realistic-looking person that does not exist or a realistic-looking event that did not happen, or alter footage of a real event that happened; or ● Depict a realistic event that allegedly occurred, but that is not a true image, video, or audio recording of the event. 	<p>As noted in previous commitments, <u>Meta announced in November 2023 a new AI Disclosure policy [launched January 11th 2024]</u> to help people understand when a social issue, election, or political advertisement on Facebook or Instagram has been digitally created or altered, including through the use of AI. This policy will go into effect from early 2024 and will be required globally.</p> <p>Advertisers will have to disclose whenever a social issue, electoral, or political ad contains a photorealistic image or video, or realistic sounding audio, that was digitally created or altered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Depict a real person as saying or doing something they did not say or do; or ● Depict a realistic-looking person that does not exist or a realistic-looking event that did not happen, or alter footage of a real event that happened; or ● Depict a realistic event that allegedly occurred, but that is not a true image, video, or audio recording of the event. 	<p>As noted in previous commitments, <u>Meta announced in November 2023 a new AI Disclosure policy [launched January 11th 2024]</u> to help people understand when a social issue, election, or political advertisement on Facebook or Instagram has been digitally created or altered, including through the use of AI. This policy will go into effect from early 2024 and will be required globally.</p> <p>Advertisers will have to disclose whenever a social issue, electoral, or political ad contains a photorealistic image or video, or realistic sounding audio, that was digitally created or altered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Depict a real person as saying or doing something they did not say or do; or ● Depict a realistic-looking person that does not exist or a realistic-looking event that did not happen, or alter footage of a real event that happened; or ● Depict a realistic event that allegedly occurred, but that is not a true image, video, or audio recording of the event.

			This information will be visible when an ad is shared via messenger.
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Measure 6.1	Facebook	Instagram	
QRE 6.1.1	As noted in our baseline report, <u>Meta uses disclaimers</u> for ads about social issues, elections or politics. <u>Not all placement nor formats</u> can support ads with a "Paid for by" disclaimer, hence we would reject ads on social issues, elections or politics in such placements or formats. While some placements are not available at this time, we are working to increase availability.	As noted in our baseline report, <u>Meta uses disclaimers</u> for ads about social issues, elections or politics. <u>Not all placement nor formats</u> can support ads with a "Paid for by" disclaimer, hence we would reject ads on social issues, elections or politics in such placements or formats. While some placements are not available at this time, we are working to increase availability.	N/A
Measure 6.2	Facebook	Instagram	N/A
QRE 6.2.1	As noted in our baseline report, <u>Ads about social issues, elections or politics</u> require authorizations and a "Paid for by" disclaimer.	As noted in our baseline report, <u>Ads about social issues, elections or politics</u> require authorizations and a "Paid for by" disclaimer.	N/A
QRE 6.2.2	As noted in our baseline report, examples of political ad labelling <u>may be found in the Ad Library</u> .	As noted in our baseline report, examples of political ad labelling <u>may be found in the Ad Library</u> .	N/A
SLI 6.2.1 – numbers for actions enforcing policies above	Number of unique SIEP ads on Facebook and Instagram combined displaying "paid for by" disclaimers from from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023 in EU member states. Country determined by inferred advertiser location at time of enforcement.	Number of unique SIEP ads on Facebook and Instagram combined displaying "paid for by" disclaimers from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023 in EU member states. Country determined by inferred advertiser location at time of enforcement.	N/A
	Number of ads accepted & labelled on Facebook and Instagram combined	Number of ads accepted & labelled on Facebook and Instagram combined	N/A
Member States			
Austria	Over 22,000	Over 22,000	
Belgium	Over 41,000	Over 41,000	
Bulgaria	Over 15,000	Over 15,000	

Croatia	Over 12,000	Over 12,000	
Cyprus	Over 2,900	Over 2,900	
Czech Republic	Over 16,000	Over 16,000	
Denmark	Over 20,000	Over 20,000	
Estonia	Over 3,100	Over 3,100	
Finland	Over 12,000	Over 12,000	
France	Over 36,000	Over 36,000	
Germany	Over 78,000	Over 78,000	
Greece	Over 48,000	Over 48,000	
Hungary	Over 38,000	Over 38,000	
Ireland	Over 5,900	Over 5,900	
Italy	Over 76,000	Over 76,000	
Latvia	Over 5,200	Over 5,200	
Lithuania	Over 5,000	Over 5,000	
Luxembourg	Over 2,400	Over 2,400	
Malta	Over 1,100	Over 1,100	
Netherlands	Over 50,000	Over 50,000	
Poland	Over 70,000	Over 70,000	
Portugal	Over 8,500	Over 8,500	
Romania	Over 32,000	Over 32,000	
Slovakia	Over 37,000	Over 37,000	
Slovenia	Over 1,300	Over 1,300	
Spain	Over 30,000	Over 30,000	
Sweden	Over 29,000	Over 29,000	
Total EU	Over 700,000	Over 700,000	N/A

Measure 6.3	Facebook	Instagram	
QRE 6.3.1	As mentioned in our baseline report, we have developed labels for SIEP ads as part of our broader efforts to protect elections and increase transparency on Facebook so people can make more informed decisions about the posts they read, trust and share. For this, we worked with third-parties to develop a list of key issues, which we continue to refine over time.	As mentioned in our baseline report, we have developed labels for SIEP ads as part of our broader efforts to protect elections and increase transparency on Instagram so people can make more informed decisions about the posts they read, trust and share. For this, we worked with third-parties to develop a list of key issues, which we continue to refine over time.	N/A
Measure 6.4	Facebook	Instagram	
QRE 6.4.1	As mentioned in our baseline report, we are committed to making ads about social issues, elections or politics more transparent. If someone sees and shares an ad about social issues, elections or politics, the shared version will still contain the disclaimer and available information about the ad.	As mentioned in our baseline report, we are committed to making ads about social issues, elections or politics more transparent. If someone sees and shares an ad about social issues, elections or politics, the shared version will still contain the disclaimer and available information about the ad.	N/A
Measure 6.5	N/A	N/A	Messenger
QRE 6.5.1	N/A	N/A	As noted in our baseline report, when an ad, labelled as SIEP on the Facebook app, is shared via Messenger, the link redirects the user to the ad where the label is visible. Our teams will continue to consider potential solutions to meaningfully enhance the visibility of the SIEP label further in the Messenger conversation.

III. Political Advertising

Commitment 7

Relevant Signatories commit to put proportionate and appropriate identity verification systems in place for sponsors and providers of advertising services acting on behalf of sponsors placing political or issue ads. Relevant signatories will make sure that labelling and user-facing transparency requirements are met before allowing placement of such ads.

C.7

M 7.1

M 7.2

M 7.3

M 7.4

We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram
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	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	As mentioned in our baseline report, we have taken a broad definition for political advertising and adopted a <u>policy</u> that applies to all “ads about social issues, elections or politics” Any advertiser—both political and non-political—who wants to run ads targeting countries in the EU that are about a candidate for public office, a political figure, political parties, elections or social issues will be required to confirm their identity.	As mentioned in our baseline report, we have taken a broad definition for political advertising and adopted a <u>policy</u> that applies to all “ads about social issues, elections or politics”. Any advertiser—both political and non-political—who wants to run ads targeting countries in the EU that are about a candidate for public office, a political figure, political parties, elections or social issues will be required to confirm their identity.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	In advance of the EU Parliamentary elections, European Union institutions, registered European political parties and official political groups now <u>qualify to run ads about social issues, elections and politics</u> across EU Member States unless otherwise prohibited.	In advance of the EU Parliamentary elections, European Union institutions, registered European political parties and official political groups now <u>qualify to run ads about social issues, elections and politics</u> across EU Member States unless otherwise prohibited.

Measure 7.1	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 7.1.1	As mentioned in our baseline report: Any advertiser who wants to create or edit ads in the European Union that reference political figures, political parties, elections in the EU or social issues within the EU will be required to go through the <u>authorisation process</u> and have	As mentioned in our baseline report: Any advertiser who wants to create or edit ads in the European Union that reference political figures, political parties, elections in the EU or social issues within the EU will be required to go through the <u>authorisation process</u> and have a "Paid for by" label. This

	<p>a "Paid for by" label. This requirement includes anyone who performs actions on ads, about social issues, elections or politics such as starting or pausing ads, adjusting targeting, creating or editing disclaimers, or any other function related to ad management.</p> <p>Identity confirmation is at the individual level, only needs to be done once and consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Turning on two-factor authentication ● Choosing one of the following options to confirm your identity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valid photo ID - Two official documents - A notarized form that you download from facebook.com/id <p>To help guard against foreign interference, advertisers (including political organisations and agencies) who want to run ads about social issues, elections or politics must have their ad run by a person who is authorised in the EU country that they're targeting.</p> <p>European Union institutions, registered European political parties and official political groups qualify to run ads about social issues, elections, and politics in Member States unless otherwise prohibited.</p> <p>Advertisers are required to follow all other stated terms and conditions.</p> <p>To help maintain the integrity of our authorization requirements, we'll periodically require that some advertisers <u>reconfirm</u> their identity and location. Identity reconfirmation must be done within 60 days of initial notice.</p>	<p>requirement includes anyone who performs actions on ads, about social issues, elections or politics such as starting or pausing ads, adjusting targeting, creating or editing disclaimers, or any other function related to ad management.</p> <p>Identity confirmation is at the individual level, only needs to be done once and consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Turning on two-factor authentication ● Choosing one of the following options to confirm your identity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valid photo ID - Two official documents - A notarized form that you download from facebook.com/id <p>To help guard against foreign interference, advertisers (including political organisations and agencies) who want to run ads about social issues, elections or politics must have their ad run by a person who is authorised in the EU country that they're targeting.</p> <p>European Union institutions, registered European political parties and official political groups qualify to run ads about social issues, elections, and politics in Member States unless otherwise prohibited.</p> <p>Advertisers are required to follow all other stated terms and conditions.</p> <p>To help maintain the integrity of our authorization requirements, we'll periodically require that some advertisers <u>reconfirm</u> their identity and location. Identity reconfirmation must be done within 60 days of initial notice.</p>
<p>SLI 7.1.1 – numbers for actions enforcing policies above (comparable metrics as for SLI 6.2.1)</p>	<p>Number of unique Ads removed for not complying with our policy on SIEP ads on both Facebook and Instagram from 01/7/2023 to 31/12/2023 in EU member states.</p> <p>Number of unique Ads removed for not complying with our policy on SIEP ads on both Facebook and Instagram from 01/7/2023 to 31/12/2023 in EU member states.</p>	<p>Number of unique Ads removed for not complying with our policy on SIEP ads on both Facebook and Instagram from 01/7/2023 to 31/12/2023 in EU member states in EU member states.</p> <p>Number of unique Ads removed for not complying with our policy on SIEP ads on both Facebook and Instagram from 01/7/2023 to 31/12/2023 in EU member states.</p>
<p>Member States</p>		
<p>Austria</p>	<p>Over 8,500</p>	<p>Over 8,500</p>
<p>Belgium</p>	<p>Over 11,000</p>	<p>Over 11,000</p>
<p>Bulgaria</p>	<p>Over 7,600</p>	<p>Over 7,600</p>

Croatia	Over 3,400	Over 3,400
Cyprus	Over 2,800	Over 2,800
Czech Republic	Over 10,000	Over 10,000
Denmark	Over 10,000	Over 10,000
Estonia	Over 3,400	Over 3,400
Finland	Over 6,300	Over 6,300
France	Over 44,000	Over 44,000
Germany	Over 44,000	Over 44,000
Greece	Over 32,000	Over 32,000
Hungary	Over 11,000	Over 11,000
Ireland	Over 4,000	Over 4,000
Italy	Over 83,000	Over 83,000
Latvia	Over 3,400	Over 3,400
Lithuania	Over 4,000	Over 4,000
Luxembourg	Over 1,000	Over 1,000
Malta	Over 1,100	Over 1,100
Netherlands	Over 18,000	Over 18,000
Poland	Over 44,000	Over 44,000
Portugal	Over 10,000	Over 10,000
Romania	Over 15,000	Over 15,000
Slovakia	Over 8,000	Over 8,000
Slovenia	Over 1,900	Over 1,900
Spain	Over 30,000	Over 30,000
Sweden	Over 9,800	Over 9,800
Total EU	Over 430,000	Over 430,000

Measure 7.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 7.2.1	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political ads must have a disclaimer with the name and entity that paid for the ads. If we detect an ad running without a 	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political ads must have a disclaimer with the name and entity that paid for the ads. If we detect an ad running without a disclaimer, it'll

	<p>disclaimer, it'll be paused, disapproved and added to the Ad Library, until the advertiser completes the authorization process. Requirements <u>vary by country</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As mentioned in our <u>Advertising standards</u>, we enforce our policies against all advertisers, and as a general rule, advertisers must not evade or attempt to evade our review process and enforcement actions. Regarding specifically social issues, electoral, or political ads, advertisers who repeatedly run such ads <u>without being authorised</u> will face some restrictions, which could result in permanent restrictions of the advertisers' ability to advertise. 	<p>be paused, disapproved and added to the Ad Library, until the advertiser completes the authorization process. Requirements <u>vary by country</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As mentioned in our <u>Advertising standards</u>, we enforce our policies against all advertisers, and as a general rule, advertisers must not evade or attempt to evade our review process and enforcement actions. Regarding specifically social issues, electoral, or political ads, advertisers who repeatedly run such ads <u>without being authorised</u> will face some restrictions, which could result in permanent restrictions of the advertisers' ability to advertise.
QRE 7.2.2	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, details for country-specific ID verification processes may be found online on our <u>Business Help Centre</u>.</p> <p>An advertiser must confirm their identity and link an ad account with a Page <u>using a valid disclaimer</u> to complete authorization. The review process is usually within 48 hours and disclaimer reviews are typically completed within 24 hours. However in some cases, the time to review ads about elections, social issues or politics can be up to 72 hours.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, details for country-specific ID verification processes may be found online on our <u>Business Help Centre</u>.</p> <p>An advertiser must confirm their identity and link an ad account <u>using a valid disclaimer</u> to complete authorization. The review process is usually within 48 hours and disclaimer reviews are typically completed within 24 hours. However in some cases, the time to review ads about elections, social issues or politics can be up to 72 hours.</p>
Measure 7.3	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 7.3.1	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We require advertisers to acknowledge how we define <u>social issues</u> and review text examples before they can post SIEP ads. <u>Ads</u> where the primary purpose of the ad is the sale of a product or promotion of a service may not be considered social issue ads, which wouldn't require authorizations and a disclaimer. This doesn't apply to products or services about politicians, political parties or legislation, which continue to require transparency. All ads are subject to our ad review system before they're shown on Facebook against our Advertising Policies. In certain cases, a post or ad that's already running can be flagged by AI or reported by our community. If this happens, the content may be reviewed again, and if found to be in violation of our policies and/or the ad is missing a "Paid for by" disclaimer, we disapprove it. <p>Facebook's <u>Community Standards</u> prohibit ads that promote voter interference.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We require advertisers to acknowledge how we define <u>social issues</u> and review text examples before they can post SIEP ads. <u>Ads</u> where the primary purpose of the ad is the sale of a product or promotion of a service may not be considered social issue ads, which wouldn't require authorizations and a disclaimer. This doesn't apply to products or services about politicians, political parties or legislation, which continue to require transparency. All ads are subject to our ad review system before they're shown on Instagram against our Advertising Policies. In certain cases, a post or ad that's already running can be flagged by AI or reported by our community. If this happens, the content may be reviewed again, and if found to be in violation of our policies and/or the ad is missing a "Paid for by" disclaimer, we disapprove it. <p>Instagram's <u>Community Guidelines</u> prohibit ads that promote voter interference.</p>

QRE 7.3.2	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, our <u>Advertising standards</u> make clear that we enforce our policies against all advertisers, and as a general rule, advertisers must not evade or attempt to evade our review process and enforcement actions. If we find that an ad account, Page, user account or business account is evading our review process and enforcement actions, an advertiser may face advertising restrictions.</p> <p>Regarding specifically social issues, electoral, or political ads, advertisers who repeatedly run such ads <u>without being authorised</u> will face some restrictions, which could result in permanent restrictions of the advertisers' ability to advertise.</p> <p>From 2024 Meta will launch a new AI Disclosure policy [launched January 11th 2024], which will help people understand when a social issue, election, or political advertisement on Facebook or Instagram has been digitally created or altered (including through the use of AI) may also incur penalties for advertisers who demonstrably evade verification and transparency requirements.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, our <u>Advertising standards</u> make clear that we enforce our policies against all advertisers, and as a general rule, advertisers must not evade or attempt to evade our review process and enforcement actions. If we find that an ad account, user account or business account is evading our review process and enforcement actions, an advertiser may face advertising restrictions.</p> <p>Regarding specifically social issues, electoral, or political ads, advertisers who repeatedly run such ads <u>without being authorised</u> will face some restrictions, which could result in permanent restrictions of the advertisers' ability to advertise.</p> <p>From 2024 Meta will launch a new AI Disclosure policy [launched January 11th 2024], which will help people understand when a social issue, election, or political advertisement on Facebook or Instagram has been digitally created or altered (including through the use of AI) may also incur penalties for advertisers who demonstrably evade verification and transparency requirements.</p>
Measure 7.4	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 7.4.1	Please refer to QRE 7.1.1 and SLI 7.1.1.	Please refer to QRE 7.1.1 and SLI 7.1.1.

III. Political Advertising			
Commitment 8			
Relevant Signatories commit to provide transparency information to users about the political or issue ads they see on their service.			
	C.8	M 8.1	M 8.2
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram
	Service A - Facebook		Service B - Instagram

In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	As mentioned in our previous report, we continue to provide transparency on Facebook with tools such as the 'Why am I seeing this Ad' tool.	We updated our " Why am I seeing this Ad " tool on Instagram to provide more transparency about how users' activity both on and off our technologies may inform the machine learning models we use to shape and deliver the ads users can see. This update was expanded in October 2023 to include Instagram feed.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, we will engage with the Taskforce work streams as outlined in Measure 8.2.	As mentioned in our baseline report, we will engage with the Taskforce work streams as outlined in Measure 8.2.

Measure 8.1	Facebook	Instagram
Measure 8.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 8.1.1 (for measures 8.1 & 8.2)	<i>The relevant Taskforce workstream on common transparency obligations has not yet begun. Our current transparency measures are outlined under Commitments 6, 7, 9, 10, and 11.</i>	<i>The relevant Taskforce workstream on common transparency obligations has not yet begun. Our current transparency measures are outlined under Commitments 6, 7, 9, 10, and 11.</i>

III. Political Advertising

Commitment 9

Relevant Signatories commit to provide users with clear, comprehensible, comprehensive information about why they are seeing a political or issue ad.

	C.9	M 9.1	M 9.2
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	As mentioned in our previous report, we continue to provide transparency on Facebook with tools such as the 'Why am I seeing this Ad' tool.	We updated our " Why am I seeing this Ad " tool on Instagram to provide more transparency about how users' activity both on and off our technologies may inform the machine learning models we use to shape and deliver the ads users can see. This update was expanded in October 2023 to include Instagram feed.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to

	integrity of our platforms and adjusting our Political advertising policies, tools, and processes.	protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our Political advertising policies, tools, and processes.
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Measure 9.1	Facebook	Instagram
Measure 9.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 9.1.1 (for measures 9.1 & 9.2)	<p>Meta’s <u>Why am I seeing this ad?</u> feature allows people to see how factors like basic demographic details, interests, and website visits contribute to the ads that are shown in their Feeds.</p> <p>Our previous report covering January–June 2023 outlined how Meta rolled out new features and improvements which make this tool easier to use and understand.</p> <p>In our baseline report, we also discussed how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We removed <u>Detailed Targeting</u> options that relate to topics people may perceive as sensitive, such as options referencing causes, organisations, or public figures that relate to health, race or ethnicity, political affiliation, religion, or sexual orientation. • Through the Ad Preferences tool, people are able to turn off all social issues, electoral or political ads from candidates or organisations that have the “Paid for by” political disclaimer on them. We also allow Facebook users to see <u>how we decide which ads to show</u> and how users can adjust their preferences to determine the ads users are shown. • Our FAQs section in the <u>Ad Library</u> also provides more information on how we decide to show ads. 	<p>Meta’s <u>Why am I seeing this ad?</u> feature allows people to see how factors like basic demographic details, interests, and website visits contribute to the ads that are shown in their Feeds.</p> <p>Our previous report covering January–June 2023 outlined how Meta rolled out new features and improvements which make this tool easier to use and understand.</p> <p>In our baseline report, we also discussed how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We removed <u>Detailed Targeting</u> options that relate to topics people may perceive as sensitive, such as options referencing causes, organisations, or public figures that relate to health, race or ethnicity, political affiliation, religion, or sexual orientation. • Through the Ad Preferences tool, people are able to turn off all social issues, electoral or political ads from candidates or organisations that have the “Paid for by” political disclaimer on them. We also allow Instagram users <u>control to see fewer ads about social issues, elections or politics</u>. • Our FAQs section in the <u>Ad Library</u> also provides more information on how we decide to show ads.

III. Political Advertising		
Commitment 10		
Relevant Signatories commit to maintain repositories of political or issue advertising and ensure their currentness, completeness, usability and quality, such that they contain all political and issue advertising served, along with the necessary information to comply with their legal obligations and with transparency commitments under this Code.		
	C.10	M 10.1
		M 10.2

We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram
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	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	<p>The Ad Library expanded to display all active branded content globally on Facebook and Instagram that is tagged with the paid partnership label.</p> <p>Meta now offers more information for ads that deliver an impression in the EU or associated territories. These ads are displayed in the Ad Library while active and archived for one year upon the delivery of their last impression (7 years for social issues, elections or politics (SIEP) related Ads). The Ad Library also has a searchable database that displays all active, public branded content running on Facebook and Instagram with a paid partnership label.</p> <p>The new Ad Library API allows for public searches of the Ad Library for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ads about social issues, election or politics that were delivered anywhere in the world during the past 7 years • Ads of any type that were delivered to the European Union during the past year 	<p>The Ad Library expanded to display all active branded content globally on Facebook and Instagram that is tagged with the paid partnership label.</p> <p>Meta now offers more information for ads that deliver an impression in the EU or associated territories. These ads are displayed in the Ad Library while active and archived for one year upon the delivery of their last impression (7 years for social issues, elections or politics (SIEP) related Ads). The Ad Library also has a searchable database that displays all active, public branded content running on Facebook and Instagram with a paid partnership label.</p> <p>The new Ad Library API allows for public searches of the Ad Library for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ads about social issues, election or politics that were delivered anywhere in the world during the past 7 years • Ads of any type that were delivered to the European Union during the past year
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No	No

If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our Political advertising policies, tools, and processes.	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our Political advertising policies, tools, and processes.
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Measure 10.1	Facebook	Instagram
Measure 10.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 10.2.1 (for measures 10.1 & 10.2)	As mentioned in our baseline report, the <u>Ad Library</u> provides advertising transparency by offering a comprehensive, searchable collection of all ads currently running from across Meta technologies. We store these ads in the library for 7 years.	As mentioned in our baseline report, the <u>Ad Library</u> provides advertising transparency by offering a comprehensive, searchable collection of all ads currently running from across Meta technologies. We store these ads in the library for 7 years.

III. Political Advertising					
Commitment 11					
Relevant Signatories commit to provide application programming interfaces (APIs) or other interfaces enabling users and researchers to perform customised searches within their ad repositories of political or issue advertising and to include a set of minimum functionalities as well as a set of minimum search criteria for the application of APIs or other interfaces."					
	C.11	M 11.1	M 11.2	M 11.3	M 11.4
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No	No

If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	As mentioned in our baseline report, our Ad Library application programming interface (API) allows users to perform custom keyword searches of ads stored in the Ad Library. Users can search data for all active and inactive ads about social issues, elections or politics. For people less familiar with the API solution, we provide a simpler research solution with our Ad Library report .	As mentioned in our baseline report, our Ad Library application programming interface (API) allows users to perform custom keyword searches of ads stored in the Ad Library. Users can search data for all active and inactive ads about social issues, elections or politics. For people less familiar with the API solution, we provide a simpler research solution with our Ad Library report .
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our Political advertising repositories.	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our Political advertising repositories.

Measure 11.1	Facebook	Instagram
Measure 11.2	Facebook	Instagram
Measure 11.3	Facebook	Instagram
Measure 11.4	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 11.1.1 (for measures 11.1-11.4)	As mentioned in our baseline report, the Ad Library API provides access data about ads about social issues, elections or politics from countries where the Ad Library is live, including European Union countries. The Ad Library API provides programmatic access to information about ads about politics or issues in the Library. Users can search data for all active and inactive ads about social issues, elections or politics. People are able to search for any term, name or Page in the Ad Library. In the EU, anyone with a Facebook account can complete these steps to access the API.	As mentioned in our baseline report, the Ad Library API provides access data about ads about social issues, elections or politics from countries where the Ad Library is live, including European Union countries. The Ad Library API provides programmatic access to information about ads about politics or issues in the Library. Users can search data for all active and inactive ads about social issues, elections or politics. People are able to search for any term, name or Page in the Ad Library. For Instagram accounts that don't have a linked Facebook Page, people will be able to search for an advertiser's ad using their Instagram handle name.
QRE 11.4.1	As mentioned in our baseline report, in 2021, we started making targeting information for more than 1.65 million social issues, electoral, and political Facebook and Instagram ads available to academic	As mentioned in our baseline report, in 2021, we started making targeting information for more than 1.65 million social issues, electoral, and political Facebook and Instagram ads available to academic researchers for the first

	researchers for the first time. More details on this launch are available through the 2021 baseline report.	time. More details on this launch are available through the 2021 baseline report.
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III. Political Advertising
Commitment 12
Relevant Signatories commit to increase oversight of political and issue advertising and constructively assist, as appropriate, in the creation, implementation and improvement of political or issue advertising policies and practices.
This commitment applies to civil society organisations.

III. Political Advertising				
Commitment 13				
Relevant Signatories agree to engage in ongoing monitoring and research to understand and respond to risks related to Disinformation in political or issue advertising.				
	C.13	M 13.1	M 13.2	M 13.3
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	As mentioned in our baseline report, we are active members of the Taskforce and will bring our learnings on SIEP ads to upcoming discussions on this topic.	As mentioned in our baseline report, we are active members of the Taskforce and will bring our learnings on SIEP ads to upcoming discussions on this topic.

Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, we are active members of the Taskforce and will bring our learnings on SIEP ads to upcoming discussions on this topic.	As mentioned in our baseline report, we are active members of the Taskforce and will bring our learnings on SIEP ads to upcoming discussions on this topic.

Measure 13.1	Facebook	Instagram
Measure 13.2	Facebook	Instagram
Measure 13.3	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 13.1.1 (for measures 13.1-13.3)	We are active members of the Taskforce and will bring our learnings on SIEP ads to upcoming discussions on this topic.	We are active members of the Taskforce and will bring our learnings on SIEP ads to upcoming discussions on this topic.

IV. Integrity of Services

Commitments 14 - 16

IV. Integrity of Services

Commitment 14

In order to limit impermissible manipulative behaviours and practices across their services, Relevant Signatories commit to put in place or further bolster policies to address both misinformation and disinformation across their services, and to agree on a cross-service understanding of manipulative behaviours, actors and practices not permitted on their services. Such behaviours and practices, which should periodically be reviewed in light with the latest evidence on the conducts and TTPs employed by malicious actors, such as the AMITT Disinformation Tactics, Techniques and Procedures Framework, include:

The following TTPs pertain to the creation of assets for the purpose of a disinformation campaign, and to ways to make these assets seem credible:

- 1. Creation of inauthentic accounts or botnets (which may include automated, partially automated, or non-automated accounts)
- 2. Use of fake / inauthentic reactions (e.g. likes, up votes, comments)
- 3. Use of fake followers or subscribers
- 4. Creation of inauthentic pages, groups, chat groups, fora, or domains
- 5. Account hijacking or impersonation

The following TTPs pertain to the dissemination of content created in the context of a disinformation campaign, which may or may not include some forms of targeting or attempting to silence opposing views. Relevant TTPs include:

- 6. Deliberately targeting vulnerable recipients (e.g. via personalised advertising, location spoofing or obfuscation)
- 7. Deploy deceptive manipulated media (e.g. “deep fakes”, “cheap fakes”...)
- 8. Use “hack and leak” operation (which may or may not include doctored content)
- 9. Inauthentic coordination of content creation or amplification, including attempts to deceive/manipulate platforms algorithms (e.g. keyword stuffing or inauthentic posting/reposting designed to mislead people about popularity of content, including by influencers)
- 10. Use of deceptive practices to deceive/manipulate platform algorithms, such as to create, amplify or hijack hashtags, data voids, filter bubbles, or echo chambers
- 11. Non-transparent compensated messages or promotions by influencers
- 12. Coordinated mass reporting of non-violative opposing content or accounts

	C.14	M 14.1	M 14.2	M 14.3
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation	Yes	Yes

measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]		
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we continue to enforce and report publicly on our policies to tackle inauthentic behaviour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fake accounts: Our goal is to remove as many fake accounts on Facebook as we can. We expect the number of accounts we action to vary over time due to the unpredictable nature of adversarial account creation. We actioned 827 million accounts against our fake accounts policy in <u>Q3 2023</u> and 691 million fake accounts in Q4 2023 on Facebook globally. - Inauthentic behaviour: We continue to <u>investigate</u> and take down coordinated adversarial networks of accounts, Pages and Groups on Facebook that seek to mislead people about who is behind them and what they are doing. We also work to scale our enforcement by feeding the insights we learn from investigating these networks globally into automated detection systems to help us find bad actors engaged in these and similar violating behaviours, including the networks that attempt to come back after we had taken them down. <p>We also continue to improve our detection of <u>inauthentic behaviour policy</u> violations to counter new tactics and more quickly act against the spectrum of deceptive practices – both Coordinated Inauthentic Behaviour and other inauthentic tactics (often used by financially motivated actors) we see on our platforms – whether foreign or domestic, state or non-state.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we continue to enforce and report publicly on our policies to tackle inauthentic behaviour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inauthentic behaviour: We continue to <u>investigate</u> and take down coordinated adversarial networks of accounts on Instagram that seek to mislead people about who is behind them and what they are doing. We also work to scale our enforcement by feeding the insights we learn from investigating these networks globally to help us automatically detect bad actors engaged in these and similar violating behaviours, including the networks that attempt to come back after we had taken them down. <p>We also continue to improve our detection of <u>inauthentic behaviour policy</u> violations to counter new tactics and more quickly act against the spectrum of deceptive practices – both Coordinated Inauthentic Behaviour and other inauthentic tactics (often used by financially motivated actors) we see on our platforms – whether foreign or domestic, state or non-state.</p>
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial"

to put in place in the next 6 months?	"substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our policies, tools, and processes to combat disinformation.	changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our policies, tools, and processes to combat disinformation.
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Measure 14.1	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 14.1.1	<p>To clarify what we've included in our baseline report, depending on the context, the actor, and the activity, several TTPs can be combined and are covered by several of our policies. We have highlighted some examples below:</p> <p>Inauthentic Behaviour - Our <u>Inauthentic Behaviour</u> policy is targeted at addressing deceptive behaviours. In line with our commitment to authenticity, we do not allow people to misrepresent themselves on Facebook or use fake accounts.</p> <p>CIB Policies - Our policy on <u>Coordinated Inauthentic Behaviour</u> (CIB) addresses covert influence operations (IO). Defined as "the use of multiple Facebook or Instagram assets, working in concert to engage in Inauthentic Behaviour (as defined by our policy), where the use of fake accounts is central to the operation", the policy informs how we find, identify and remove IO networks on our platforms.</p> <p>CIB can include a variety of different TTPs depending on the actors, context, and operation. Having said that, we often see (1) creation of inauthentic accounts (1) the use of fake / inauthentic reactions (e.g., likes, upvotes, comments), (2) the use of fake followers or subscribers (3) the creation of inauthentic pages, groups, chat groups, fora, or domains (4) Inauthentic coordination of content creation or amplification and (5) Account hijacking or impersonation and (6) inauthentic coordination.</p> <p>We also remove millions of fake accounts every day under our policy on <u>Account Integrity and Authentic Identity</u>. Our goal is to remove as many fake accounts on Facebook as we can to minimise opportunities for IO threat actors to operate on our platforms.</p> <p>Cybersecurity - Attempts to gather sensitive personal information or <u>engage in unauthorised access</u> by deceptive or invasive methods are harmful to the authentic, open and safe atmosphere that we want to foster. Therefore, we do not allow attempts to gather sensitive user information or engage in unauthorised access through the abuse of our platform, products, or services.</p>	<p>To clarify what we've included in our baseline report, depending on the context, the actor, and the activity, several TTPs can be combined and are covered by several of our policies. We have highlighted some examples below:</p> <p>Inauthentic Behaviour - Our Inauthentic Behaviour policy is targeted at addressing deceptive behaviours. In line with our commitment to authentic interactions, we do not allow people to misrepresent themselves on Instagram.</p> <p>CIB Policies - Our policy on <u>Coordinated Inauthentic Behaviour</u> (CIB) addresses covert influence operations (IO). Defined as "the use of multiple Facebook or Instagram assets, working in concert to engage in Inauthentic Behaviour (as defined by our policy), where the use of fake accounts is central to the operation", the policy informs how we find, identify and remove IO networks on our platforms.</p> <p>CIB can include a variety of different TTPs depending on the actors, context, and operation. Having said that, we often see (1) creation of inauthentic accounts (1) the use of fake / inauthentic reactions (e.g., likes, upvotes, comments), (2) the use of fake followers or subscribers (3) the creation of inauthentic pages, groups, chat groups, fora, or domains (4) Inauthentic coordination of content creation or amplification and (5) Account hijacking or impersonation and (6) inauthentic coordination.</p> <p>Cybersecurity - Attempts to gather sensitive personal information or <u>engage in unauthorised access</u> by deceptive or invasive methods are harmful to the authentic, open and safe atmosphere that we want to foster. Therefore, we do not allow attempts to gather sensitive user information or engage in unauthorised access through the abuse of our platform, products, or services.</p> <p>Manipulated Media (sometimes also known as deep fakes) - We remove videos <u>under this policy</u> if specific criteria are met: (1) the video has been edited or synthesised, beyond adjustments for clarity or quality, in ways that are not apparent to an average person, and would likely mislead an average person to believe a subject of the video said words that they did not say; and (2) the video is the product of artificial intelligence or machine</p>

	<p>Manipulated Media (sometimes also known as deep fakes) – We remove videos <u>under this policy</u> if specific criteria are met: (1) the video has been edited or synthesised, beyond adjustments for clarity or quality, in ways that are not apparent to an average person, and would likely mislead an average person to believe a subject of the video said words that they did not say; and (2) the video is the product of artificial intelligence or machine learning, including deep learning techniques (e.g. a technical deepfake), that merges, combines, replaces and/or superimposes content onto a video, creating a video that appears authentic. This is pertinent for the TTP on deceptive manipulated media.</p> <p>Spam – We work hard to <u>limit the spread of spam</u> because we do not want to allow content that is designed to deceive, or that attempts to mislead users, to increase viewership. We also aim to prevent people from abusing our platform, products or features to artificially increase viewership or distribute content en masse for commercial gain. This can be pertinent for several TTPs depending on the context including (1) creation of inauthentic accounts (1) the use of fake / inauthentic reactions (e.g., likes, upvotes, comments), (2) the use of fake followers or subscribers (3) the creation of inauthentic pages, groups, chat groups, fora, or domains and (4) use of deceptive practices.</p> <p>Branded Content Policies – <u>Branded content</u> may only be posted with the use of the branded content tool, and creators must use the branded content tool to tag the featured third-party product, brand, or business partner with their prior permission. Branded content may only be posted by Facebook Pages, Groups, and profiles with access to the branded content tool. This is pertinent to non-transparent promotional messages.</p> <p>Privacy – <u>We remove content</u> that shares, offers or solicits personally identifiable information or other private information that could lead to physical or financial harm, including financial, residential, and medical information, as well as private information obtained from illegal sources.</p>	<p>learning, including deep learning techniques (e.g. a technical deepfake), that merges, combines, replaces and/or superimposes content onto a video, creating a video that appears authentic. This is pertinent for the TTP on deceptive manipulated media.</p> <p>Spam – We work hard to <u>limit the spread of spam</u> because we do not want to allow content that is designed to deceive, or that attempts to mislead users, to increase viewership. We also aim to prevent people from abusing our platform, products or features to artificially increase viewership or distribute content en masse for commercial gain. This can be pertinent for several TTPs depending on the context including (1) creation of inauthentic accounts (1) the use of fake / inauthentic reactions (e.g., likes, upvotes, comments), (2) the use of fake followers or subscribers (3) the creation of inauthentic pages, groups, chat groups, fora, or domains and (4) use of deceptive practices.</p> <p>Branded Content Policies – <u>Branded content</u> may only be posted with the use of the branded content tool, and creators must use the branded content tool to tag the featured third-party product, brand, or business partner with their prior permission. Branded content may only be posted by Instagram accounts with access to the branded content tool. This is pertinent to non-transparent promotional messages</p> <p>Privacy – <u>We remove content</u> that shares, offers or solicits personally identifiable information or other private information that could lead to physical or financial harm, including financial, residential, and medical information, as well as private information obtained from illegal sources.</p>
<p>QRE 14.1.2</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, our approach to Coordinated Inauthentic Behaviour (CIB) more broadly, is grounded on behaviour-based enforcement. This means that we are looking for specific violating behaviours, rather than violating content (which is predicated on other specific violations of our Community Standards, such as misinformation and hate speech). Therefore, when CIB networks are taken down, it is based on their behaviour, not the content they posted.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, our approach to Coordinated Inauthentic Behaviour (CIB) more broadly, is grounded on behaviour-based enforcement. This means that we are looking for specific violating behaviours exhibited, rather than violating content (which is predicated on other specific violations of our Community Guidelines, such as misinformation and hate speech). Therefore, when CIB networks are taken down, it is based on their behaviour, not the content they posted.</p>

	<p>In addition to expert investigations against CIB, we also work to tackle inauthentic behaviour by fake accounts at scale.</p> <p>Besides, Pages and Groups directly involved in CIB activity are removed when detected as part of the deceptive adversarial network. Automatically, as these accounts are taken down, posts published by these accounts go down as well. Taking this behaviour-based approach essentially allows us to address the problem at the source.</p> <p>We monitor for efforts to re-establish a presence on Facebook by networks we previously removed.</p> <p>For a comprehensive overview of our approach, see here.</p>	<p>In addition to expert investigations against CIB, we also work to tackle inauthentic behaviour by fake accounts at scale.</p> <p>Besides, accounts directly involved in CIB activity are removed when detected as part of the deceptive adversarial network. Automatically, as these accounts are taken down, posts published by these accounts go down as well. Taking this behaviour-based approach essentially allows us to address the problem at the source.</p> <p>We monitor for efforts to re-establish a presence on Instagram by networks we previously removed.</p> <p>For a comprehensive overview of our approach, see here.</p>
Measure 14.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 14.2.1	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we report quarterly on enforcement actions taken under the two policies most relevant to this Commitment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Our fake accounts policies: ● In Q3 2023, we took action against 827 million fake accounts. We estimate that fake accounts represented approximately 4-5% of our worldwide monthly active users (MAU) on Facebook during Q1 2023. ● In Q4 2023, we took action against 691 million fake accounts. We estimate that fake accounts represented approximately 4% of our worldwide monthly active users (MAU) on Facebook during Q4 2023. ● Our coordinated inauthentic behaviour policies: ● In Q3 2023, we took down 3 networks, which originated in China and Russia. In Q4 2023, we removed 3 networks which originated in China, Myanmar and Ukraine. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Russia (Q3 2023): We removed six Facebook accounts, one Page for violating our policy against coordinated inauthentic behaviour. This network originated in Russia and targeted global English-speaking audiences topics related to the war in Ukraine. ○ Ukraine (Q4 2023): We removed 1,020 Facebook accounts, five Pages and two Groups for violating our policy against coordinated inauthentic behaviour. This network originated in Ukraine and targeted audiences in Ukraine and Kazakhstan. The people behind this activity used fake accounts to manage Pages and Groups, post long-form content and comment on other people's posts to make them appear more popular than they were. Some of these accounts used profile photos of real 	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we report quarterly on enforcement actions taken under the policy most relevant to this Commitment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Our coordinated inauthentic behaviour policies: ● In Q3 2023, we took down 3 networks, which originated in China and Russia. In Q4 2023, we removed 3 networks which originated in China, Myanmar and Ukraine. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Russia (Q3 2023): We removed three accounts on Instagram for violating our policy against coordinated inauthentic behaviour. This network originated in Russia and targeted global English-speaking audiences topics related to the war in Ukraine. ○ Ukraine (Q4 2023): We removed 711 Instagram accounts for violating our policy against coordinated inauthentic behaviour. This network originated in Ukraine and targeted audiences in Ukraine and Kazakhstan. The people behind this activity used fake accounts to manage Pages and Groups, post long-form content and comment on other people's posts to make them appear more popular than they were. Some of these accounts used profile photos of real people copied from elsewhere on the internet, and regularly updated them with new photos to appear authentic. The people behind this activity posted primarily in Russian about political events in Ukraine and Kazakhstan. In Ukraine, they posted supportive content about Viktor Razvadovskyi, a politician in Ukraine.

	<p>people copied from elsewhere on the internet, and regularly updated them with new photos to appear authentic. The people behind this activity posted primarily in Russian about political events in Ukraine and Kazakhstan. In Ukraine, they posted supportive content about Viktor Razvadovskyi, a politician in Ukraine.</p>	
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FACEBOOK												
SLI 14.2.1 – SLI 14.2.4												
TTP OR ACTION: COORDINATED INAUTHENTIC BEHAVIOUR	<p>TTPs covered by this action, selected from the list at the top of this chapter: This action covers the following TTPs <u>in the context of coordinated inauthentic behaviour:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of fake / inauthentic reactions (e.g., likes, upvotes, comments) Use of fake followers or subscribers Creation of inauthentic pages, groups, chat groups, fora, or domains Inauthentic coordination of content creation or amplification Account hijacking or impersonation <p>Methodology of data measurement: coordinated inauthentic behaviour (CIB) covers coordinated efforts to manipulate public debate for a strategic goal, in which fake accounts are central to the operation. In each case, people coordinate with one another and use fake accounts to mislead others about who they are and what they are doing. When we investigate and remove these operations, we focus on behaviour rather than content – no matter who’s behind them, what they post or whether they’re foreign or domestic. <u>We included below any network (1) originating in Europe or (2) targeting one or more European country (effectively or potentially), removed from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023. We categorised them based on their originating country in the table below.</u></p>											
	SLI 14.2.1		SLI 14.2.2				SLI 14.2.3			SLI 14.2.4		
	Number of instances of identified TTPs	Number of actions taken by type	Views/impressions before action	Interaction/engagement before action	Views/impressions after action	Interaction/engagement after action	Penetration and impact on genuine users	Trends on targeted audiences	Trends on narratives used	TTPs related content in relation to overall content on the service	Views/impressions of TTP related content (in relation to overall views/impressions on the service)	Interaction/engagement with TTP related content (in relation to overall interaction/engagement on the service)

Russia	Removal of 6 Facebook accounts, and 1 Page	Removal of 6 Facebook accounts, and 1 Page		Approximately, 1,000 accounts followed one or more of these Pages	0 (deleted)	0 (deleted)			Global English speaking audience on political topics, particularly in the US and France.				
Ukraine	Removal of 1,020 Facebook accounts, 2 groups and 5 pages	Removal of 1,020 Facebook accounts, 2 groups and 5 pages		Approximately, 51,000 accounts followed one or more of these Pages, about 1,300 accounts joined one or more of these Groups	0 (deleted)	0 (deleted)			The people behind this activity posted primarily in Russian about political events in Ukraine and Kazakhstan.				

TTP OR ACTION 2	<p>TTPs covered by this action, selected from the list at the top of this chapter: This action covers the following TTPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of inauthentic accounts or botnets (which may include automated, partially automated, or non-automated accounts) - Use of fake followers or subscribers - Creation of inauthentic pages, groups, chat groups, fora, or domains <p>Methodology of data measurement: Total number of accounts Facebook took action on for being fake accounts from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023 globally. It includes both accounts reported by users and accounts found proactively. More information here.</p>												
	SLI 14.2.1		SLI 14.2.2				SLI 14.2.3			SLI 14.2.4			
	Number of instances of identified TTPs	Number of actions taken by type	Views/ impressions before action	Interaction/ engagement before action	Views/ impressions after action	Interaction/ engagement after action	Penetration and impact on genuine users	Trends on targeted audiences	Trends on narratives used	TTPs related content in relation to overall content on the service	Views/ impressions of TTP related content (in relation to overall views/impressions on the service)	Interaction/ engagement with TTP related content (in relation to overall interaction/engagement on the service)	
GLOBAL Q3 2023	827 mn accounts	Removal of 827 mn accounts			0(deleted)	0 (deleted)							

GLOBAL Q4 2023	691 mn accounts	Removal of 691 mn accounts			0 (deleted)	0 (deleted)						
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INSTAGRAM												
SLI 14.2.1 – SLI 14.2.4												
TTP OR ACTION 1	<p>TTPs covered by this action, selected from the list at the top of this chapter: This action covers the following TTPs <u>in the context of coordinated inauthentic behaviour:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of fake / inauthentic reactions (e.g., likes, upvotes, comments) - Use of fake followers or subscribers - Creation of inauthentic pages, groups, chat groups, fora, or domains - Inauthentic coordination of content creation or amplification <p>Methodology of data measurement: <u>We included below any network (1) originating in Europe or (2) targeting one or more European countries (effectively or potentially), removed from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023. We categorised them based on their originating country in the table below.</u></p>											
	SLI 14.2.1	SLI 14.2.2				SLI 14.2.3			SLI 14.2.4			
	Origin of network	Number of instances of identified TTPs	Number of actions taken by type	Views/ impressions before action	Interaction/ engagement before action	Views/ impressions after action	Interaction/ engagement after action	Penetration and impact on genuine users	Trends on targeted audiences	Trends on narrative used	TTPs related content in relation to overall content on the service	Views/ impressions of TTP related content (in relation to overall views/impressions on the service)
Russia	Removal of 3 Instagram accounts	Removal of 3 Instagram accounts		Approximately, 1,000 accounts followed one or more of these Instagram accounts	0 (deleted)	0 (deleted)		Global English speaking audience on political topics, particularly in France and the United States.				
Ukraine	Removal of 711 Instagram accounts	Removal of 711 Instagram accounts		Approximately, 5,300 accounts followed one or more of these Instagram accounts.	0 (deleted)	0 (deleted)		The people behind this activity posted primarily in Russian about political events in Ukraine and Kazakhstan.				

Measure 14.3	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 14.3.1	We continue to engage with this working group now that the list of TTPs has been reached (as reported in our benchmark report), notably to discuss how we report for those TTPs under the SLIs 14.2.1-14.2.4 above.	We continue to engage with this working group now that the list of TTPs has been reached (as reported in our benchmark report), notably to discuss how we report for those TTPs under the SLIs 14.2.1-14.2.4 above.

IV. Integrity of Services

Commitment 15

Relevant Signatories that develop or operate AI systems and that disseminate AI-generated and manipulated content through their services (e.g. deep fakes) commit to take into consideration the transparency obligations and the list of manipulative practices prohibited under the proposal for Artificial Intelligence Act.

	C.15	M 15.1	M 15.2
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes

<p>If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].</p>	<p>We recognise that widespread availability and adoption of generative AI tools may have implications for how we identify, and address disinformation on our platforms. In this context, Meta has signed up to the Partnership on AI's Responsible Practices for Synthetic Media, and is committed to cross-industry collaboration to help to maintain the integrity of the online information environment for our users.</p> <p>Meta believes openness and cross-society collaboration are critical when it comes to rapidly evolving technologies like generative AI. We recently <u>brought our generative AI model to DEFCON</u> – the largest hacker conference in the world. We joined peers at Google, NVIDIA, OpenAI and others to stress test the different models as part of the first-ever public Generative AI 'Red Team' Challenge.</p> <p>Over 2,200 researchers, including hundreds of students and organisations traditionally left out of the early stages of technological change, came together to hunt for bugs and vulnerabilities in these systems. According to the organisers of this challenge, they engaged in over 17,000 conversations with generative AI systems to probe for unintended behaviours, which included understanding if the AI was providing Misinformation.</p>	<p>We recognise that widespread availability and adoption of generative AI tools may have implications for how we identify, and address disinformation on our platforms. In this context, Meta has signed up to the Partnership on AI's Responsible Practices for Synthetic Media, and is committed to cross-industry collaboration to help to maintain the integrity of the online information environment for our users.</p> <p>Meta believes openness and cross-society collaboration are critical when it comes to rapidly evolving technologies like generative AI. We recently <u>brought our generative AI model to DEFCON</u> – the largest hacker conference in the world. We joined peers at Google, NVIDIA, OpenAI and others to stress test the different models as part of the first-ever public Generative AI 'Red Team' Challenge.</p> <p>Over 2,200 researchers, including hundreds of students and organisations traditionally left out of the early stages of technological change, came together to hunt for bugs and vulnerabilities in these systems. According to the organisers of this challenge, they engaged in over 17,000 conversations with generative AI systems to probe for unintended behaviours, which included understanding if the AI was providing Misinformation.</p>
<p>Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?</p>	<p>Meta has been working with industry partners to align on common technical standards that signal when a piece of content has been created using AI. Being able to detect these signals will make it possible for us to label AI-generated images that users post to Facebook and Instagram. As a result of those conversations, in <u>February 2024 we announced</u> that we're taking this approach through the year, during which a number of important elections are taking place around the world. During this time, we expect to learn much more about how people are creating and sharing AI content, what sort of transparency people find most valuable, and how these technologies evolve. What we learn will inform industry best practices and our own approach going forward. We are also participating in the working group on AI-generated disinformation under the EU Code of Practice.</p>	<p>Meta has been working with industry partners to align on common technical standards that signal when a piece of content has been created using AI. Being able to detect these signals will make it possible for us to label AI-generated images that users post to Facebook and Instagram. As a result of those conversations, in <u>February 2024 we announced</u> that we're taking this approach through the year, during which a number of important elections are taking place around the world. During this time, we expect to learn much more about how people are creating and sharing AI content, what sort of transparency people find most valuable, and how these technologies evolve. What we learn will inform industry best practices and our own approach going forward. We are also participating in the working group on AI-generated disinformation under the EU Code of Practice.</p>

Measure 15.1	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 15.1.1	<p>We address potential abuses from AI-generated content in three ways: (1) we remove content that violates our Community Standards regardless of how it was generated; (2) we remove, under our Manipulated Media policy, videos produced by AI that are likely to mislead the average person to believe someone said words they did not say; and (3) our third-party fact-checkers can rate content that is false and misleading regardless of how it was generated.</p> <p>In the future <u>we will label images</u> that we believe are AI generated based on common technical standards identified across the industry [launched February 2024].</p>	<p>We address potential abuses from AI-generated content in three ways: (1) we remove content that violates our Community Standards regardless of how it was generated; (2) we remove, under our Manipulated Media policy, videos produced by AI that are likely to mislead the average person to believe someone said words they did not say; and (3) our third-party fact-checkers can rate content that is false and misleading regardless of how it was generated.</p> <p>In the future <u>we will label images</u> that we believe are AI generated based on common technical standards identified across the industry [launched February 2024].</p>
Measure 15.2	Facebook	Instagram

<p>QRE 15.2.1</p>	<p>Meta commits to continue investing in Responsible AI to address the hard questions around issues such as privacy, fairness, accountability, and transparency.</p> <p>We launched <u>new Generative AI features</u> in September 2023, in doing so, <u>prioritised people's safety and building responsibly</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have collaborated with external and internal experts to stress-test these models, looking for unexpected ways they might be used, along with identifying and fixing vulnerabilities. • We are training its models on safety and responsibility guidelines. Teaching the models guidelines means they are less likely to share responses that are potentially harmful or inappropriate for all ages on all Meta's apps. • We are taking steps to reduce bias. Addressing potential bias in generative AI systems is a new area of research. As with other AI models, having more people use the features and share feedback can help to refine Meta's approach. • We have developed new technology to catch and take action on content that violates its policies. Internal teams have built algorithms that scan and filter out harmful responses before they are shared back to people. • We have built feedback tools within these features. No AI model is perfect. Feedback will be used to keep training the models to improve safety performance and automatic detection of policy violations. These new generative AI features will also be available to security researchers through Meta's long-running bug bounty programme. 	<p>Meta commits to continue investing in Responsible AI to address the hard questions around issues such as privacy, fairness, accountability, and transparency.</p> <p>We launched <u>new Generative AI features</u> in September 2023, in doing so, <u>prioritised people's safety and building responsibly</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have collaborated with external and internal experts to stress-test these models, looking for unexpected ways they might be used, along with identifying and fixing vulnerabilities. • We are training its models on safety and responsibility guidelines. Teaching the models guidelines means they are less likely to share responses that are potentially harmful or inappropriate for all ages on all Meta's apps. • We are taking steps to reduce bias. Addressing potential bias in generative AI systems is a new area of research. As with other AI models, having more people use the features and share feedback can help to refine Meta's approach. • We have developed new technology to catch and take action on content that violates its policies. Internal teams have built algorithms that scan and filter out harmful responses before they are shared back to people. • We have built feedback tools within these features. No AI model is perfect. Feedback will be used to keep training the models to improve safety performance and automatic detection of policy violations. These new generative AI features will also be available to security researchers through Meta's long-running bug bounty programme.
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IV. Integrity of Services

Commitment 16

Relevant Signatories commit to operate channels of exchange between their relevant teams in order to proactively share information about cross-platform influence operations, foreign interference in information space and relevant incidents that emerge on their respective services, with the aim of preventing dissemination and resurgence on other services, in full compliance with privacy legislation and with due consideration for security and human rights risks.

	C.16	M 16.1	M 16.2
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	As mentioned in our baseline report, a key part of our strategy to prevent interference is working with government authorities, law enforcement, security experts, civil society and other tech companies through direct communication, sharing knowledge and collaboration.	As mentioned in our baseline report, a key part of our strategy to prevent interference is working with government authorities, law enforcement, security experts, civil society and other tech companies through direct communication, sharing knowledge and collaboration.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our policies, tools, and processes to combat disinformation.	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our policies, tools, and processes to combat disinformation.

Measure 16.1	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 16.1.1	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, a key part of our strategy to prevent interference is working with government authorities, law enforcement, security experts, civil society and other tech companies to <u>stop emerging threats</u> by establishing a direct line of communication, sharing knowledge and identifying opportunities for collaboration.</p> <p>In November 2023, we shared our Quarterly Adversarial Threat report (Q3 2023) with information on a Coordinated Inauthentic Behaviour network originating in Russia. We removed six Facebook accounts and one Page in Russia that targeted global English-speaking audiences. The network posted primarily in English about Russia's invasion of Ukraine and ran fictitious "media" brands. A number of Russian embassies and diplomatic missions promoted these branded Telegram accounts on Facebook, X (formerly Twitter) and YouTube. After we removed this network, it appears to have shifted its activity to other apps entirely, including creating another media brand. We found this activity as a result of our internal investigation into suspected coordinated inauthentic behaviour in the region.</p> <p>Similarly, In Q4 2024, we shared our Quarterly Adversarial Threat report (Q4 2023) with information on a Coordinated Inauthentic Behaviour network originating in Ukraine.</p> <p>We've published some key insights from our recent Adversarial Threat Report covering <u>Q3 2023 and Q4 2023</u>.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, a key part of our strategy to prevent interference is working with government authorities, law enforcement, security experts, civil society and other tech companies to <u>stop emerging threats</u> by establishing a direct line of communication, sharing knowledge and identifying opportunities for collaboration.</p> <p>In November 2023, we shared our Quarterly Adversarial Threat report (Q3 2023) with information on a Coordinated Inauthentic Behaviour network originating in Russia. We removed three Instagram accounts in Russia that targeted global English-speaking audiences. The network posted primarily in English about Russia's invasion of Ukraine and ran fictitious "media" brands. A number of Russian embassies and diplomatic missions promoted these branded Telegram accounts on Facebook, X (formerly Twitter) and YouTube. After we removed this network, it appears to have shifted its activity to other apps entirely, including creating another media brand. We found this activity as a result of our internal investigation into suspected coordinated inauthentic behaviour in the region.</p> <p>Similarly, In Q4 2024, we shared our Quarterly Adversarial Threat report (Q4 2023) with information on a Coordinated Inauthentic Behaviour network originating in Ukraine.</p> <p>We've published some key insights from our recent Adversarial Threat Report covering <u>Q3 2023 and Q4 2023</u>.</p>
SLI 16.1.1 – Numbers of actions as a result of information sharing	We removed 1 Coordinated inauthentic behaviour network after reviewing information from Google. The network originated in Ukraine and targeted audiences in Ukraine and Kazakhstan.	
Measure 16.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 16.2.1	<p>We publish quarterly our Adversarial Treat reports, to share notable trends and investigations to help inform our community's understanding of the evolving security threats we see.</p> <p>In our <u>Q3 2023 report</u>, in addition to sharing our analysis and threat research, we also published threat indicators to contribute to the efforts by the security community to detect and counter malicious activity elsewhere on the internet.</p>	<p>We publish quarterly our Adversarial Treat reports, to share notable trends and investigations to help inform our community's understanding of the evolving security threats we see.</p> <p>In our <u>Q3 2023 report</u>, in addition to sharing our analysis and threat research, we also published threat indicators to contribute to the efforts by the security community to detect and counter malicious activity elsewhere on the internet.</p>

	In our Q4 2023 report in addition to sharing our analysis and threat research, we also publish notable trends and tactics across our investigations into the surveillance-for-hire industry targeting people around the world including within the EU.	In our Q4 2023 report in addition to sharing our analysis and threat research, we also publish notable trends and tactics across our investigations into the surveillance-for-hire industry targeting people around the world including within the EU.
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V. Empowering Users

Commitments 17 - 25

V. Empowering Users

Commitment 17

In light of the European Commission's initiatives in the area of media literacy, including the new Digital Education Action Plan, Relevant Signatories commit to continue and strengthen their efforts in the area of media literacy and critical thinking, also with the aim to include vulnerable groups.

	C.17	M 17.1	M 17.2	M 17.3
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, the key part of our approach to combat misinformation is providing tools and products that will contribute to a more resilient digital society, where people are able to critically evaluate information, make informed decisions about the content they see, and self-correct. Below are some examples of that work relevant to the European Union.</p> <p>Poland: We supported an ad campaign by Polish fact-checker Demagog to help people build resilience against election related misinfo on Facebook. The campaign prompted users to critically assess content that uses polarising language to spread claims about voting rights and procedures.</p> <p>Slovakia: As part of the preparation for the Slovakian elections, we launched different media literacy campaigns ahead of the elections for citizens to better identify and assess misinformation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first campaign "Facts in Focus campaign" focused on how to critically assess information in Feed. It was launched in July, with the aim to work with local artists and creators to create content 	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, the key part of our approach to combat misinformation is providing tools and products that will contribute to a more resilient digital society, where people are able to critically evaluate information, make informed decisions about the content they see, and self-correct. Below are some examples of that work relevant to the European Union.</p> <p>Slovakia: As part of the preparation for the Slovakian elections, we launched different media literacy campaigns ahead of the elections for citizens to better identify and assess misinformation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first campaign "Facts in Focus campaign" focused on how to critically assess information in Feed. It was launched in July, with the aim to work with local artists and creators to create content designed to show how to spot fake news and how to respond to it. Our second campaign, launched in August was run together with DigQ, a key digital literacy Slovak NGO. This campaign includes a short video on how to spot and react to fake news. This campaign ran until the 30th of September.

	<p>designed to show how to spot fake news and how to respond to it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our second campaign, launched in August was run together with DigQ, a key digital literacy Slovak NGO. This campaign includes a short video on how to spot and react to fake news. This campaign ran until the 30th of September. • Our third campaign's goal was to dispel misconceptions people in Slovakia may have about content management or misinformation. <p>Additionally, with the understanding that media literacy and education can also be driven on our platform through cooperation with experts, we worked with the Slovak Media Council to organise a workshop for local civil society organisations about best practices in delivering media literacy campaigns.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our third campaign's goal was to dispel misconceptions people in Slovakia may have about content management or misinformation. <p>The Facts in Focus campaign mentioned was also launched in Lithuania and Bulgaria in July 2023. As part of the campaign, creators used their own creative storytelling to share tips on their IG accounts reminding people to do things like always check the source of the story, watch out for obvious spelling or formatting errors, make sure the link looks correct, and check visual content for signs of manipulation. See here for more details.</p>
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	We are working on media literacy initiatives ahead of the EU Parliamentary Elections, as outlined in the EU elections chapter below.	We are working on media literacy initiatives ahead of the EU Parliamentary Elections, as outlined in the EU elections chapter below.

Measure 17.1	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 17.1.1	As mentioned in our baseline report, we have developed over the years a series of tools and resources – such as online tutorials, lesson plans for educators, tips for spotting false news, and awareness-raising ad campaigns – to educate and equip people with the necessary skills for navigating the digital world.	As mentioned in our baseline report, we have developed over the years a series of tools and resources – such as online tutorials, lesson plans for educators, tips for spotting false news, and awareness-raising ad campaigns – to educate and equip people with the necessary skills for navigating the digital world.

	<p>A key pillar of our strategy is to inform our users by providing people with specific and relevant context when they come across a flagged post, we can help them be more informed about what they see and read. Here are some ways we provide context on relevant pieces of content that may be sensitive or misleading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Warning screens on sensitive content on Facebook: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● People value the ability to discuss important and often difficult issues online, but they also have different sensitivities to certain kinds of content. Therefore, we include a warning screen over potentially sensitive content on Facebook, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Violent or graphic imagery. ● Posts that contain descriptions of bullying or harassment, if shared to raise awareness. ● Some forms of nudity. ● Posts related to suicide or suicide attempts. ● Verified badges on Facebook: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Our goal is to help people feel confident about the content and accounts that they interact with. ● To combat impersonations and help people avoid scammers that pretend to be high-profile people, Meta provides verified badges on Pages and profiles that indicate a verified account. This means that we've confirmed the authentic presence of the public figure, celebrity or global brand that the account represents. ● Notification screens on outdated articles on the Facebook app: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Our goal is to make it easier for people to identify content that's timely, reliable and most valuable to them. ● To give people more context about a news article before they share it on Facebook, Meta includes a notification screen if the article is more than 90 days old. After which, we allow people to continue sharing it if they desire. This notification helps people understand how old a given news article is and its source. ● To ensure that we don't slow the spread of credible information, especially in the health space, content posted by government health authorities and recognised global health organisations does not have this notification screen. 	<p>A key pillar of our strategy is to inform our users by providing people with specific and relevant context when they come across a flagged post, we can help them be more informed about what they see and read. Here are some ways we provide context on relevant pieces of content that may be sensitive or misleading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Warning screens on sensitive content on Instagram: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To help people avoid coming across content that they'd rather not see, we limit the visibility of certain posts that are flagged by people on Instagram for containing sensitive or graphic material. Photos and videos containing such content will appear with a warning screen to inform people about the content before they view it. This warning screen appears when viewing a post in feed or on someone's profile. ● Verified badges on Instagram: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Our goal is to help people feel confident about the content and accounts that they interact with. ● To combat impersonations and help people avoid scammers that pretend to be high-profile people, Meta provides verified badges on Pages and profiles that indicate a verified account. This means that we've confirmed the authentic presence of the public figure, celebrity or global brand that the account represents.
<p>SLI 17.1.1 - actions enforcing policies above</p>	<p><i>We were not able to deliver this SLI for this report.</i></p>	<p><i>We were not able to deliver this SLI for this report.</i></p>

Measure 17.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 17.2.1	<p>Slovakia: Meta launched different media literacy campaigns ahead of the Slovakia elections for citizens to better identify and assess misinformation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first campaign “Facts in Focus campaign” focused on how to critically assess information in Feed. It was launched in July, with the aim to work with local artists and creators to create content designed to show how to spot fake news and how to respond to it. • Our second campaign, launched in August was run together with DigQ, a key digital literacy Slovak NGO. This campaign includes a short video on how to spot and react to fake news. This campaign ran until the 30th of September. • Our third campaign aimed to help dispel misconceptions people in Slovakia may have about content management or misinformation. <p>In addition to these campaigns, due to the elections, Meta adjusted its fact-checking capacity to ensure adequate coverage of the election. As an illustration of this, Meta’s fact-checking partners debunked a Gen AI created audio clip of journalists and political candidates (see an example here).</p>	<p>Slovakia: As part of the preparation for the Slovakian elections, we launched different media literacy campaigns ahead of the elections for citizens to better identify and assess misinformation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first campaign “Facts in Focus campaign” focused on how to critically assess information in Feed. It was launched in July, with the aim to work with local artists and creators to create content designed to show how to spot fake news and how to respond to it. • Our second campaign, launched in August was run together with DigQ, a key digital literacy Slovak NGO. This campaign includes a short video on how to spot and react to fake news. This campaign ran until the 30th of September. • Our third campaign aimed to help dispel misconceptions people in Slovakia may have about content management or misinformation. <p>The Facts in Focus campaign mentioned was launched in Lithuania and Bulgaria in July 2023. As part of the campaign, creators used their own creative storytelling to share tips on their IG accounts reminding people to do things like always check the source of the story, watch out for obvious spelling or formatting errors, make sure the link looks correct, and check visual content for signs of manipulation. See here for more details.</p> <p>In addition to these campaigns, due to the elections, Meta adjusted its fact-checking capacity to ensure adequate coverage of the election. As an illustration of this, Meta’s fact-checking partners debunked a Gen AI created audio clip of journalists and political candidates (see an example here).</p>
SLI 17.2.1 – actions enforcing policies above	<p>Below we have provided some engagement statistics for the above describe media literacy campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slovakia, Facts in Focus: The campaign generated 4.2 million impressions, reaching 706,000 users in Slovakia. • Slovakia DigQ: The campaign generated 9.6 million impressions, reached 1.9 Million users in Slovakia. • Slovakia Third Campaign: This ongoing campaign generated 8.5 million impressions and reached 1.68 million users. 	<p>Below we have provided some engagement statistics for the above describe media literacy campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slovakia, Facts in Focus: The campaign generated 4.2 million impressions, reaching 706,000 users in Slovakia. • Slovakia DigQ: The campaign generated 9.6 million impressions, reached 1.9 Million users in Slovakia. • Slovakia Third Campaign: This ongoing campaign generated 8.5 million impressions and reached 1.68 million users.
Measure 17.3	Facebook	Instagram

<p>QRE 17.3.1</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta, working in partnership with experts, educators, civic society and governments around the world is central to our digital citizenship efforts. Our partners bring valuable subject matter expertise and are also important channels for distributing these tools and resources to a broader audience. Partners we work with include various government bodies (such as ministries of education and media regulators), our global network of third-party fact-checkers, parent-teacher associations, the European Association for Viewers Interests (EAVI), the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (UNESCO IITE), Yale University, Harvard University, Micro:bit Educational Foundation, and many more.</p> <p>Meta also belongs to the Steering Committee of the EU Digital Citizenship working group, launched in December 2020 to contribute multidisciplinary expertise from civil society and industry to the current EU debate on digital citizenship. Its latest in-person meeting, held in Brussels in January 2024, focused on digital citizenship during elections and how to ensure it is inclusive.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta, working in partnership with experts, educators, civic society and governments around the world is central to our digital citizenship efforts. Our partners bring valuable subject matter expertise and are also important channels for distributing these tools and resources to a broader audience. Partners we work with include various government bodies (such as ministries of education and media regulators), our global network of third-party factcheckers, parent-teacher associations, the European Association for Viewers Interests (EAVI), the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (UNESCO IITE), Yale University, Harvard University, the Micro:bit Educational Foundation, and many more.</p> <p>Meta also belongs to the Steering Committee of the EU Digital Citizenship working group, launched in December 2020 to contribute multidisciplinary expertise from civil society and industry to the current EU debate on digital citizenship. Its latest in-person meeting, held in Brussels in January 2024, focused on digital citizenship during elections and how to ensure it is inclusive.</p>
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V. Empowering Users

Commitment 18

Relevant Signatories commit to minimise the risks of viral propagation of Disinformation by adopting safe design practices as they develop their systems, policies, and features.

	C.18	M 18.1	M 18.2	M 18.3
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No	No

If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	As mentioned in our baseline report, we continue to enforce our policies to combat the spread of <u>misinformation</u> .	As mentioned in our baseline report, we continue to enforce our policies to combat the spread of <u>misinformation</u> .
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting policies, tools, and processes to combat misinformation.	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting policies, tools, and processes to combat misinformation.

Measure 18.1	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 18.1.1	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we work to prevent the spread of harmful content, including misinformation, through: Meta's <u>technologies</u>, as well as through human review teams.</p> <p>In our baseline report we mentioned our <u>Content Distribution Guidelines</u> outline some of the most significant reasons why content receives reduced distribution in Feed. In 2023 we summarised the changes that we've made to the <u>Content Distribution Guidelines</u> and <u>detailed any specific adjustments</u> to the types of content we demote. For example by removing the guideline for posts from broadly untrusted news publishers, because we no longer use it as a ranking signal.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we work to prevent the spread of harmful content, including misinformation, through: Meta's <u>technologies</u> as well as through human review teams .</p> <p>In our January to June 2023 report, we mentioned the publication of our <u>Content distribution guidelines</u> for Instagram.</p> <p>It lays down our guidelines for content lowered in feed and stories, which outline types of content that may be shown lower in feed and stories.</p>
QRE 18.1.2	<u>Facebook system cards</u> help people understand <u>how AI shapes</u> their product experiences and provides insights into how the Feed ranking system dynamically works to deliver a personalised experience on Facebook.	<u>Instagram System Cards</u> help people <u>understand how AI shapes</u> their product experiences and provide insights into how the Feed ranking system dynamically works to deliver a personalised experience on Instagram.

	<p>These cards provide detail on how our systems work in a way that is accessible for those who don't have deep technical knowledge. In June 2023, we released 14 system cards for Facebook. They give information about how our AI systems rank content, some of the predictions each system makes to determine what content might be most relevant, as well as the controls users can use to help customise users' experience. They cover Feed, Stories, Reels and other surfaces where people go to find content from the accounts or people they follow. The system cards also cover AI systems that recommend "unconnected" content from people, groups, or accounts they don't follow. A more detailed explanation of the AI behind content recommendations is available here.</p> <p>To give a further level of detail beyond what's published in the system cards, we have shared the types of inputs – known as signals – as well as the predictive models these signals inform that help determine what content users may find most relevant from their network on Facebook. The categories of signals we're releasing represent the vast majority of signals currently used in Facebook Feed ranking for this content. Users can find these signals and predictions in the Transparency Centre, along with how frequently they tend to be used in the overall ranking process.</p> <p>We also use signals to help identify harmful content, which we remove as we become aware of it, as well as to help reduce the distribution of other types of problematic or low-quality content in line with our Content Distribution Guidelines.</p>	<p>These cards provide detail on how our systems work in a way that is accessible for those who don't have deep technical knowledge. In June 2023, we released 8 system cards for Instagram. They give information about how our AI systems rank content, some of the predictions each system makes to determine what content might be most relevant, as well as the controls users can use to help customise users' experience. They cover Feed, Stories, Reels and other surfaces where people go to find content from the accounts or people they follow. The system cards also cover AI systems that recommend "unconnected" content from people, groups, or accounts they don't follow. A more detailed explanation of the AI behind content recommendations is available here.</p> <p>To give a further level of detail beyond what's published in the system cards, we have shared the types of inputs – known as signals – as well as the predictive models these signals inform that help determine what content users may find most relevant from their network on Instagram. The categories of signals we're releasing represent the vast majority of signals currently used in Instagram Feed ranking for this content. Users can find these signals and predictions in the Transparency Centre, along with how frequently they tend to be used in the overall ranking process.</p> <p>We also use signals to help identify harmful content, which we remove as we become aware of it, as well as to help reduce the distribution of other types of problematic or low-quality content in line with our Content Distribution Guidelines.</p>
<p>QRE 18.1.3</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies articulate different categories of misinformation and try to provide clear guidance about how we treat that speech when we see it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We remove misinformation where it is likely to directly contribute to the risk of imminent physical harm. We also remove content that is likely to directly contribute to interference with the functioning of political processes and certain highly deceptive manipulated media. • For all other misinformation, we focus on reducing its prevalence or creating an environment that fosters a productive dialogue. As part of that effort, we partner with third-party fact-checking organisations to review and rate the accuracy of the most viral content on our platforms. We also provide resources to increase media and digital literacy so people can decide what to read, trust and share themselves. 	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies articulate different categories of misinformation and try to provide clear guidance about how we treat that speech when we see it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We remove misinformation where it is likely to directly contribute to the risk of imminent physical harm. We also remove content that is likely to directly contribute to interference with the functioning of political processes and certain highly deceptive manipulated media. • For all other misinformation, we focus on reducing its prevalence or creating an environment that fosters a productive dialogue. As part of that effort, we partner with third-party fact-checking organisations to review and rate the accuracy of the most viral content on our platforms. We also provide resources to increase media and digital literacy so people can decide what to read, trust and share themselves.

	Regarding the impact of our fact-checking labels, focused specifically on people who have already demonstrated an intent to share the fact-checked content: on average 47% of people on Facebook in the EU do not complete this action after receiving a warning from Meta that the content has been fact-checked.	Regarding the impact of our fact-checking labels, focused specifically on people who have already demonstrated an intent to share the fact-checked content: on average 38% of people on Instagram in the EU who start to share fact-checked content do not complete this action after receiving a warning from Meta that the content has been fact-checked.
SLI 18.1.1 - actions proving effectiveness of measures and policies	Rate of reshare non-completion among the unique attempts by users to reshare a content on Facebook that was treated with a fact-checking label in EU member state countries from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	Rate of reshare non-completion among the unique attempts by users to reshare a content on Instagram that was treated with a fact-checking label in EU member state countries from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023 .
	% of reshares attempted that were not completed on treated content on Facebook between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	% of reshares attempted that were not completed on treated content on Instagram between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.
Member States		
Austria	41%	37%
Belgium	48%	37%
Bulgaria	45%	39%
Croatia	47%	35%
Cyprus	54%	41%
Czech Republic	35%	37%
Denmark	44%	37%
Estonia	40%	36%
Finland	39%	35%
France	55%	40%
Germany	39%	36%
Greece	51%	42%
Hungary	51%	37%
Ireland	38%	33%
Italy	53%	41%
Latvia	36%	37%
Lithuania	43%	38%
Luxembourg	47%	40%
Malta	57%	37%
Netherlands	39%	34%

Poland	44%	37%
Portugal	54%	39%
Romania	43%	37%
Slovakia	39%	37%
Slovenia	36%	37%
Spain	55%	41%
Sweden	56%	35%
Total EU	47%	38%
Measure 18.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 18.2.1	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies and approach to tackle misinformation - which are summarised in QRE 18.1.3 - are published in our Transparency Centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meta Community Standards - Misinformation • Content Distribution Guidelines ('Fact-checked misinformation') - Misinformation <p>These include specific actions taken against actors that <u>repeatedly violate our policies</u>. We take action against Pages, groups, accounts and domains that repeatedly share or publish content that is rated False or Altered, near-identical to what fact-checkers have debunked as False or Altered, and content we enforce against under our policies on COVID and vaccine misinformation. If Pages, groups, accounts or websites repeatedly share such content they will see their distribution reduced.</p> <p>In 2023, we gave more information on our policy to <u>restrict accounts</u> on the platform. For most violations, the user's first strike will result in a warning with no further restrictions. If Meta removes additional posts that go against the Facebook Community Standards in the future, we'll apply additional strikes to the account, and the user may lose access to some features for longer periods of time.</p> <p>These restrictions generally only apply to Facebook accounts, but they may also be extended to Pages that represent an individual, such as a celebrity or political figure. (Note that while we count strikes on both Facebook and Instagram, these restrictions only apply to Facebook accounts).</p> <p>If content that users have posted goes against our more severe policies, such as our policy on dangerous individuals and organisations or adult</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies and approach to tackle misinformation - which are summarised in QRE 18.1.3 - are published in our Transparency Centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meta Community Guidelines - Misinformation • Content Distribution Guidelines ('Fact-checked misinformation') - Misinformation <p>These include specific actions taken against actors that <u>repeatedly violate our policies</u>. We take action against accounts that repeatedly share or publish content that is rated False or Altered, near-identical to what fact-checkers have debunked as False or Altered, and content we enforce against under our policies on COVID and vaccine misinformation. If accounts repeatedly share such content they will see their distribution reduced.</p> <p>For most violations, the user's first strike will result in a warning with no further restrictions. If Meta removes additional posts that go against the Instagram Community Guidelines in the future, we'll apply additional strikes to the account, and the user may lose access to some features for longer periods of time.</p> <p>If content that users have posted goes against our more severe policies, such as our policy on dangerous individuals and organisations or adult sexual exploitation, the user may receive additional, longer restrictions from certain features.</p> <p>For most violations, if the user continues to post content that goes against the Instagram Community Guidelines after repeated warnings and restrictions, we will disable the account.</p> <p>These policies apply across all EU Member States.</p>

	<p>sexual exploitation, the user may receive additional, longer restrictions from certain features.</p> <p>For most violations, if the user continues to post content that goes against the Facebook Community Standards after repeated warnings and restrictions, we will disable the account.</p> <p>These policies apply across all EU Member States.</p>	
SLI 18.2.1 - actions taken in response to policy violations	<p>Number of unique contents that were removed from Facebook for violating our harmful health misinformation or voter or census interference policies in EU member state countries from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.</p> <p>Country determined by inferred user (responsible for the content) location.</p> <p><i>*Meta's policies to tackle false claims about COVID-19 which could directly contribute to the risk of imminent physical harm changed in June 2023 following Meta's independent Oversight Board's advice. We now only remove this content in countries with an active COVID-19 public health emergency declaration. This change has impacted our enforcement metrics on removals for this reporting period but does not change our overall approach to fact-checking. These changes are an expected part of fluctuating content trends online*</i></p>	<p>Number of unique contents that were removed from Instagram for violating our harmful health misinformation or voter or census interference policies in EU member state countries from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.</p> <p>Country determined by inferred user (responsible for the content) location.</p> <p><i>*Meta's policies to tackle false claims about COVID-19 which could directly contribute to the risk of imminent physical harm changed in June 2023 following Meta's independent Oversight Board's advice. We now only remove this content in countries with an active COVID-19 public health emergency declaration. This change has impacted our enforcement metrics on removals for this reporting period but does not change our overall approach to fact-checking. These changes are an expected part of fluctuating content trends online*</i></p>
Member States		
Austria	Less than 500	Less than 500
Belgium	Less than 500	Less than 500
Bulgaria	Less than 500	-
Croatia	Less than 500	-
Cyprus	Less than 500	-
Czechia	Less than 500	Less than 500
Denmark	Less than 500	Less than 500
Estonia	Less than 500	-
Finland	Less than 500	Less than 500
France	Over 500	Less than 500
Germany	Over 870	Less than 500
Greece	Less than 500	Less than 500

Hungary	Less than 500	-
Ireland	Less than 500	Less than 500
Italy	Over 4,300	Less than 500
Latvia	Less than 500	Less than 500
Lithuania	Less than 500	-
Luxembourg	Less than 500	Less than 500
Malta	Less than 500	-
Netherlands	Over 1,500	Less than 500
Poland	Less than 500	Less than 500
Portugal	Less than 500	Less than 500
Romania	Less than 500	Less than 500
Slovakia	Less than 500	Less than 500
Slovenia	Less than 500	Less than 500
Spain	Over 640	Less than 500
Sweden	Less than 500	Less than 500
Total EU	<i>Over 10,000</i>	<i>Over 540</i>
Measure 18.3	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 18.3.1	<p>As noted in our baseline report, the following are some key initiatives we have supported to empower the independent research community and to help us gain a better understanding of what our users want, need and expect: such as Social Science Research, data for Good, the Research Platform for coordinated inauthentic behaviour (CIB) Network Disruptions</p> <p>Research Grants & Awards. In our baseline report, we mentioned that every year, we invest in numerous research projects as part of our overall efforts to make the internet and people on our platforms safer and more secure.</p>	<p>As noted in our baseline report, the following are some key initiatives we have supported to empower the independent research community and to help us gain a better understanding of what our users want, need and expect: such as Social Science Research, data for Good, the Research Platform for coordinated inauthentic behaviour (CIB) Network Disruptions</p> <p>Research Grants & Awards. In our baseline report, we mentioned that every year, we invest in numerous research projects as part of our overall efforts to make the internet and people on our platforms safer and more secure.</p>

V. Empowering Users

Commitment 19

Relevant Signatories using recommender systems commit to make them transparent to the recipients regarding the main criteria and parameters used for prioritising or deprioritising information, and provide options to users about recommender systems, and make available information on those options.

	C.19	M 19.1	M 19.2
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	As mentioned in our report covering January to June 2023, we launched <u>Facebook system cards</u> in June to help people understand how AI shapes their product experiences and provides insights into how the Feed ranking system dynamically works to deliver a personalised experience on Facebook.	As mentioned in our report covering January to June 2023, we launched <u>Instagram System Cards</u> in June to help people understand how AI shapes their product experiences and provide insights into how the Feed ranking system dynamically works to deliver a personalised experience on Instagram.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our transparency and recommender tools.	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our transparency and recommender tools.

Measure 19.1	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 19.1.1	<p>The range of measures and policies put in place in relation to this measure have been described in the previous two reports and are explained in greater detail on Meta's Transparency Centre. For example, there it is possible to find detailed explanations relating to <u>Facebook system cards that help people understand how AI shapes their product experiences</u>.</p> <p>The policies outlined apply across all EU Member States.</p>	<p>The range of measures and policies put in place in relation to this measure have been described in the previous two reports and are explained in greater detail on Meta's Transparency Centre. For example, there it is possible to find detailed explanations relating to <u>Instagram System Cards</u> that help people <u>understand how AI shapes</u> their product experiences.</p> <p>The policies outlined apply across all EU Member States.</p>
Measure 19.2	Facebook	Instagram
SLI 19.2.1 - User Settings	<i>We were not able to deliver this SLI for this report.</i>	<i>We were not able to deliver this SLI for this report.</i>

V. Empowering Users

Commitment 20

Relevant Signatories commit to empower users with tools to assess the provenance and edit history or authenticity or accuracy of digital content.

As mentioned in our baseline report, the tools assessing provenance and edit history of digital content are one of several ways to empower users to make more informed decisions about the content they see online. Other tools to achieve this objective, including as set forth in Commitment 21 are relevant and pertinent to our subscribed products at this time.

V. Empowering Users

Commitment 21

Relevant Signatories commit to strengthen their efforts to better equip users to identify Disinformation. In particular, in order to enable users to navigate services in an informed way, Relevant Signatories commit to facilitate, across all Member States languages in which their services are provided, user access to tools for assessing the factual accuracy of sources through fact-checks from fact-checking organisations that have flagged potential Disinformation, as well as warning labels from other authoritative sources.

	C.21	M 21.1	M 21.2	M 21.3
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	We have added some additional granularity to our reporting, with one metric, the number of articles written by 3PFCs, previously shared at global level only, that is now broken down by EU country.	We have added some additional granularity to our reporting, with one metric, the number of articles written by 3PFCs, previously shared at global level only, that is now broken down by EU country.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our fact-checking programme or processes.	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our fact-checking programme or processes.

Measure 21.1	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 21.1.1	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta partners with over 26 independent third-party fact-checkers certified through the non-partisan International Fact-Checking Network (IFCN), covering 23 languages, in the EU. The work of these fact-checkers has a global impact, as the treatment of their false-rated posts (i.e., demotion, notification, and warning) are applied globally. Our third-party fact-checking programme includes more than 90 organisations working in more than 60 languages globally to help fight viral misinformation.</p> <p>The list of fact-checkers with whom we partner across the EU is in QRE 30.1.2.</p> <p>Fact-checkers review a piece of content and rate its accuracy. This process occurs independently from Meta. The ratings fact-checkers can use are False, Altered, Partly false, Missing context, Satire and True. Further details are shared on our Transparency Centre on these ratings. While we are responsible for setting these guidelines, fact-checkers review and rate content independently – we do not make changes to ratings.</p> <p>When content has been rated by fact-checkers, we take action to (1) label it, (2) ensure less people see it, and (3) sanction repeat offenders.</p> <p>There is more detail on all the actions taken under QRE 31.1 as well as in our baseline report.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta partners with over 26 independent third-party fact-checkers certified through the non-partisan International Fact-Checking Network (IFCN), covering 22 languages, in the EU. The work of these fact-checkers has a global impact, as the treatment of their false-rated posts (i.e., demotion, notification, and warning) are applied globally. Our third-party fact-checking programme includes more than 90 organisations working in more than 60 languages globally to help fight viral misinformation.</p> <p>The list of fact-checkers with whom we partner across the EU is in QRE 30.1.2.</p> <p>Fact-checkers review a piece of content and rate its accuracy. This process occurs independently from Meta. The ratings fact-checkers can use are False, Altered, Partly false, Missing context, Satire and True. Further details are shared on our Transparency Centre on these ratings. While we are responsible for setting these guidelines, fact-checkers review and rate content independently – we do not make changes to ratings.</p> <p>When content has been rated by fact-checkers, we take action to (1) label it, (2) ensure less people see it, and (3) sanction repeat offenders.</p> <p>There is more detail on all the actions taken under QRE 31.1 as well as in our baseline report.</p>
SLI 21.1.1 – actions taken under measure 21.1	<i>See SLI 21.1.2 below</i>	

SLI 21.1.2 – actions taken under measure 21.1	<p>1. Number of distinct articles written by 3PFCs that were used to apply a fact-checking label to content on Facebook from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.*</p> <p>2. Number of distinct pieces of content viewed on Facebook that were treated with a fact-checking label due to a falsity assessment by third party fact checkers between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.</p> <p>3. Rate of reshare non-completion among the unique attempts by users to reshare a content on Facebook that was treated with a fact-checking label in EU member state countries from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.</p> <p>*This metric shows the number of distinct fact-checking articles written by Meta’s 3PFC partners and utilised to label content in each EU member state. As articles may be used in multiple countries, and several articles may be used to label a piece of content, the total sum of articles utilised for all member states exceeds the number of distinct articles created in the EU (140,000). This is expected.</p>			<p>1. Number of distinct articles written by 3PFCs that were used to apply a fact-checking label to content on Instagram from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.*</p> <p>2. Number of distinct pieces of content viewed on Instagram that were treated with a fact-checking label due to a falsity assessment by third party fact checkers between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.</p> <p>3. Rate of reshare non-completion among the unique attempts by users to reshare a content on Instagram that was treated with a fact-checking label in EU member state countries from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.</p> <p>*This metric shows the number of distinct fact-checking articles written by Meta’s 3PFC partners and utilised to label content in each EU member state. As articles may be used in multiple countries, and several articles may be used to label a piece of content, the total sum of articles utilised for all member states exceeds the number of distinct articles created in the EU (140,000). This is expected.</p>		
	Number of Articles written by third party fact checkers to justify rating on Facebook between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	Content viewed on Facebook and treated with fact checks, due to a falsity assessment by third party fact checkers between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	% of reshares attempted that were not completed on treated content – Facebook between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	Number of Articles written by third party fact checkers to justify rating on Instagram between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	Content viewed on Instagram and treated with fact checks, due to a falsity assessment by third party fact checkers between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	% of reshares attempted that were not completed on treated content – Instagram between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.
Member States						
Austria	Over 49,000	Over 1,800,000	41%	Over 13,000	Over 92,000	37%
Belgium	Over 59,000	Over 2,400,000	48%	Over 14,000	Over 110,000	37%
Bulgaria	Over 37,000	Over 1,800,000	45%	Over 9,100	Over 38,000	39%
Croatia	Over 35,000	Over 1,800,000	47%	Over 10,000	Over 43,000	35%
Cyprus	Over 32,000	Over 540,000	54%	Over 9,300	Over 47,000	41%
Czech Republic	Over 39,000	Over 1,800,000	35%	Over 10,000	Over 56,000	37%
Denmark	Over 42,000	Over 1,000,000	44%	Over 11,000	Over 63,000	37%
Estonia	Over 19,000	Over 210,000	40%	Over 6,300	Over 18,000	36%
Finland	Over 35,000	Over 620,000	39%	Over 11,000	Over 52,000	35%

France	Over 81,000	Over 10,000,000	55%	Over 19,000	Over 250,000	40%
Germany	Over 91,000	Over 10,000,000	39%	Over 24,000	Over 380,000	36%
Greece	Over 49,000	Over 3,600,000	51%	Over 13,000	Over 82,000	42%
Hungary	Over 38,000	Over 1,900,000	51%	Over 9,400	Over 43,000	37%
Ireland	Over 52,000	Over 1,200,000	38%	Over 14,000	Over 95,000	33%
Italy	Over 83,000	Over 11,000,000	53%	Over 21,000	Over 260,000	41%
Latvia	Over 20,000	Over 320,000	36%	Over 6,300	Over 19,000	37%
Lithuania	Over 26,000	Over 770,000	43%	Over 6,900	Over 23,000	38%
Luxembourg	Over 25,000	Over 220,000	47%	Over 6,900	Over 22,000	40%
Malta	Over 25,000	Over 200,000	57%	Over 6,400	Over 20,000	37%
Netherlands	Over 65,000	Over 2,500,000	39%	Over 17,000	Over 160,000	34%
Poland	Over 56,000	Over 6,600,000	44%	Over 13,000	Over 93,000	37%
Portugal	Over 55,000	Over 2,700,000	54%	Over 16,000	Over 150,000	39%
Romania	Over 49,000	Over 3,300,000	43%	Over 11,000	Over 69,000	37%
Slovakia	Over 30,000	Over 1,200,000	39%	Over 8,700	Over 33,000	37%
Slovenia	Over 27,000	Over 780,000	36%	Over 7,400	Over 26,000	37%
Spain	Over 77,000	Over 7,500,000	55%	Over 22,000	Over 280,000	41%
Sweden	Over 56,000	Over 1,700,000	56%	Over 15,000	Over 110,000	35%
Total EU	<i>Over 140,000</i>	<i>Over 67,000,000</i>	<i>47%</i>	<i>Over 36,000</i>	<i>Over 1,100,000</i>	<i>38%</i>

Measure 21.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 21.2.1	<p>Between July and December 2023, we displayed warnings on over 67 million distinct pieces of content on Facebook (including re-shares) in the EU based on over 140,000 debunking articles written by our fact-checking partners in the EU.</p> <p>The impact of actions taken under Measure 21.1.1 between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023, meant that 47% of reshares attempted on Fact-Checked content on Facebook in EU Member States were not completed.</p>	<p>Between July and December 2023, we displayed warnings on over 1.1 million distinct pieces of content on Instagram (including re-shares) in the EU based on over 36,000 debunking articles written by our fact-checking partners in the EU.</p> <p>The impact of actions taken under Measure 21.1.1 between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023, meant that 38% of reshares attempted on Fact-Checked content on Instagram in EU Member States were not completed.</p>

Measure 21.3	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 21.3.1	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, the fact-checking programme's ratings as well as its labels were developed in close consultation with fact-checkers and misinformation experts. We continue to engage with fact-checkers and content moderation experts across our policies and consulted Meta's Oversight Board on our approach to COVID-19 misinformation.</p> <p>Meta also works closely with independent experts who possess knowledge and expertise to determine what constitutes misinformation that is likely to directly contribute to imminent harm.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, the fact-checking programme's ratings as well as its labels were developed in close consultation with fact-checkers and misinformation experts. We continue to engage with fact-checkers and content moderation experts across our policies and consulted Meta's Oversight Board on our approach to COVID-19 misinformation.</p> <p>Meta also works closely with independent experts who possess knowledge and expertise to determine what constitutes misinformation that is likely to directly contribute to imminent harm.</p>

V. Empowering Users

Commitment 22

Relevant Signatories commit to provide users with tools to help them make more informed decisions when they encounter online information that may be false or misleading, and to facilitate user access to tools and information to assess the trustworthiness of information sources, such as indicators of trustworthiness for informed online navigation, particularly relating to societal issues or debates of general interest.

As mentioned in our baseline report, trustworthiness indicators are one of several ways to empower users to make more informed decisions about the content they see online. This is acknowledged by the Commission's 2021 Guidance, which describes them as a tool signatories "could" explore, and negotiations of the updated Code which confirmed this to be a direction signatories are encouraged but not expected to follow. Other tools to achieve this objective covered elsewhere in this section - Commitment 21 in particular - are relevant and pertinent for our subscribed products at this time.

We note however that we use several of the products and features listed under Measure 22.7 (in particular information panels, banners, pop-ups, and prompts) as already outlined under Commitment 21 above, as well as in our crisis monitoring reports below.

V. Empowering users

Commitment 23

Relevant Signatories commit to provide users with the functionality to flag harmful false and/or misleading information that violates Signatories policies or terms of service.

	C.23	M 23.1	M 23.2
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	As mentioned in our baseline report, we maintain a <u>specific report category</u> for users to flag to us what they believe is false information (in addition to content that they believe violates any of our other Community Standards).	As mentioned in our baseline report, we maintain a <u>specific report category</u> for users to flag to us what they believe is false information (in addition to content that they believe violates any of our other Community Guidelines).
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our user reporting tools or processes.	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our user reporting tools or processes.

Measure 23.1	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 23.1.1	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, users can report content that they specifically identified as false information through the following process outlined on our website.</p> <p>We also provide an appeal system. More details about these systems can be found in our baseline and January to June 2023 report.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, users can report content that they specifically identified as false information through the following process outlined on our website.</p> <p>We also provide an appeal system. More details about these systems can be found in our baseline and January to June 2023 report.</p>
Measure 23.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 23.2.1	<p>Meta's processes include measures to uphold the integrity of our reporting and appeals systems.</p> <p>Mass reporting: We do not remove pieces of content based on the number of reports we receive. If a piece of content violates our Community Standards, one report is enough for us to remove it. If it does not violate our Community Standards, the number of reports will not lead to the content being removed, no matter how high. Because of the volume of content we review across our platforms, we always need to prioritise cases for our content moderators, and we do that based on severity and virality. The amount of reports does not impact response times or enforcement decisions.</p> <p>Anonymous reporting: When something gets reported to Facebook, we'll review it and take action on anything we determine doesn't follow our Community Standards. Unless a user is reporting an incident of intellectual property infringement, their report will be kept confidential and the account that was reported won't see who reported them.</p>	<p>Meta's processes include measures to uphold the integrity of our reporting and appeals systems.</p> <p>Mass reporting: We do not remove pieces of content based on the number of reports we receive. If a piece of content violates our Community Guidelines, one report is enough for us to remove it. If it does not violate our Community Guidelines, the number of reports will not lead to the content being removed, no matter how high. Because of the volume of content we review across our platforms, we always need to prioritise cases for our content moderators, and we do that based on severity and virality. The amount of reports does not impact response times or enforcement decisions.</p> <p>Anonymous reporting: When something gets reported to Instagram, we'll review it and take action on anything we determine doesn't follow our Community Guidelines. Unless a user is reporting an incident of intellectual property infringement, their report will be kept confidential and the account that was reported won't see who reported them.</p>

V. Empowering users

Commitment 24

Relevant Signatories commit to inform users whose content or accounts has been subject to enforcement actions (content/accounts labelled, demoted or otherwise enforced on) taken on the basis of violation of policies relevant to this section (as outlined in Measure 18.2), and provide them with the possibility to appeal against the enforcement action at issue and to handle complaints in a timely, diligent, transparent, and objective manner and to reverse the action without undue delay where the complaint is deemed to be founded.

	C.24	M 24.1
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we're committed to fighting the spread of misinformation on our platforms, but we also believe it's critical to enable expression, debate and voice. We let users know when we remove a piece of content for breaching our Community Standards or when a fact-checker rated their content. In June 2023, we also took steps to <u>improve our penalty system</u> to make it fairer and more effective.</p> <p>Relevant updates to user notice and appeal processes have also been made in 2023, in line with DSA requirements.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we're committed to fighting the spread of misinformation on our platforms, but we also believe it's critical to enable expression, debate and voice. We let users know when we remove a piece of content for breaching our Community Guidelines or when a fact-checker rated their content. In June 2023, we also took steps to <u>improve our penalty system</u> to make it fairer and more effective.</p> <p>Relevant updates to user notice and appeal processes have also been made in 2023, in line with DSA requirements.</p>
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No	No

If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our processes.	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes to our policies, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our processes.
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Measure 24.1	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 24.1.1	As mentioned in our baseline report, <u>when we remove a piece of content, we let the user know</u> that something they posted goes against our Community Standards. Moreover, we are transparent with users when their content is fact-checked, and have an appeals process in place for users who wish to issue a correction or dispute a rating with a fact-checker. Appeal procedures are outlined under QRE 23.1.1.	As mentioned in our baseline report, <u>when we remove a piece of content, we let the user know</u> that something they posted goes against our Community Guidelines. Moreover, we are transparent with users when their content is fact-checked, and have an appeals process in place for users who wish to issue a correction or dispute a rating with a fact-checker. Appeal procedures are outlined under QRE 23.1.1.
SLI 24.1.1 – enforcement actions	Number of unique contents that were removed from Facebook for violating our harmful health misinformation or voter or census interference policies in EU member state countries from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023. <i>*Meta's policies to tackle false claims about COVID-19 which could directly contribute to the risk of imminent physical harm changed in June 2023 following Meta's independent Oversight Board's advice. We now only remove this content in countries with an active COVID-19 public health emergency declaration. This change has impacted our enforcement metrics on removals for this reporting period but does not change our overall approach to fact-checking. These changes are an expected part of fluctuating content trends online*</i>	Number of unique contents that were removed from Instagram for violating our harmful health misinformation or voter or census interference policies in EU member state countries from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023. <i>*Meta's policies to tackle false claims about COVID-19 which could directly contribute to the risk of imminent physical harm changed in June 2023 following Meta's independent Oversight Board's advice. We now only remove this content in countries with an active COVID-19 public health emergency declaration. This change has impacted our enforcement metrics on removals for this reporting period but does not change our overall approach to fact-checking. These changes are an expected part of fluctuating content trends online*</i>
Member States		
Austria	Less than 500	Less than 500
Belgium	Less than 500	Less than 500
Bulgaria	Less than 500	-
Croatia	Less than 500	-
Cyprus	Less than 500	-
Czechia	Less than 500	Less than 500
Denmark	Less than 500	Less than 500

Estonia	Less than 500	-
Finland	Less than 500	Less than 500
France	Over 500	Less than 500
Germany	Over 870	Less than 500
Greece	Less than 500	Less than 500
Hungary	Less than 500	-
Ireland	Less than 500	Less than 500
Italy	Over 4,300	Less than 500
Latvia	Less than 500	Less than 500
Lithuania	Less than 500	-
Luxembourg	Less than 500	Less than 500
Malta	Less than 500	-
Netherlands	Over 1,500	Less than 500
Poland	Less than 500	Less than 500
Portugal	Less than 500	Less than 500
Romania	Less than 500	Less than 500
Slovakia	Less than 500	Less than 500
Slovenia	Less than 500	Less than 500
Spain	Over 640	Less than 500
Sweden	Less than 500	Less than 500
Total EU	<i>Over 10,000</i>	<i>Over 540</i>

V. Empowering users

Commitment 25

In order to help users of private messaging services to identify possible disinformation disseminated through such services, Relevant Signatories that provide messaging applications commit to continue to build and implement features or initiatives that empower users to think critically about information they receive and help them to determine whether it is accurate, without any weakening of encryption and with due regard to the protection of privacy.

	C.25	M 25.1	M 25.2
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Messenger Whatsapp	Messenger Whatsapp	Messenger Whatsapp

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram	Service C - Messenger	Service D - WhatsApp
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	N/A	N/A	No	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].			As mentioned in our baseline report, we continue to regularly review the measures we have in place in Messenger, in conjunction with the measures on the linked social media platforms (Facebook and Instagram). We will continue to actively review measures, including as we launch new products and disinformation trends change.	As mentioned in our baseline report, WhatsApp is deeply committed to addressing misinformation while protecting people's privacy – without weakening encryption. Our approach is centred around limiting virality, preventing coordinated misuse, and empowering users. New implementation measures in the period of July 2023 – December 2023 include: WhatsApp Spread the Facts Grant: In partnership with Meta, the Spread the Facts Grant Program gives verified fact-checking organisations resources to identify, flag and reduce the spread of misinformation. The grant supports eleven projects from eight countries including Spain, and Italy. Recipients have worked on projects ranging from developing audio fact-checks to reach indigenous

				communities to launching a media literacy course. During the reporting period, Meta's partners presented on how they used this grant.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]			No	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?			As mentioned in our baseline report, misinformation is a complex and shared challenge, and we remain committed to doing our part. We continue working to improve our efforts against misinformation.	As mentioned in our baseline report, misinformation is a complex and shared challenge, and we remain committed to doing our part. We continue working to improve our efforts against misinformation.

Measure 25.1			Messenger	WhatsApp
QRE 25.1.1			<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, content across Facebook and Instagram that has been rated false or partly false by our fact-checkers are prominently labelled when re-shared in Messenger, this includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misinformation labels (clear, visual labels to content that has been debunked by fact-checkers, and surfaces their fact-checking articles for additional context) • Warning screens (when someone tries to share a post that's been rated by a fact-checker, we'll show them a pop-up notice so people can decide for themselves what to read, trust, and share). 	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we work to empower users to think critically about information they receive and help them easily connect with accurate information, to this purpose, Whatsapp partners with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisations certified by the IFCN around the world, including in the EU, to expand users' access to fact-checking services. Because private messages and calls on WhatsApp are secured with end-to-end encryption, only a user and the person they are communicating with can read or listen to them. That's why our fact-checking partnerships on WhatsApp rely on user-initiated reporting. Users can flag potential misinformation to trusted fact-checking organisations by sending them a message, and fact-checking organisations can reply by sharing a fact-checking article. • Government agencies and nonprofit organisations to help make authoritative

				<p>information available to users on WhatsApp</p> <p>WhatsApp also works to empower users by supporting fact-checking through grants. In September 2022, as part of the Spread the Facts Grant Program in partnership with IFCN, WhatsApp awarded \$450,000 in grants to organisations working to lessen the impact of misinformation on WhatsApp. Recipients have worked on projects ranging from developing audio fact-checks to reach indigenous communities to launching a media literacy course. During the reporting period, Meta's partners presented on how they used this grant.</p>
SLI 25.1.1			<p>Please see section 17 for information on linked platforms' (Facebook and Instagram) work with fact-checkers.</p>	<p>Partnerships with fact-checkers: 13 fact-checking organisations in the EU operating in multiple languages are using WhatsApp products (the WhatsApp Business App and/or the WhatsApp Business Platform) to make sure that WhatsApp users have access to accurate information (between July 2023 and December 2023 - Examples listed below).</p> <p>The WhatsApp Business app is an optional app and partners may choose to use this tool or not. A reduction in the number of partners using the tool does not necessarily reflect a change in the number of fact-checking partner's WhatsApp has in its WhatsApp fact-checking programme.</p> <p>WhatsApp has a formal fact-checking programme which utilises the WhatsApp Business Platform and has not seen a reduction during this reporting period of its partner numbers.</p>
Member States				
List actions per member states and languages (see example table above)				<p>The WhatsApp Business app is an optional app and partners may choose to use this tool or not. A reduction in the number of partners using the tool does not necessarily reflect a change in the number of fact-checking partner's WhatsApp has in its WhatsApp fact-checking programme.</p>

				<p>Directory of fact-checking organisations using WhatsApp products (WhatsApp Business App and/or WhatsApp Business Platform) between the duration of this report]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● France: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 20 Minutes (French) ○ AFP France (French) ○ AFP Africa (English) ○ France24 (French) ● Germany <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CORRECTIV (German) ○ AFP Faktencheck (German) ○ dpa Faktencheck (German) ● Greece <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ellinika Hoaxes (Greek) ● Italy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pagella Politica / Facta (Italian) ● Portugal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Polígrafo (Portuguese) ● Spain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EFE Verifica (Spanish) ○ Maldita (Spanish) ○ Newtral (Spanish)
Measure 25.2			Messenger	WhatsApp
QRE 25.2.1			<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, to help reduce the spread of viral misinformation and harmful content, we limit the number of chats that a message can be forwarded to at one time. We also have additional protections in place for content that has been identified as misinformation on Facebook and shared directly in Messenger. For example, when a user shares content from their feed into a private chat, and that content has been rated by a 3pfc, we continue to show the label on the content.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, WhatsApp provides end-to-end encryption by default for all private messages and calls. In this context, one of our key lines of effort to counter misinformation is to limit virality and to help users think about the messages they receive, this includes using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forwarding labels ● Limits to messaging forwarding <p>WhatsApp provides a simple way to double check messages that have been forwarded many times via the Search the web tool. This helps our users find news results or other sources of information about content they have received. This feature works by</p>

				<p>allowing users to tap a magnifying glass that uploads the message via their browser.</p> <p>We continue to evolve our efforts and approaches to tackling misinformation on WhatsApp. This ongoing work is focused on making sure we have the most efficient surface impact and consistently improving reach of our partners.</p>
SLI 25.2.1 - use of select tools				<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, the introduction of the additional forwarding limits in April 2020 reduced immediately by 70% the virality. When we introduced the new group chat forwarding limit in 2022, we saw a reduction of approximately 20% in the number of forwarded messages sent to groups on WhatsApp globally.</p>
			<p><i>Tools mentioned in QRE 25.2.1 are available across the EU.</i></p>	<p><i>Tools mentioned in QRE 25.2.1 are available across the EU.</i></p>

VI. Empowering the research community

Commitments 26 - 29

VI. Empowering the research community

Commitment 26

Relevant Signatories commit to provide access, wherever safe and practicable, to continuous, real-time or near real-time, searchable stable access to non-personal data and anonymised, aggregated, or manifestly-made public data for research purposes on Disinformation through automated means such as APIs or other open and accessible technical solutions allowing the analysis of said data.

	C.26	M 26.1	M 26.2	M 26.3
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	<p>In August 2023, Meta rolled out the Content Library and API tools to provide access to near real-time public content on Facebook. Details about the content, such as the number of reactions, shares, comments and, for the first time, post view counts are also available. Researchers can search, explore and filter that content on both a graphical User Interface (UI) or through a programmatic API.</p> <p>Together, these tools provide comprehensive access to publicly-available content across Facebook and Instagram.</p> <p>Individuals from qualified institutions pursuing scientific or public interest research topics can apply for access to these tools through partners with</p>	<p>In August 2023, Meta rolled out the Content Library and API tools to provide access to near real-time public content on Instagram. Details about the content, such as the number of reactions, shares, comments and, for the first time, post view counts are also available. Researchers can search, explore and filter that content on both a graphical User Interface (UI) or through a programmatic API.</p> <p>Together, these tools provide comprehensive access to publicly-available content across Facebook and Instagram.</p> <p>Individuals from qualified institutions pursuing scientific or public interest research topics can apply for access to these tools through partners with deep</p>

	<p>deep expertise in secure data sharing for research, starting with the University of Michigan's Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. This is a first-of-its-kind partnership that will enable researchers to analyse data from the API in ICPSR's Social Media Archives (SOMAR) Virtual Data Enclave.</p> <p>Meta continues to publish reports with relevant data regarding content on Facebook via its Transparency Centre. We've shared our quarterly reports throughout 2023 there:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community Guidelines Enforcement Report • The Adversarial Threat Report • The Widely Viewed Content Report 	<p>expertise in secure data sharing for research, starting with the University of Michigan's Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. This is a first-of-its-kind partnership that will enable researchers to analyse data from the API in ICPSR's Social Media Archives (SOMAR) Virtual Data Enclave.</p> <p>Meta continues to publish reports with relevant data regarding content on Instagram via its Transparency Centre. We've shared our quarterly reports throughout 2023 there:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community Guidelines Enforcement Report • The Adversarial Threat Report • The Widely Viewed Content Report
<p>Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?</p>	<p>In the <u>first 6 months of 2024</u>, Meta will be adding some new data and features to the Meta content Library and API. Specifically, we're making it possible for researchers to download certain publicly-accessible content posted by public figures and widely-known figures and entities. We will also be adding 'comments' as a new data type within the Meta Content Library. This will help researchers study how people around the world receive, discuss and reinterpret content across publicly-accessible pages and posts. We'll be starting with comments from public forums on Facebook.</p>	<p>In the <u>first 6 months of 2024</u>, Meta will be adding some new data and features to the Meta content Library and API. Specifically, we're making it possible for researchers to download certain publicly-accessible content posted by public figures and widely-known figures and entities. We will also be adding 'comments' as a new data type within the Meta Content Library. This will help researchers study how people around the world receive, discuss and reinterpret content across publicly-accessible pages and posts. We'll be starting with comments from public forums on Facebook.</p>

Measure 26.1	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 26.1.1	As mentioned in our baseline report, we publish a wide range of regular reports on our Transparency Centre including to give our community visibility into how we enforce our policies or respond to some requests: https://transparency.fb.com/data/ . We also publish extensive reports on our findings about coordinated behaviour in our newsroom and we have a dedicated public website hosting our Ad Library tools .	As mentioned in our baseline report, we publish a wide range of regular reports on our Transparency Centre including to give our community visibility into how we enforce our policies or respond to some requests: https://transparency.fb.com/data/ . We also publish extensive reports on our findings about coordinated behaviour in our newsroom and we have a dedicated public website hosting our Ad Library tools .
QRE 26.1.2	<p>Ad Library Tools: The dedicated website for the Ad Library allows users to search all of the ads currently running across Meta technologies. All ads that are currently running on Meta technologies show: the ad content; the basic information, such as when the ad started running and which advertiser is running it. For the ads that have run anywhere in the European Union in the past year, it includes additional transparency specific to the EU. Regarding Ads about social issues, elections or politics that have run in the past seven years, it shows: the ad content, the basic information, such as when the ad started running and which advertiser is running it and additional transparency about spend, reach and funding entities.</p> <p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we publish on our Transparency Centre numerous reports :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Standards Enforcement Report: We publish this report publicly in our Transparency Centre on a quarterly basis to more effectively track our progress and demonstrate our continued commitment to making our services safe and inclusive. The report shares metrics on how we are doing at preventing and taking action on content that goes against our Community Standards (against 14 policies on Facebook). • Widely Viewed Content Report: We publish this report publicly in our Transparency Centre to both provide more transparency about the most-viewed organic content in Feed on Facebook in the US and to hold ourselves accountable to improve the quality of content on Facebook. • Quarterly Adversarial Threat Report: We share publicly our findings about coordinated inauthentic behaviour (CIB) we detect and remove from our platforms. As part of our quarterly adversarial threat reports, we will publish information about the networks we take down to make it easier for people to see progress we're making in one place. 	<p>Ad Library Tools: The dedicated website for the Ad Library allows users to search all of the ads currently running across Meta technologies. All ads that are currently running on Meta technologies show: the ad content; the basic information, such as when the ad started running and which advertiser is running it. For the ads that have run anywhere in the European Union in the past year, it includes additional transparency specific to the EU. Regarding Ads about social issues, elections or politics that have run in the past seven years, it shows: the ad content, the basic information, such as when the ad started running and which advertiser is running it and additional transparency about spend, reach and funding entities.</p> <p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we publish on our Transparency Centre numerous reports :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Standards Enforcement Report: We publish this report publicly in our Transparency Centre on a quarterly basis to more effectively track our progress and demonstrate our continued commitment to making our services safe and inclusive. The report shares metrics on how we are doing at preventing and taking action on content that goes against our Community Standards (against 12 policies on Instagram). • Quarterly Adversarial Threat Report: We share publicly our findings about coordinated inauthentic behaviour (CIB) we detect and remove from our platforms. As part of our quarterly adversarial threat reports, we will publish information about the networks we take down to make it easier for people to see progress we're making in one place.

SLI 26.1.1 – uptake of the tools and processes described in Measure 26.1	Over 170 researchers globally have had access to our Beta version of Meta Content Library & API and more than 140 global researchers have access or are in the pipeline for general access.	Over 170 researchers globally have had access to our Beta version of Meta Content Library & API and more than 140 global researchers have access or are in the pipeline for general access.
Measure 26.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 26.2.1	<p>In August, we rolled out a new suite of tools for researchers: Meta Content Library and API. The Library includes public posts and data on Facebook. Data from the Library can be searched, explored, and filtered on a graphical user interface or through a programmatic API.</p> <p>Meta Content Library is a web-based, controlled-access environment where researchers can perform deeper analysis of the public content by using Content Library API in a secured clean room environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Searching and filtering: searching public posts across Facebook and Instagram is easy with comprehensive sorting and filtering options. Post results can be filtered by language, view count, media type, content producer and more. • Multimedia: Photos, videos and reels are available for dynamic search, exploration and analysis. • Producer lists: customizable collections of content producers can be used to refine search results. Researchers can apply custom producer lists to a search query to surface public content from specific content owners on Facebook or Instagram. <p>Content Library API allows programmatic queries of the data and is designed for computational researchers. Data pulled from the API can be analysed in a secure clean room environmentPlatform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endpoints and data fields: With 6 dedicated endpoints, Content Library API can search across over 100 data fields from Instagram accounts and posts and Facebook Pages, posts, groups and events. • Search indexing and results: Powerful search capabilities can return up to 100,000 results per query. • Asynchronous search: allows for queries to run in the background while a researcher works on other tasks. Query progress is monitored and tracked by the API. <p>For more details – see here.</p>	<p>In August, we rolled out a new suite of tools for researchers: Meta Content Library and API. The Library includes public posts and data on Instagram. Data from the Library can be searched, explored, and filtered on a graphical user interface or through a programmatic API.</p> <p>Meta Content Library is a web-based, controlled-access environment where researchers can perform deeper analysis of the public content by using Content Library API in a secured clean room environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Searching and filtering: searching public posts across Facebook and Instagram is easy with comprehensive sorting and filtering options. Post results can be filtered by language, view count, media type, content producer and more. • Multimedia: Photos, videos and reels are available for dynamic search, exploration and analysis. • Producer lists: customizable collections of content producers can be used to refine search results. Researchers can apply custom producer lists to a search query to surface public content from specific content owners on Facebook or Instagram. <p>Content Library API allows programmatic queries of the data and is designed for computational researchers. Data pulled from the API can be analysed in a secure clean room environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endpoints and data fields: With 6 dedicated endpoints, Content Library API can search across over 100 data fields from Instagram accounts and posts and Facebook Pages, posts, groups and events. • Search indexing and results: Powerful search capabilities can return up to 100,000 results per query. • Asynchronous search: allows for queries to run in the background while a researcher works on other tasks. Query progress is monitored and tracked by the API. <p>For more details – see here.</p>

QRE 26.2.2	<p>The new Meta Content Library and API provide near real-time public content from Facebook and Instagram. Details about the content, such as the post owner and the number of reactions and shares, are also available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posts shared to and information about Pages, groups and events • Available for most countries and territories but excluded from countries where Meta is still evaluating legal and compliance requirements • The number of times a post or reel was displayed on screen <p>For more details - see here.</p>	<p>The new Meta Content Library and API provide near real-time public content from Facebook and Instagram. Details about the content, such as the post owner and the number of reactions and shares, are also available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posts shared by and information about business and creator accounts • Available for most countries and territories but excluded from countries where Meta is still evaluating legal and compliance requirements • The number of times a post or reel was displayed on screen <p>For more details - see here.</p>
QRE 26.2.3	<p>Researchers from qualified academic and research institutions pursuing scientific or public interest research topics are able to apply for access to these tools through a partner with deep expertise in secure data sharing for research, the University of Michigan's Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). For more details on the application process - see here.</p>	<p>Researchers from qualified academic and research institutions pursuing scientific or public interest research topics are able to apply for access to these tools through a partner with deep expertise in secure data sharing for research, the University of Michigan's Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). For more details on the application process - see here.</p>
SLI 26.2.1 - meaningful metrics on the uptake, swiftness, and acceptance level of the tools and processes in Measure 26.2	<p>Over 170 researchers globally have had access to our Beta version of Meta Content Library & API and more than 140 global researchers have access or are in the pipeline for general access.</p>	
Measure 26.3	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 26.3.1	<p>We provide comprehensive developer documentation and in depth technical guides that walk through how to use the different tools directly on our website, which also include a dedicated help centre.</p>	<p>We provide comprehensive developer documentation and in depth technical guides that walk through how to use the different tools directly on our website, which also include a dedicated help centre.</p>

VI. Empowering the research community

Commitment 27

Relevant Signatories commit to provide vetted researchers with access to data necessary to undertake research on Disinformation by developing, funding, and cooperating with an independent, third-party body that can vet researchers and research proposals.

	C.27	M 27.1	M 27.2	M 27.3	M 27.4
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we are actively engaged in the EDMO working group on Platform to Researcher data sharing to develop standardised processes for sharing data with researchers.</p> <p>We believe a clear code of conduct for both platforms and researchers to follow is essential to effectively balance a desire for more transparency and research with protection of personal data. We have commenced a pilot with EDMO researchers to test data sharing processes proposed in the EDMO General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) Code of Conduct for data sharing. We have shared data with a third party (CASD), which in turn has shared that data with researchers who are currently carrying out their data analysis.</p> <p>We have also expanded our partnership with ICPSR, who is now vetting researchers for access to the Meta Content Library tools.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we are actively engaged in the EDMO working group on Platform to Researcher data sharing to develop standardised processes for sharing data with researchers.</p> <p>We believe a clear code of conduct for both platforms and researchers to follow is essential to effectively balance a desire for more transparency and research with protection of personal data. We have commenced a pilot with EDMO researchers to test data sharing processes proposed in the EDMO General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) Code of Conduct for data sharing. We have shared data with a third party (CASD), which in turn has shared that data with researchers who are currently carrying out their data analysis.</p> <p>We have also expanded our partnership with ICPSR, who is now vetting researchers for access to Meta Content Library tools.</p>
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of	Yes	Yes

the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]		
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	<p>We will continue to participate in the EDMO working group to help develop an independent intermediary body to enable GDPR-compliant data sharing.</p> <p>We will continue to collaborate with EDMO to complete the data sharing pilot and report on learnings.</p> <p>We are collaborating with ICPSR who are vetting researchers and providing access to the Meta Content library dataset. ICPSR will review applications on a rolling basis.</p>	<p>We will continue to participate in the EDMO working group to help develop an independent intermediary body to enable GDPR-compliant data sharing.</p> <p>We will continue to collaborate with EDMO to complete the data sharing pilot and report on learnings.</p>

Measure 27.1	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 27.1.1	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we've been actively engaged in the EDMO working group on Platform to Researcher data sharing to develop standardised processes for sharing data with researchers since 2019, and in 2020, we shared extensive comments in response to EDMO call for comment on the GDPR and sharing data for independent social scientific research.</p> <p>We are participating in the EDMO working group for the Creation of an Independent Intermediary Body to Support Research on Digital Platforms. In May 2022, EDMO published a report on the progress of the working group which contains an incomplete draft of an Art. 40 Code. The draft reflects significant input from both industry and academic partners. In 2023/24 we are continuing to participate in the EDMO working group, and are contributing towards the suggested design of an Independent Intermediary Body (IIB) to enable GDPR compliant data sharing.</p> <p>We are now working with EDMO to test the process outlined in the code report, by undertaking a data sharing pilot. To this end, we have shared a dataset with EDMO researchers via a third-party (CASD). To do so, we went beyond what the process originally required of us and made exceptions to our contractual terms that allowed researchers additional time to complete their analysis. In addition, we have drafted our proposed areas of amendment for the code process and are ready</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we've been actively engaged in the EDMO working group on Platform to Researcher data sharing to develop standardised processes for sharing data with researchers since 2019, and in 2020, we shared extensive comments in response to EDMO call for comment on the GDPR and sharing data for independent social scientific research.</p> <p>We are participating in the EDMO working group for the Creation of an Independent Intermediary Body to Support Research on Digital Platforms. In May 2022, EDMO published a report on the progress of the working group which contains an incomplete draft of an Art. 40 Code. The draft reflects significant input from both industry and academic partners. In 2023/24 we are continuing to participate in the EDMO working group, and are contributing towards the suggested design of an Independent Intermediary Body (IIB) to enable GDPR compliant data sharing.</p> <p>We are now working with EDMO to test the process outlined in the code report, by undertaking a data sharing pilot. We have followed all steps outlined in the code, and have shared a dataset with EDMO researchers via a third-party (CASD). To do so, we went beyond what the process originally required of us and made exceptions to our contractual terms that allowed researchers additional time to complete their analysis. We have drafted our proposed areas of amendment for the code process and are ready to share these with EDMO once they are ready to include them in the pilot report.</p>

	<p>to share these with EDMO once they are ready to include them in the pilot report.</p> <p>We are hoping to continue to make important progress in the coming year as we believe a clear code of conduct for both platforms and researchers to follow is essential to effectively balance a desire for more transparency and research with protection of personal data.</p>	<p>We are hoping to continue to make important progress in the coming year as we believe a clear code of conduct for both platforms and researchers to follow is essential to effectively balance a desire for more transparency and research with protection of personal data.</p>
Measure 27.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 27.2.1	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, while the EDMO process has been initially funded by the European Commission, we've actively supported it by skills-based sponsorship and participation in the EDMO pilot. Separately, we have funded a third party (CASD) to act as a third-party data sharing intermediary as part of the pilot.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, while the EDMO process has been initially funded by the European Commission, we've actively supported it by skills-based sponsorship and participation in the EDMO pilot. Separately, we have funded a third party (CASD) to act as a third-party data sharing intermediary as part of the pilot.</p>
Measure 27.3	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 27.3.1	N/A at this stage	N/A at this stage
SLI 27.3.1 - research projects vetted by the independent third-party body	<p>At this time, the EDMO process has not yet vetted research proposals. We are engaging with another highly experienced third-party, ICPSR, who is vetting researchers and hosting access to datasets about the US 2020 election, and the Meta Content Library API.</p>	<p>At this time, the EDMO process has not yet vetted research proposals. We are engaging with another highly experienced third-party, ICPSR, who is vetting researchers and hosting access to datasets about the US 2020 election, and the Meta Content Library API.</p>
Measure 27.4	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 27.4.1	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, since 2018, we have been sharing information with independent researchers about our network disruptions relating to coordinated inauthentic behaviour (CIB). Since <u>2021</u>, we have been expanding our Influence Operations (IO) Archive dataset – which provides information on <u>Coordinated Inauthentic Behaviour</u> and contains more than 100 removed networks to more researchers studying influence operations worldwide. This dataset provides access to raw data where researchers can visualise and assess these network operations both quantitatively and qualitatively. In addition, we share our own internal research and analysis.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, since 2018, we have been sharing information with independent researchers about our network disruptions relating to coordinated inauthentic behaviour (CIB). Since 2021, we have been expanding our Influence Operations (IO) Archive dataset– which provides information on <u>Coordinated Inauthentic Behaviour</u> and contains more than 100 removed networks – to more researchers studying influence operations worldwide. This dataset provides access to raw data where researchers can visualise and assess these network operations both quantitatively and qualitatively. In addition, we share our own internal research and analysis.</p>

VI. Empowering the research community

Commitment 28

Relevant Signatories commit to support good faith research into Disinformation that involves their services.

	C.28	M 28.1	M 28.2	M 28.3	M 28.4
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	Meta continues to explore options for sharing insights with research groups on these issues, in addition to our sharing through the IO Research Archive and in our public Quarterly threat reports.	Meta continues to explore options for sharing insights with research groups on these issues, in addition to our sharing through the IO Research Archive and in our public Quarterly threat reports.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	In the months since we rolled out our Meta Content Library tool we've been gathering feedback from researchers to ensure the sort of publicly-accessible data they need is available to them in a way that's effective for their research. Based on that feedback, we are adding some new data and features. Specifically, we're making it possible for researchers to download certain publicly-accessible content posted by public figures and widely-known figures and entities. This data will be accessible in a downloadable CSV format through the Meta Content	In the months since we rolled out our Meta Content Library tool we've been gathering feedback from researchers to ensure the sort of publicly-accessible data they need is available to them in a way that's effective for their research. Based on that feedback, we are adding some new data and features. Specifically, we're making it possible for researchers to download certain publicly-accessible content posted by public figures and widely-known figures and entities. This data will be accessible in a downloadable CSV format through the Meta Content

	Library user interface. We will also be adding 'comments' as a new data type within the Meta Content Library. This will help researchers study how people around the world receive, discuss and reinterpret content across publicly-accessible pages and posts. We'll be starting with comments from public forums on Facebook.	Library user interface. We will also be adding 'comments' as a new data type within the Meta Content Library. This will help researchers study how people around the world receive, discuss and reinterpret content across publicly-accessible pages and posts. We'll be starting with comments from public forums on Facebook.
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Measure 28.1	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 28.1.1	As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta has a team dedicated to providing academics and independent researchers with the tools and data they need to study Meta's impact on the world. All details are available on our dedicated Research website .	As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta has a team dedicated to providing academics and independent researchers with the tools and data they need to study Meta's impact on the world. All details are available on our dedicated Research website .
Measure 28.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 28.2.1	As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta provides a variety of data sets and tools for researchers and they can consult a chart to verify if the data would be available for request. All the data access opportunities for independent researchers are logged in one place . The main data available only to researchers are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meta Content Library and API. The Library includes data from certain public profiles, public posts, pages, groups, and events on Facebook. Data from the Library can be searched, explored, and filtered on a graphical user interface or through a programmatic API. - Ad Targeting Data Set, which includes detailed targeting information for social issue, electoral, and political ads that ran globally since August 2020. 160+ researchers globally have access to Ads Targeting API since it launched publicly in Sept 2022. - URL Shares Data Set, which includes differentially private individual-level counts of the number of people who viewed, clicked, liked, commented, shared, or reacted to any URL on Facebook between January 2017 and September 2022. Counts are aggregated at the level of country, year-month, age bracket, gender. The URL Shares data set is regularly updated to add additional year-months and countries. In order to maintain the independence of researchers who use these data, access to the URL Shares is granted by Social Science One. New researchers are onboarded once per quarter and access is governed by a Research Data Agreement. 250+ researchers globally have access to the URL Shares dataset since its release in February 2020. 	As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta provides a variety of data sets and tools for researchers and they can consult a chart to verify if the data would be available for request. All the data access opportunities for independent researchers are logged in one place . The main data available only to researchers are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meta Content Library and API. For Instagram, it will include public posts and data. Data from the Library can be searched, explored, and filtered on a graphical user interface or through a programmatic API. - Ad Targeting Data Set, which includes detailed targeting information for social issue, electoral, and political ads that ran globally since August 2020. 160+ researchers globally have access to Ads Targeting API since it launched publicly in Sept 2022. - Influence Operations Research Archive for coordinated inauthentic behaviour (CIB) Network Disruptions, as outlined in QRE 27.4.1.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influence Operations Research Archive for coordinated inauthentic behaviour (CIB) Network Disruptions, as outlined in QRE 27.4.1. - Data for Good. Provides a range of dashboards that make our data easier to understand. 	
Measure 28.3	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 28.3.1	No reporting possible at this stage	No reporting possible at this stage
Measure 28.4	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 28.4.1	No reporting possible at this stage	No reporting possible at this stage

VI. Empowering the research community

Commitment 29

Relevant Signatories commit to conduct research based on transparent methodology and ethical standards, as well as to share datasets, research findings and methodologies with relevant audiences.

Commitment 29 applies to research organisations.

VII. Empowering the fact-checking community

Commitments 30 - 33

VII. Empowering the fact-checking community

Commitment 30

Relevant Signatories commit to establish a framework for transparent, structured, open, financially sustainable, and non-discriminatory cooperation between them and the EU fact-checking community regarding resources and support made available to fact-checkers

	C.30	M 30.1	M 30.2	M 30.3	M 30.4
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we continued to strengthen our fact-checking program - which is the largest global fact-checking network of any platform. We are committed to supporting the long-term strength of the fact-checking industry by helping fact-checkers develop new skills, pursue innovation and scale their efforts to better address misinformation online. We are also co-chair of the fact-checking working group of the Code's Taskforce.</p> <p>We continued to fund licences for NewsWhip, a social media monitoring product that helps fact-checkers surface content and follow trends on Facebook, Instagram and other platforms. We also created bespoke dashboards to help 3PFCs monitor election misinformation and offered advanced level training for fact-checkers.</p> <p>In addition to this Meta has developed a Gen AI working group with 3PFCs. Through the group, 3PFCs who have expertise in Gen AI will be able to share their work with other 3PFCs. Some 55 individuals across 30 3PFC organisations have expressed interest in joining the group,</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we continued to strengthen our fact-checking program - which is the largest global fact-checking network of any platform. We are committed to supporting the long-term strength of the fact-checking industry by helping fact-checkers develop new skills, pursue innovation and scale their efforts to better address misinformation online. We are also co-chair of the fact-checking working group of the Code's Taskforce.</p> <p>We funded licences for NewsWhip, a social media monitoring product that helps fact-checkers surface content and follow trends on Facebook, Instagram and other platforms. We also created bespoke dashboards to help 3PFCs monitor election misinformation and offered advanced level training for fact-checkers.</p> <p>In addition to this Meta has developed a Gen AI working group with 3PFCs. Through the group, 3PFCs who have expertise in Gen AI will be able to share their work with other 3PFCs. Some 55 individuals across 30 3PFC organisations have expressed interest in joining the group, which</p>

	which will launch a Whatsapp community for the disseminations of shared learnings and best practices.	will launch a Whatsapp community for the disseminations of shared learnings and best practices.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	<p>We are constantly analysing and working to further strengthen our relationship with the fact-checking community.</p> <p>In early 2024 Meta plans to provide all 3PFCs working on Meta fact-checking programs with access to the Meta Content Library, a new tool for exploring public content on Facebook and Instagram. This tool will assist fact-checkers in identifying misinformation on our platforms.</p>	<p>We are constantly analysing and working to further strengthen our relationship with the fact-checking community.</p> <p>In early 2024 Meta plans to provide all 3PFCs working on Meta fact-checking programs with access to the Meta Content Library, a new tool for exploring public content on Facebook and Instagram. This tool will assist fact-checkers in identifying misinformation on our platforms.</p>

Measure 30.1	Facebook	Instagram		
QRE 30.1.1	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta's fact-checking partners all go through a rigorous certification process with the IFCN. As a subsidiary of the journalism research organisation Poynter Institute, the IFCN is dedicated to bringing fact-checkers together worldwide. All fact-checking partners follow IFCN's Code of Principles, a series of commitments they must adhere to in order to promote excellence in fact-checking.</p> <p>The detail of our partnership with fact-checkers (i.e., how they rate content and what actions we take as a result) is outlined in QRE 21.1.1 and here.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta's fact-checking partners all go through a rigorous certification process with the IFCN. As a subsidiary of the journalism research organisation Poynter Institute, the IFCN is dedicated to bringing fact-checkers together worldwide. All fact-checking partners follow IFCN's Code of Principles, a series of commitments they must adhere to in order to promote excellence in fact-checking.</p> <p>The detail of our partnership with fact-checkers (i.e., how they rate content and what actions we take as a result) is outlined in QRE 21.1.1 and here.</p>		
QRE 30.1.2	Austria (German, Dutch, French)	AFP dpa-Faktencheck	Austria (German, Dutch, French)	AFP dpa-Faktencheck
	Belgium (Dutch, French, German)	AFP dpa-Faktencheck Knack	Belgium (Dutch, French, German)	AFP dpa-Faktencheck Knack

Bulgaria (Bulgarian)	AFP	Bulgaria (Bulgarian)	AFP
Croatia (Croatian)	Faktograf.hr AFP	Croatia (Croatian)	Faktograf.hr AFP
Cyprus (Greek)	AFP	Cyprus (Greek)	AFP
Czechia (Czech)	AFP Demagog.cz	Czechia (Czech)	AFP Demagog.cz
Denmark (Danish)	TjekDet	Denmark (Danish)	TjekDet
Estonia (Estonian, Lithuanian, Russian, English)	Delfi Estonia/Ekspress M	Estonia (Estonian, Lithuanian, Russian, English)	Delfi Estonia/Ekspress M
Finland (Finnish)	AFP	Finland (Finnish)	AFP
France (French, English)	20 Minutes AFP Les Observateurs de France 24	France (French, English)	20 Minutes AFP Les Observateurs de France 24
Germany (German, Dutch, French)	AFP Correctiv dpa-Faktencheck	Germany (German, Dutch, French)	AFP Correctiv dpa-Faktencheck
Greece (Greek)	AFP Ellinika Hoaxes	Greece (Greek)	AFP Ellinika Hoaxes
Hungary (Hungarian)	AFP	Hungary (Hungarian)	AFP
Ireland (English)	TheJournal.ie	Ireland (English)	TheJournal.ie
Italy (Italian)	Open Pagella Politica	Italy (Italian)	Open Pagella Politica
Latvia (Latvian, Lithuanian, Russian, English)	Delfi Re:Baltica	Latvia (Latvian, Lithuanian, Russian, English)	Delfi Re:Baltica
Lithuania (Lithuanian, Russian, English)	Delfi Patikrinta 15min	Lithuania (Lithuanian, Russian, English)	Delfi Patikrinta 15min
Luxembourg (German, Dutch, French)	dpa-Faktencheck	Luxembourg (German, Dutch, French)	dpa-Faktencheck
Netherlands (Dutch, German, French)	AFP dpa-Faktencheck	Netherlands (Dutch, German, French)	AFP dpa-Faktencheck
Poland (Polish)	AFP Demagog	Poland (Polish)	AFP Demagog
Portugal (Portuguese)	Poligrafo Observador	Portugal (Portuguese)	Poligrafo Observador
Romania (Romanian)	AFP Funky Citizens/ Factual.ro	Romania (Romanian)	AFP Funky Citizens/ Factual.ro
Slovakia (Slovak)	AFP Demagog.cz	Slovakia (Slovak)	AFP Demagog.cz
Slovenia (Slovene)	Oštro	Slovenia (Slovene)	Oštro

	Spain (Spanish, Catalan)	AFP EFE Verifica Maldito Buló Newtral	Spain (Spanish, Catalan)	AFP España EFE Verifica Maldito Buló Newtral
	Sweden (Swedish, English)	Kallkritikbyran	Sweden (Swedish, English)	Kallkritikbyran
QRE 30.1.3	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, the list of fact-checkers with whom we partner across the EU is in QRE 30.1.2.</p> <p>In addition to the remuneration of our fact-checking partners for their work on our platforms, Meta also contributes to programs such as industry initiatives, sponsorships, fellowships, and grant programs.</p> <p>We continue to fund licences for NewsWhip, a social media monitoring product that helps fact-checkers surface content and follow trends on Facebook, Instagram and other platforms.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, the list of fact-checkers with whom we partner across the EU is in QRE 30.1.2.</p> <p>In addition to the remuneration of our fact-checking partners for their work on our platforms, Meta also contributes to programs such as industry initiatives, sponsorships, fellowships, and grant programs.</p> <p>We continue to fund licences for NewsWhip, a social media monitoring product that helps fact-checkers surface content and follow trends on Facebook, Instagram and other platforms.</p>		
SLI 30.1.1 - Member States and languages covered by agreements with the fact-checking organisations	<p>Number of individual agreements we have with fact-checking organisations. Each agreement covers both Facebook and Instagram.</p> <p><i>See list of countries and languages covered in QRE 30.1.2</i></p>	<p>Number of individual agreements we have with fact-checking organisations. Each agreement covers both Facebook and Instagram.</p> <p><i>See list of countries and languages covered in QRE 30.1.2</i></p>		

Measure 30.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 30.2.1	As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta's fact-checking partners all go through a rigorous certification process with the IFCN. All our fact-checking partners follow IFCN's Code of Principles , a series of commitments they must adhere to in order to promote excellence in fact-checking.	As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta's fact-checking partners all go through a rigorous certification process with the IFCN. All our fact-checking partners follow IFCN's Code of Principles , a series of commitments they must adhere to in order to promote excellence in fact-checking.
QRE 30.2.2	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta has a team in charge of maintaining our relationships with our fact-checking partners, understanding their feedback and improving our fact-checking program together. As part of this work, our team initiates regular initiatives to collect views and feedback via conversations, surveys or other tools.</p> <p>Meta is also dedicating the necessary resources to engage with the Taskforce including on work-streams related to fact-checking. We have similarly updated our 3PFC online training centre with the most up to date guidance on Meta's policies and products to support effective fact-checking.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta has a team in charge of maintaining our relationships with our fact-checking partners, understanding their feedback and improving our fact-checking program together.</p> <p>Meta is also dedicating the necessary resources to engage with the Taskforce including on work-streams related to fact-checking. We have similarly updated our 3PFC online training centre with the most up to date guidance on Meta's policies and products to support effective fact-checking.</p>
QRE 30.2.3		

	<i>QRE 30.2.3 applies to fact-checking organisations</i>	<i>QRE 30.2.3 applies to fact-checking organisations</i>
Measure 30.3	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 30.3.1	As outlined in QRE 30.2.2 Meta has a team in charge of our relationships with fact-checking partners where we take on feedback including on ways to support their cooperation.	As outlined in QRE 30.2.2 Meta has a team in charge of our relationships with fact-checking partners where we take on feedback including on ways to support their cooperation.
Measure 30.4	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 30.4.1	As mentioned in our baseline report, Facebook is in touch with several EDMO regional hubs and looks forward to engaging with EDMO on our fact-checking efforts.	As mentioned in our baseline report, Instagram is in touch with several EDMO regional hubs and looks forward to engaging with EDMO on our fact-checking efforts.

VII. Empowering the fact-checking community

Commitment 31

Relevant Signatories commit to integrate, showcase, or otherwise consistently use fact-checkers' work in their platforms' services, processes, and contents; with full coverage of all Member States and languages.

	C.31	M 31.1	M 31.2	M 31.3	M 31.4
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	We have added some additional granularity to our reporting, with one metric, the number of articles written by 3PFCs, previously shared at global level only, that is now broken down by EU country.	We have added some additional granularity to our reporting, with one metric, the number of articles written by 3PFCs, previously shared at global level only, that is now broken down by EU country.

Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, we are constantly working to further strengthen our relationship with the fact-checking community.	As mentioned in our baseline report, we are constantly working to further strengthen our relationship with the fact-checking community.

Measure 31.1	Facebook	Instagram
Measure 31.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 31.1.1	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, when content has been rated by fact-checkers (as outlined in detail under QRE 21.1.1), We take action to (1) label it and (2) ensure less people see it. We also take action against accounts that repeatedly share misinformation. The current warning implies that any content flagged by a 3PFC counts toward Repeat Offender.</p> <p>Regarding rating AI-generated content. Fact-checkers may rate AI-generated media under our fact-checking program policies. They often rely on AI experts, visual techniques, and meta data analysis to aid in the detection of this content.</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, when content has been rated by fact-checkers (as outlined in detail under QRE 21.1.1), We take action to (1) label it and (2) ensure less people see it. We also take action against accounts that repeatedly share misinformation. The current warning implies that any content flagged by a 3PFC counts toward Repeat Offender.</p> <p>Regarding rating AI-generated content. Fact-checkers may rate AI-generated media under our fact-checking program policies. They often rely on AI experts, visual techniques, and meta data analysis to aid in the detection of this content.</p>
SLI 31.1.1 – use of fact-checks	<p>Filtered to content created on Facebook in EU member state countries from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of distinct pieces of content viewed on Facebook that were treated with a fact-checking label due to a falsity assessment by third party fact-checkers between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023. 2. Number of distinct articles written by 3PFCs that were used on Facebook to apply an inform treatment to a content from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.* 	<p>Filtered to content created on Instagram in EU member state countries from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of distinct pieces of content viewed on Instagram that were treated with a fact-checking label due to a falsity assessment by third party fact-checkers between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023. 2. Number of distinct articles written by 3PFCs that were used on Instagram to apply an inform treatment to a content from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.*

	*This metric shows the number of distinct fact-checking articles written by Meta's 3PFC partners and utilised to label content in each EU member state. As articles may be used in multiple countries, and several articles may be used to label a piece of content, the total sum of articles utilised for all member states exceeds the number of distinct articles created in the EU (140,000). This is expected.		*This metric shows the number of distinct fact-checking articles written by Meta's 3PFC partners and utilised to label content in each EU member state. As articles may be used in multiple countries, and several articles may be used to label a piece of content, the total sum of articles utilised for all member states exceeds the number of distinct articles created in the EU (140,000). This is expected.	
	Content viewed on Facebook and treated with fact checks, due to a falsity assessment by third party fact checkers between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	Number of Articles written by third party fact checkers to justify rating on Facebook between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	Content viewed on Instagram and treated with fact checks, due to a falsity assessment by third party fact checkers between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	Number of Articles written by third party fact checkers to justify rating on Instagram between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.
Member States				
Austria	Over 1,800,000	Over 49,000	Over 92,000	Over 13,000
Belgium	Over 2,400,000	Over 59,000	Over 110,000	Over 14,000
Bulgaria	Over 1,800,000	Over 37,000	Over 38,000	Over 9,100
Croatia	Over 1,800,000	Over 35,000	Over 43,000	Over 10,000
Cyprus	Over 540,000	Over 32,000	Over 47,000	Over 9,300
Czech Republic	Over 1,800,000	Over 39,000	Over 56,000	Over 10,000
Denmark	Over 1,000,000	Over 42,000	Over 63,000	Over 11,000
Estonia	Over 210,000	Over 19,000	Over 18,000	Over 6,300
Finland	Over 620,000	Over 35,000	Over 52,000	Over 11,000
France	Over 10,000,000	Over 81,000	Over 250,000	Over 19,000
Germany	Over 10,000,000	Over 91,000	Over 380,000	Over 24,000
Greece	Over 3,600,000	Over 49,000	Over 82,000	Over 13,000
Hungary	Over 1,900,000	Over 38,000	Over 43,000	Over 9,400
Ireland	Over 1,200,000	Over 52,000	Over 95,000	Over 14,000
Italy	Over 11,000,000	Over 83,000	Over 260,000	Over 21,000
Latvia	Over 320,000	Over 20,000	Over 19,000	Over 6,300
Lithuania	Over 770,000	Over 26,000	Over 23,000	Over 6,900
Luxembourg	Over 220,000	Over 25,000	Over 22,000	Over 6,900
Malta	Over 200,000	Over 25,000	Over 20,000	Over 6,400
Netherlands	Over 2,500,000	Over 65,000	Over 160,000	Over 17,000

Poland	Over 6,600,000	Over 56,000	Over 93,000	Over 13,000
Portugal	Over 2,700,000	Over 55,000	Over 150,000	Over 16,000
Romania	Over 3,300,000	Over 49,000	Over 69,000	Over 11,000
Slovakia	Over 1,200,000	Over 30,000	Over 33,000	Over 8,700
Slovenia	Over 780,000	Over 27,000	Over 26,000	Over 7,400
Spain	Over 7,500,000	Over 77,000	Over 280,000	Over 22,000
Sweden	Over 1,700,000	Over 56,000	Over 110,000	Over 15,000
Total EU	<i>Over 67,000,000</i>	<i>Over 140,000</i>	<i>Over 1,100,000</i>	<i>Over 36,000</i>

SLI 31.1.2 - impact of actions taken	1. Number of distinct pieces of content viewed on Facebook that were treated with a fact-checking label due to a falsity assessment by third party fact checkers between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023. 2. Rate of reshare non-completion among the unique attempts by users to reshare a content on Facebook that was treated with a fact-checking label in EU member state countries from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.		1. Number of distinct pieces of content viewed on Instagram that were treated with a fact-checking label due to a falsity assessment by third party fact checkers between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023. 2. Rate of reshare non-completion among the unique attempts by users to reshare a content on Instagram that was treated with a fact-checking label in EU member state countries from 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	
	Content viewed on Facebook and treated with fact checks, due to a falsity assessment by third party fact checkers between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	% of reshares attempted that were not completed on treated content - Facebook between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	Content viewed on Instagram and treated with fact checks, due to a falsity assessment by third party fact checkers between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	% of reshares attempted that were not completed on treated content - Instagram between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.
Member States				
Austria	Over 1,800,000	41%	Over 92,000	37%
Belgium	Over 2,400,000	48%	Over 110,000	37%
Bulgaria	Over 1,800,000	45%	Over 38,000	39%
Croatia	Over 1,800,000	47%	Over 43,000	35%
Cyprus	Over 540,000	54%	Over 47,000	41%
Czech Republic	Over 1,800,000	35%	Over 56,000	37%
Denmark	Over 1,000,000	44%	Over 63,000	37%
Estonia	Over 210,000	40%	Over 18,000	36%
Finland	Over 620,000	39%	Over 52,000	35%

France	Over 10,000,000	55%	Over 250,000	40%
Germany	Over 10,000,000	39%	Over 380,000	36%
Greece	Over 3,600,000	51%	Over 82,000	42%
Hungary	Over 1,900,000	51%	Over 43,000	37%
Ireland	Over 1,200,000	38%	Over 95,000	33%
Italy	Over 11,000,000	53%	Over 260,000	41%
Latvia	Over 320,000	36%	Over 19,000	37%
Lithuania	Over 770,000	43%	Over 23,000	38%
Luxembourg	Over 220,000	47%	Over 22,000	40%
Malta	Over 200,000	57%	Over 20,000	37%
Netherlands	Over 2,500,000	39%	Over 160,000	34%
Poland	Over 6,600,000	44%	Over 93,000	37%
Portugal	Over 2,700,000	54%	Over 150,000	39%
Romania	Over 3,300,000	43%	Over 69,000	37%
Slovakia	Over 1,200,000	39%	Over 33,000	37%
Slovenia	Over 780,000	36%	Over 26,000	37%
Spain	Over 7,500,000	55%	Over 280,000	41%
Sweden	Over 1,700,000	56%	Over 110,000	35%
Total EU	<i>Over 67,000,000</i>	47%	<i>Over 1,100,000</i>	38%

SLI 31.1.3 – Quantitative information used for contextualisation for the SLIs 31.1.1 / 31.1.2	Average of monthly active users on Facebook in the European Union between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.	Average of monthly active users on Instagram in the European Union between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023.
	Denominator to be decided within the TF ahead of the baseline report - <i>Pending further Taskforce discussions</i>	Denominator to be decided within the TF ahead of the baseline report - <i>Pending further Taskforce discussions</i>
Total Global	258 million average monthly active users on Facebook in the European Union	257 million average monthly active users on Instagram in the European Union

Measure 31.3	Facebook	Instagram
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QRE 31.3.1	Meta is an active member of the Taskforce sub-group on fact-checking which will among other things work towards this repository.	Meta is an active member of the Taskforce sub-group on fact-checking which will among other things work towards this repository.
Measure 31.4	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 31.4.1	As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta joined the Taskforce sub-group in charge of setting up this repository during 2023.	As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta joined the Taskforce sub-group in charge of setting up this repository during 2023.

VII. Empowering the fact-checking community

Commitment 32

Relevant Signatories commit to provide fact-checkers with prompt, and whenever possible automated, access to information that is pertinent to help them to maximise the quality and impact of fact-checking, as defined in a framework to be designed in coordination with EDMO and an elected body representative of the independent European fact-checking organisations.

	C.32	M 32.1	M 32.2	M 32.3
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

	Service A - Facebook	Service B - Instagram
In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No	No
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, fact-checkers can identify hoaxes based on their own reporting, and Meta also surfaces potential misinformation to fact-checkers using signals, such as feedback from our community or similarity detection. Our technology can detect posts that are likely to be misinformation based on various signals, including how people are responding and how fast the content is spreading. We may also send content to fact-checkers when we become aware that it may contain misinformation.</p> <p>In addition to this, Meta has developed a Gen AI working group with 3PFCs. Through the group, 3PFCs who have expertise in Gen AI will be</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, fact-checkers can identify hoaxes based on their own reporting, and Meta also surfaces potential misinformation to fact-checkers using signals, such as feedback from our community or similarity detection. Our technology can detect posts that are likely to be misinformation based on various signals, including how people are responding and how fast the content is spreading. We may also send content to fact-checkers when we become aware that it may contain misinformation.</p> <p>In addition to this, Meta has developed a Gen AI working group with 3PFCs. Through the group, 3PFCs who have expertise in Gen AI will be</p>

	able to share their work with other 3PFCs. Some 55 individuals across 30 3PFC organisations have expressed interest in joining the group, which will launch a Whatsapp community for the disseminations of shared learnings and best practices.	able to share their work with other 3PFCs. Some 55 individuals across 30 3PFC organisations have expressed interest in joining the group, which will launch a Whatsapp community for the disseminations of shared learnings and best practices.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, we will work as outlined in Commitment 32 with EDMO and an elected body representative of the independent European fact-checking organisations. We are constantly working to further strengthen our relationship with the fact-checking community.	As mentioned in our baseline report, we will work as outlined in Commitment 32 with EDMO and an elected body representative of the independent European fact-checking organisations. We are constantly working to further strengthen our relationship with the fact-checking community.

Measure 32.1	Facebook	Instagram
Measure 32.2	Facebook	Instagram
QRE 32.1.1	As mentioned in our baseline report, all of our fact-checking partners have access to a dashboard that we built in 2016, specifically for our fact-checking program, and we continue to improve it. The dashboard includes a variety of content formats across Facebook, including links, videos, images and text-only posts. It also provides data points to help fact-checkers prioritise what content to review. Fact-checkers then review the content, check the facts, and rate the accuracy. This process occurs independently from Meta and may include calling sources, consulting public data, authenticating images and videos and more.	As mentioned in our baseline report, all of our fact-checking partners have access to a dashboard that we built in 2016, specifically for our fact-checking program, and we continue to improve it. The dashboard includes a variety of content formats across Instagram, including links, videos, images and text-only posts. It also provides data points to help fact-checkers prioritise what content to review. Fact-checkers then review the content, check the facts, and rate the accuracy. This process occurs independently from Meta and may include calling sources, consulting public data, authenticating images and videos and more.
SLI 32.1.1 - use of the interfaces and other tools	<i>See list in QRE 30.1.2 - all our third-party fact-checking partners have access to the same resources.</i>	
Measure 32.3	Facebook	Instagram

<p>QRE 32.3.1</p>	<p>As outlined under QRE 30.2.2, Meta has a team in charge of our relationships with our fact-checking partners, working to understand their feedback and improve our fact-checking program together. As part of this work, our team initiates regular conversations to collect feedback on the information, tools and interface we make available to our fact-checkers in an effort to improve them.</p> <p>For example, in November 2023 over 400 of Meta’s fact-checkers tuned in to a series of webinars hosted by Meta on a range of topics including managing appeals; accurately applying ratings; AI tools and techniques for fact-checking; AI tools for improving newsroom workflows and using NewsWhip for fact-checking. The sessions were a mix of operational refreshers and best practices, as well as including topics specifically requested by Meta’s 3PFC partners.</p> <p>Meta is also dedicating the necessary resources to engage with the Taskforce including on work-streams related to fact-checking.</p>	<p>As outlined under QRE 30.2.2, Meta has a team in charge of our relationships with our fact-checking partners, working to understand their feedback and improve our fact-checking program together. As part of this work, our team initiates regular conversations to collect feedback on the information, tools and interface we make available to our fact-checkers in an effort to improve them.</p> <p>For example, in November 2023 over 400 of Meta’s fact-checkers tuned in to a series of webinars hosted by Meta on a range of topics including managing appeals; accurately applying ratings; AI tools and techniques for fact-checking; AI tools for improving newsroom workflows and using NewsWhip for fact-checking. The sessions were a mix of operational refreshers and best practices, as well as including topics specifically requested by Meta’s 3PFC partners.</p> <p>Meta is also dedicating the necessary resources to engage with the Taskforce including on work-streams related to fact-checking.</p>
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<p>VII. Empowering the fact-checking community</p>	
<p>Commitment 33</p>	
<p>Relevant Signatories (i.e. fact-checking organisations) commit to operate on the basis of strict ethical and transparency rules, and to protect their independence.</p>	
<p>Commitment 33 applies to fact-checking organisations.</p>	

VIII. Transparency Centre

Commitments 34 – 36

VIII. Transparency Centre

Commitment 34

To ensure transparency and accountability around the implementation of this Code, Relevant Signatories commit to set up and maintain a publicly available common Transparency Centre website

	C.34	M 34.1	M 34.2	M 34.3	M 34.4	M 34.5
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger

In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta (representing Facebook, Instagram, [WhatsApp and Messenger]) co-funded the Transparency Centre website's development, to ensure transparency and accountability around the implementation of this Code.	
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	Yes	

If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta (representing Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and Messenger) plans to continue to participate in the Transparency Centre working group, notably through the review of the launched product to oversee any key necessary improvements.
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Measure 34.1	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
Measure 34.2	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
Measure 34.3	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
Measure 34.4	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
Measure 34.5	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger

VIII. Transparency Centre							
Commitment 35							
Signatories commit to ensure that the Transparency Centre contains all the relevant information related to the implementation of the Code's Commitments and Measures and that this information is presented in an easy-to-understand manner, per service, and is easily searchable.							
	C.35	M 35.1	M 35.2	M 35.3	M 35.4	M 35.5	M 35.6
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger

In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta (representing Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and Messenger) commits to upload its reports on the Transparency Centre in due course.

Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta (representing Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and Messenger) commits to upload its reports on the Transparency Centre in due course.

Measure 35.1	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
Measure 35.2	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
Measure 35.3	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
Measure 35.4	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
Measure 35.5	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
Measure 35.6	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger

VIII. Transparency Centre				
Commitment 36				
Signatories commit to updating the relevant information contained in the Transparency Centre in a timely and complete manner.				
	C.36	M 36.1	M 36.2	M 36.3
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger

In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes	Yes
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to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta (representing Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and Messenger) will both upload this report in due course and support other signatories in their efforts to upload their own reports.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	Yes
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, Meta (representing Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and Messenger) will both upload all future reports in due course and support other signatories in their efforts to upload their own reports.

Measure 36.1	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
Measure 36.2	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
Measure 36.3	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
QRE 36.1.1 (for the Commitments 34-36)	We are pleased to confirm that we have been an active participant in the working group that has successfully launched the common Transparency Centre this year. We have assisted with establishing the website's requirements, selecting a vendor to build the website, and overseeing the development of the website's key functionalities and interface. We have ensured that the Centre will allow the general public to access general information about the Code as well as the underlying reports (and for the Centre to be navigated both by commitment and signatory). Each signatory will be responsible for ensuring that the information they upload to the website is correct and accurate. Entities interested in joining the Code's Taskforce will be able to sign up through a dedicated online application form on the website. We have supported the working group in collecting feedback on the user experience of the website and will continue to seek such feedback from relevant stakeholders to better maintain and update the website.
QRE 36.1.2 (for the Commitments 34-36)	The administration of the Transparency Centre website has been transferred fully to the community of the Code's signatories, with VOST Europe taking the role of developer.
SLI 36.1.1 - (for Measures 34 and 36) meaningful quantitative	The common Transparency Centre has received around 35000 views between 01/07/2023 to 31/12/2023. The average engagement time on the website is 1m11s and reports have been downloaded more than 9000 times.

information on the usage of the Transparency Centre, such as the average monthly visits of the webpage.	
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IX. Permanent Taskforce

Commitment 37

IX. Permanent Taskforce

Commitment 37

Signatories commit to participate in the permanent Taskforce. The Taskforce includes the Signatories of the Code and representatives from EDMO and ERGA. It is chaired by the European Commission, and includes representatives of the European External Action Service (EEAS). The Taskforce can also invite relevant experts as observers to support its work. Decisions of the Taskforce are made by consensus.

	C.37	M 37.1	M 37.2	M 37.3	M 37.4	M 37.5	M 37.6	M 37.7
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger

In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	Meta (representing Facebook, Instagram, [WhatsApp and Messenger]) is an active member of the Taskforce and its varied working groups, particularly on integrity of services, ad placement, crisis monitoring, the Transparency Centre, reporting, fact-checking (which Meta also co-chairs), elections and generative AI.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	Yes

If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	Meta (representing Facebook, Instagram, [WhatsApp and Messenger]) will continue its involvement in the working groups listed above, and join new working groups on generative AI most notably.
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Measure 37.1	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
Measure 37.2	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
Measure 37.3	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
Measure 37.4	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
Measure 37.5	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
Measure 37.6	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
QRE 37.6.1	Meta (representing Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and Messenger) is an active member of the Taskforce and its varied working groups, particularly on integrity of services, ad placement, crisis monitoring, the Transparency Centre, reporting, fact-checking, elections and generative AI by attending regular meetings on each of those workstreams and co-chairing the fact-checking working group.

X. Monitoring of Code

Commitment 38 - 44

X. Monitoring of Code

Commitment 38

The Signatories commit to dedicate adequate financial and human resources and put in place appropriate internal processes to ensure the implementation of their commitments under the Code.

	C.38	M 38.1
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger	

In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	No
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	Globally we have around 40,000 people working on safety and security.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, our policies benefit from our experience and expertise. While we don't foresee substantial changes, we are constantly assessing how to best ensure the implementation of this Code and improve our reporting.

Measure 38.1	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
QRE 38.1.1	Globally we have around 40,000 people working on safety and security including around 15,000 content reviewers. All of these investments work to combat the spread of harmful content, including disinformation and misinformation, and thereby contribute to our implementation of the Code. Teams with expertise in content moderation, operations, policy design, trust and safety, market specialists, data and forensic analysis, stakeholder and partner engagement, threat investigation, cybersecurity and product development all work on these challenges. These teams are distributed globally, and draw from the local expertise of their team members and local partners.

X. Monitoring of the Code	
Commitment 39	
Signatories commit to provide to the European Commission, within 1 month after the end of the implementation period (6 months after this Code's signature) the baseline reports as set out in the Preamble.	
	C.39
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger

In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	This report was submitted within the required timeline.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve	No

the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	This report was submitted within the required timeline.

X. Monitoring of the Code

Commitment 40

Signatories commit to provide regular reporting on Service Level Indicators (SLIs) and Qualitative Reporting Elements (QREs). The reports and data provided should allow for a thorough assessment of the extent of the implementation of the Code's Commitments and Measures by each Signatory, service and at Member State level.

	C.40	M 40.1	M 40.2	M 40.3	M 40.4	M 40.5	M 40.6
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger	Facebook Instagram Whatsapp Messenger

In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	In this report, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and Messenger continue to provide QREs and SLIs across the different chapters at a level of granularity that goes beyond any previous transparency efforts.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the	Yes

implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and Messenger will continue to work to improve the information they provide in their QREs and to strengthen their SLIs across the chapters of this Code.

X. Monitoring of the Code

Commitment 41

Signatories commit to work within the Taskforce towards developing Structural Indicators, and publish a first set of them within 9 months from the signature of this Code; and to publish an initial measurement alongside their first full report. To achieve this goal, Signatories commit to support their implementation, including the testing and adapting of the initial set of Structural Indicators agreed in this Code. This, in order to assess the effectiveness of the Code in reducing the spread of online disinformation for each of the relevant Signatories, and for the entire online ecosystem in the EU and at Member State level. Signatories will collaborate with relevant actors in that regard, including ERGA and EDMO.

	C.41	M 41.1	M 41.2	M 41.3
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram	Facebook Instagram

In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	We have been an active participant in the working group dedicated to developing Structural Indicators. We supported the publication of pilot Structural Indicators by TrustLab, through our collaboration with EDMO, ERGA, Avaaz and the European Commission.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the	Yes

next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	Moving forward, we will continue to support the publication of Structural Indicators, and work towards further honing their methodology and scope.

X. Monitoring of the Code	
Commitment 42	
Relevant Signatories commit to provide, in special situations like elections or crisis, upon request of the European Commission, proportionate and appropriate information and data, including ad-hoc specific reports and specific chapters within the regular monitoring, in accordance with the rapid response system established by the Taskforce.	
	C.42
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook, Instagram

In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	As mentioned in our baseline report, Facebook and Instagram engaged on a regular basis with both the European Commission and the wider Taskforce working group on crisis monitoring to share information on the war in Ukraine, the Hamas-Israel war, and the upcoming European elections. We are in this capacity taking part in discussions on a crisis reporting template and the appropriate response mechanism.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the	Yes

next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, Facebook and Instagram will continue their active participation in the Taskforce's crisis monitoring working group and election working group as well as their engagement with the European Commission on this topic, notably the harmonisation with the obligations under the Digital Services Act.

X. Monitoring of the Code	
Commitment 43	
Signatories commit to produce reports and provide data following the harmonised reporting templates and refined methodology for reporting and data disclosure, as agreed in the Taskforce.	
	C.43
We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger

In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and Messenger provided their qualitative and quantitative information in the harmonised template provided.
Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the	Yes

next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and Messenger will continue to provide the required information in the template provided, and will engage with the Taskforce working group on reporting/monitoring as the template evolves.

X. Monitoring of the Code

Commitment 44

Relevant Signatories that are providers of Very Large Online Platforms commit, seeking alignment with the DSA, to be audited at their own expense, for their compliance with the commitments undertaken pursuant to this Code. Audits should be performed by organisations, independent from, and without conflict of interest with, the provider of the Very Large Online Platform concerned. Such organisations shall have proven expertise in the area of disinformation, appropriate technical competence and capabilities and have proven objectivity and professional ethics, based in particular on adherence to auditing standards and guidelines.

C.44

We signed up to the following measures of this commitment:	Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger
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In line with this commitment, did you deploy new implementation measures (e.g. changes to your terms of service, new tools, new policies, etc)? [Yes/No]	Yes
If yes, list these implementation measures here [short bullet points].	As mentioned in our baseline report, we are taking steps to ensure that, in line with the DSA, relevant Meta services will be undergoing appropriate independent audits under the DSA.

Do you plan to put further implementation measures in place in the next 6 months to substantially improve the maturity of the implementation of this commitment? [Yes/No]	No
If yes, which further implementation measures do you plan to put in place in the next 6 months?	As mentioned in our baseline report, we are taking steps to ensure that, in line with the DSA, relevant Meta services will be undergoing appropriate independent audits.

Reporting on the service's response during a period of crisis

Reporting on the service's response during a crisis

War of aggression by Russia on Ukraine

As outlined in our benchmark report, we took a variety of actions with the objectives of:

- Helping to keep people in Ukraine and Russia safe: We've added several privacy and safety features to help people in Ukraine and Russia protect their accounts from being targeted.
- Enforcing our policies: We are taking additional steps to enforce our Community Standards and Community Guidelines, not only in Ukraine and Russia but also in other countries globally where content may be shared.
- Reducing the spread of misinformation: We are taking extensive steps to fight the spread of misinformation on our services and continuing to consult with outside experts. This included expanding our 3PFC network in Slovakia.
- Transparency around state-controlled media: We provide greater transparency into these publishers, including Russian-controlled RT and Sputnik, because they combine the influence of a media organisation with the strategic backing of a state.

Our main strategies are in line with what we outlined in our benchmark report, with a focus on safety features in Ukraine and Russia, extensive steps to fight the spread of misinformation (including through media literacy campaigns), tools to help our community access crucial resources, transparency around state controlled media and monitoring/taking action against any coordinated inauthentic behaviour.

This means (as outlined in previous reports) we will continue to:

- Monitor for coordinated inauthentic behaviour and other adversarial networks (we removed 1 CIB operating in Ukraine during the reporting period: see commitment 14).
- Enforce our Community Standards and Community Guidelines
- Work closely with fact-checkers on the ground
- Run targeted media literacy campaigns in the Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) region as well as a literacy campaign with UNESCO in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation within the framework of UNESCO's Social Media for Peace project.
- Strengthen our engagement with local experts and governments in the Central and Eastern Europe region

[Note: Signatories are requested to provide information relevant to their particular response to the threats and challenges they observed on their service(s). They ensure that the information below provides an accurate and complete report of their relevant actions. As operational responses to crisis/election situations can vary from service to service, an absence of information should not be considered a priori a shortfall in the way a particular service has responded. Impact metrics are accurate to the best of signatories' abilities to measure them].

Policies and Terms and Conditions

Outline any changes to your policies

Policy	Changes (such as newly introduced policies, edits, adaptation in scope or implementation)	Rationale

No further policy updates since our benchmark report	N/A	We continue to enforce our Community Standards and Community Guidelines and prioritise peoples safety and well-being through the application of these policies alongside Meta’s technologies, tools and processes. There are no substantial changes to report on for this period.
Scrutiny of Ads Placements		
As noted in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don’t foresee “substantial” changes in our approach to ad placement for this event, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our policies, tools and processes.		
Measures taken to demonetise disinformation related to the crisis (Commitment 1 and Commitment 2)	As mentioned in our baseline report, our <u>Advertising Standards</u> prohibit ads that include content debunked by third-party fact-checkers. And advertisers that repeatedly attempt to post content rated by fact-checkers may also incur restrictions to advertise across Meta technologies. For the monetisation of initially organic content, (1) per our <u>Content Monetisation Policies</u> , any content that’s labelled as false by our third-party fact-checkers is ineligible for monetisation, and (2) any actor found in violation of our Community Standards or Community Guidelines, including our misinformation policies, may lose the right to monetise their content, per our <u>Partner Monetisation Policies</u> .	
	As mentioned in our baseline report, we prohibited ads or monetisation from all Russian state-controlled media. Before Russian authorities blocked access to Facebook and Instagram, we paused ads targeting people in Russia, and advertisers in Russia are no longer able to create or run ads anywhere in the world.	
Political Advertising		
As noted in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don’t foresee “substantial” changes in our approach to political advertising for this event, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our policies, tools, and processes.		
Integrity of Services		
As noted in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don’t foresee “substantial” changes in our approach to the integrity of our services for this event, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our policies, tools, and processes.		
Measures taken in the context of the crisis to counter manipulative behaviours/TTCs (Commitment 14)	As mentioned in our baseline report, we have technical teams building scaled solutions to detect and prevent these behaviours, and are partnering with civil society organisations, researchers, and governments to strengthen our defences. We also improved our detection systems to more effectively identify and block fake accounts, which are the source of a lot of the inauthentic activity.	

	<p>Since the invasion began, we've provided updates on our response, including the measures we've taken to help keep Ukrainians and Russians safe, our approach to misinformation, state-controlled media and ensuring reliable access to trusted information.</p> <p>As mentioned in our baseline report, our security teams took down three distinct networks in Russia targeting discourse on the war (announced here, here, and here) and have continued to monitor and enforce against Russian threat actors engaged in coordinated inauthentic behaviour (CIB). We also took action to secure accounts that we believe were targeted by Ghostwriter, a threat actor that has been tracked for some time by the security community. In August 2023, we provided updated analysis on the work we've done to remove efforts by a Russian CIB network, known in the security field as "Doppelganger," to return to our platforms. We also published recommendations on how to improve cross-Internet responses to the domain name abuse we've observed in this case.</p> <p>Similarly, our Q4 2023 adversarial threats report detailed how we removed 1,020 Facebook accounts, five Pages, two Groups and 711 Instagram accounts for violating our policy against coordinated inauthentic behaviour. This network originated in Ukraine and targeted audiences in Ukraine and Kazakhstan. The people behind this activity posted primarily in Russian about political events in Ukraine and Kazakhstan.</p> <p>We saw state-controlled media shifting to other platforms and using new domains to try to escape the additional transparency on (and demotions against) links to their websites. We observed this behaviour around the world, not only in places where Russian state media faced government restrictions. We have also published a paper on our state controlled media policy in Lawfare in an effort to continue to feed this discussion and improve our transparency on these complex areas.</p>
<p>Relevant changes to working practices to respond to the demands of the crisis situation and/or additional human resources procured for the mitigation of the crisis (Commitment 14 -16)</p>	<p>As mentioned in the baseline report, throughout the war, we have mobilised our teams, technologies and resources to combat the spread of harmful content, especially disinformation and misinformation as well as adversarial threat activities such as influence operations and cyber-espionage.</p> <p>We continue to work with a cross-functional team of experts from across the company, including native Ukrainian and Russian speakers, who are monitoring the platform around the clock, allowing us to respond to issues in real time.</p>
<p>Empowering Users</p>	
<p>As noted in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes in our approach to empowering users for this event, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our policies, tools and processes.</p>	
<p>Actions taken against dis- and misinformation content (for example deamplification, labelling, removal etc.) (Commitment 17)</p>	<p>State controlled media: We continue to take the actions we outlined in our benchmark report. We have also published a paper on our state controlled media policy in Lawfare, in an effort to continue to feed this discussion and improve our transparency on these complex areas.</p> <p>Media literacy: We ran targeted educational media literacy campaigns in Slovakia, Lithuania and Bulgaria [<i>See section on empowerment of users</i>].</p> <p>Escalation channel: This channel continues to operate as outlined in our benchmark report.</p>

	<p>Covert influence campaigns: We have continued to monitor for and remove recidivist attempts by coordinated inauthentic behaviour (CIB) networks that target discourse about the war in Ukraine. Specifically, while we originally removed two Russian covert influence campaigns last year, we've seen thousands of recidivist attempts to create fake accounts. This covert activity is aggressive and persistent, constantly probing for weak spots across the internet, including setting up hundreds of new spoof news organisation domains.</p>
<p>Promotion of authoritative information, including via recommender systems and products and features such as banners and panels (Commitment 19)</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we're providing tools to help our community access crucial resources and take action to support people in need.</p> <p>We supported the Halo Trust and the State Emergency Service of Ukraine to spread authoritative factual information about the risks in contaminated areas, risks related to unexploded ordinances and life-saving information around shelters. Notably we sponsored the targeted ads campaigns of Halo Trust and improved the WhatsApp chat bot run by the State Emergency Service of Ukraine to ensure safe and secure infoline.</p>
	<p>We continue to see funds raised on Facebook and Instagram for nonprofits in support of humanitarian efforts for Ukraine.</p> <p>We continue to work through our Data for Good program, and maintain our tools to connect people in Ukraine with high-quality, timely information to stay safe, find family and friends, and locate support services.</p>
<p>Empowering the Research Community</p>	
<p>As noted in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes in our approach to empowering the research community for this event, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our policies, tools and processes.</p>	
<p>Measures taken to support research into crisis related misinformation and disinformation (Commitment 17-25)</p>	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, the Data for Good program shares privacy-protected data externally to help tackle social issues like disasters, pandemics, poverty and climate change. All three key areas of this program (maps, surveys, insights from public posts) have been activated to assist the Ukraine humanitarian response.</p>
	<p>As mentioned in our baseline report, we provided baseline population density maps (the high resolution settlement layer) of Ukraine and surrounding countries to humanitarian organisations for supply-chain planning and to aid demining efforts. These are the most accurate in the world with 30 metre resolution and demographic breakouts by combining updated census estimates with satellite imagery (i.e., no Facebook user data).</p> <p>Our Social Connectedness Index has been used by leading researchers, including the European Commission - Joint Research Centre unit on Demography, Migration and Governance to quantify the rate at which Ukrainian refugees seek shelter in European regions with existing Ukrainian diaspora.</p>
	<p>We provided regular Ukraine Displacement reports to a small set of leading humanitarian organisations and agencies.</p>
<p>Empowering the Fact-Checking Community</p>	

As noted in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes in our approach to empowering the fact-checking community for this event, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our policies, tools, and processes.	
Cooperation with independent fact-checkers in the crisis context, including coverage in the EU (Commitment 30-33)	As mentioned in our baseline report, for misinformation that does not violate our Community Standards or Community Guidelines, but undermines the authenticity and integrity of our platform, we continue to work with our growing network of independent third-party fact-checking partners. The details of the network are outlined under the Empowering Fact-Checkers chapter above.
	As mentioned in our baseline report, our cooperation with fact-checkers is as outlined in the Fact-Checkers' Empowerment chapter above. Since our last report, which already documented an expansion in our network, we also expanded the coverage of Demagog to include Slovakia (in addition to Czechia).
	In Europe, we partner with 42 fact-checking organisations, covering 36 languages. This includes 26 partners covering 23 different languages in the EU.

Reporting on the service's response during a period of crisis	
Israel - Hamas War	
Threats observed or anticipated at time of reporting: [suggested character limit 2000 characters]: In the spirit of transparency and cooperation we share below the details of some of the specific steps we are taking to respond to the Israel - Hamas War.	
Mitigations in place or planned - at time of reporting: [suggested character limit: 2000 characters]: In the wake of the 07/10/2023 terrorist attacks in Israel and Israel's response in Gaza, expert teams from across Meta have taken immediate crisis response measures, while protecting people's ability to use our apps to shed light on important developments happening on the ground. As we did so, we were guided by core human rights principles, including respect for the right to life and security of the person, the protection of the dignity of victims, and the right to non-discrimination - as well as balancing those with the right to freedom of expression. We looked to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to prioritise and mitigate the most salient human rights risks: in this case, that people may use Meta platforms to further inflame an already violent conflict. We also looked to international humanitarian law (IHL) as an important source of reference for assessing online conduct. We have provided a public overview of our efforts related to the war on our Transparency Centre. The following are some examples of the specific steps we have taken:	
Taking Action on Violating Content:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We quickly established a special operations centre staffed with experts, including fluent Hebrew and Arabic speakers, to closely monitor and respond to this rapidly evolving situation in real time. This allows us to remove content that violates our Community Standards or Community Guidelines faster, and serves as another line of defence against misinformation. ● We continue to enforce our policies around Dangerous Organisations and Individuals, Violent and Graphic Content, Hate Speech, Violence and Incitement, Bullying and Harassment, and Coordinating Harm. 	

- Our teams are monitoring the situation and in some cases temporarily introducing limited, proportionate and time-bound measures to address specific, emerging risks, including stronger steps to avoid recommending borderline content, hashtag blocking, restrictions on Facebook and Instagram live, collaborating with local partners and protecting the identity of hostages.

Safety and Security:

- In addition to this, our teams have detected and taken down a cluster of activity linked to Coordinated Inauthentic Behaviour (CIB) and attributed to Hamas in 2021. These fake accounts attempted to re-establish their presence on our platforms.
- We memorialise accounts when we receive a request from a friend or family member of someone who has passed away, to provide a space for people to pay their respects, share memories and support each other.

Reducing the Spread of Misinformation:

- We're working with third-party fact-checkers in the region to debunk false claims. Meta has a large third-party fact-checking network, with coverage in both Arabic and Hebrew, through AFP, Reuters and Fatabyyano. When they rate something as false, we move this content lower in Feed so fewer people see it.
- We recognise the importance of speed in moments like this, so we've made it easier for fact-checkers to find and rate content related to the war, using keyword detection to group related content in one place.
- We're also giving people more information to help them decide what to read, trust, and share, by adding warning labels on content rated false by third-party fact-checkers and applying labels to state-controlled media publishers.
- We also have limits on message forwarding and we label messages that haven't originated with the sender so people are aware that something is information from a third party.

User Controls:

We continue to provide tools to help people control their experience on our apps and protect themselves from content they don't want to see. These include but aren't limited to:

- Hidden Words: This tool filters offensive terms and phrases from DM requests and comments.
- Limits: When turned on, Limits automatically hide DM requests and comments on Instagram from people who don't follow you, or who only recently followed you.
- Comment controls: You can control who can comment on your posts on Facebook and Instagram and choose to turn off comments completely on a post by post basis.
- Show More, Show Less: This gives people direct control over the content they see on Facebook.
- Facebook Reduce: Through the Facebook Feed Preferences settings, people can increase the degree to which we demote some content so they see less of it in their Feed.
- Sensitive Content Control: Instagram's Sensitive Content Control allows people to choose how much sensitive content they see in places where we recommend content, such as Explore, Search, Reels and in-Feed recommendations.

More detail on these tools can be found in the chapter sections below.

Oversight Board cases:

The Oversight Board remains another avenue for review of Meta's crisis response, and the Board has reviewed and decided on 2 cases relating to the 07/10/2023 attack and subsequent war. Details of these cases can be found here and here.

[Note: Signatories are requested to provide information relevant to their particular response to the threats and challenges they observed on their service(s). They ensure that the information below provides an accurate and complete report of their relevant actions. As operational responses to crisis/election situations can vary from service to service, an

absence of information should not be considered a priori a shortfall in the way a particular service has responded. Impact metrics are accurate to the best of signatories' abilities to measure them].		
Policies and Terms and Conditions		
There are no changes to Meta's policies to report on at this time.		
Policy	Changes (such as newly introduced policies, edits, adaptation in scope or implementation)	Rationale
<u>Dangerous Organisations and Individuals, Violent and Graphic Content, Hate Speech, Violence and Incitement, Bullying and Harassment, and Coordinating Harm.</u>	While we have no policy specific updates, we continue to enforce our policies around <u>Dangerous Organisations and Individuals, Violent and Graphic Content, Hate Speech, Violence and Incitement, Bullying and Harassment, and Coordinating Harm.</u>	In the three days following 07/10/2023, we removed or marked as disturbing more than 795,000 pieces of content in Hebrew and Arabic for violating these policies. As compared to the two months prior, in the three days following 07/10/2023, we have removed seven times as many pieces of content in Hebrew and Arabic alone on a daily basis for violating our Dangerous Organisations and Individuals policy.
Scrutiny of Ads Placements		
As noted in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes in our approach to Ad placements for this event, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our policies, tools, and processes.		
Political Advertising		
As noted in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes in our approach to Political Advertising for this event, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our policies, tools, and processes.		
AI Generated or altered SIEP ads disclosure (Commitment 3)	<p><u>Meta announced in November 2023</u> an AI Disclosure policy to help people understand when a social issue, election, or political advertisement on Facebook or Instagram has been digitally created or altered, including through the use of AI. This policy went into effect in early 2024 and is required globally.</p> <p>Advertisers now have to disclose whenever a social issue, electoral, or political ad contains a photorealistic image or video, or realistic sounding audio, that was digitally created or altered to:</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depict a real person as saying or doing something they did not say or do; or • Depict a realistic-looking person that does not exist or a realistic-looking event that did not happen, or alter footage of a real event that happened; or • Depict a realistic event that allegedly occurred, but that is not a true image, video or audio recording of the event. <p>Meta will add information on the ad when an advertiser discloses in the advertising flow that the content is digitally created or altered. This information will also appear in the Ad Library. If it is determined that an advertiser did not disclose as required, Meta will reject the ad. Repeated failure to disclose may result in penalties against the advertiser.</p> <p>The AI Disclosure policy helps inform people about digitally altered or created Ads. This way, people will be more aware about the authenticity of messaging, which will help combat Disinformation.</p>
Integrity of Services	
<p>As noted in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes in our approach to the integrity of our services for this event, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our policies, tools and processes.</p>	
<p>Removing Hamas linked fake accounts (Commitment 14, Commitment 16)</p>	<p>Our teams detected and removed a cluster of activity linked to a covert influence operation that Meta removed and <u>attributed</u> to Hamas in 2021.</p> <p>These fake accounts attempted to re-establish their presence on our platforms, but by staying vigilant and taking action against the presence of these and other violating adversarial behaviours in the region, we have prevented the accounts from resurfacing.</p>
Empowering Users	
<p>As noted in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don't foresee "substantial" changes in our approach to empowering users for this event, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our policies, tools, and processes.</p>	
<p>Warning Screens on sensitive content, Sensitive Content Control and Facebook Reduce: (Commitment 17)</p>	<p>The 07/10/2023 attack by Hamas was designated as a Terrorist Attack under Meta's Dangerous Organisation and Individuals policy. Consistent with that designation, we removed all content showing identifiable victims at the moment of the attack. Following that, people began sharing this type of footage in order to raise awareness and condemn the attacks. Meta's <u>goal</u> is to allow people to express themselves while still removing harmful content. In turn, we began allowing people to post this type of footage within that context only, with the addition of a warning screen to inform users that it may be disturbing. If the user's intent in sharing the content is unclear, we err on the side of safety and remove it.</p> <p>However, there are additional protections in place to ensure people have choices when it comes to this content.</p> <p>Instagram's Sensitive Content Control allows people to choose how much sensitive content they see in places where we recommend content, such as Explore, Search, Reels and in-Feed recommendations. We try not to recommend sensitive content in these places by default, but people can also choose to see less, to further reduce the possibility of seeing this content from accounts they don't follow.</p>

	<p>Through the Facebook Feed Preferences settings, people can increase the degree to which we demote some content so they see less of it in their Feed. Or if preferred, they can turn many of these demotions off entirely. They can also choose to maintain Meta’s current demotions.</p> <p>These actions ensure that we balance the protection of voice with removing harmful content. In this context, it has allowed for important discussion and condemnation of violence, while also empowering people to make choices in reaction to the content they see on Facebook and Instagram.</p>
Hidden words Filter (Commitment 18, Commitment 19)	When turned on, Hidden Words filters offensive terms and phrases from DM requests and comments, so people never have to see them. People can customise this list, to make sure the terms they find offensive are hidden.
	Hidden Words help people choose offensive terms and phrases to hide, so they are protected from seeing them.
Limits (Commitment 18, Commitment 19.)	When turned on, Limits automatically hide DM requests and comments on Instagram from people who don’t follow you, or who only recently followed you.
	This tool gives people choice about DM and requests they receive, which may be important when engaging online around sensitive topics.
Comment Controls (Commitment 18, Commitment 19)	People can <u>control</u> who can comment on their posts on Facebook and Instagram and choose to turn off comments completely on a post by post basis.
	This tool gives people control over engagement with what they post on Facebook and Instagram.
Show more Show less: (Commitment 18, Commitment 19)	Show More, Show Less gives people direct control over the content they see on Facebook. Selecting “Show more” will temporarily increase the amount of content that is like the post a user gave feedback on, while selecting “Show Less” means a user will temporarily see fewer posts like the one that feedback was given on.
	This tool provides people with more direct control over what they see, which is important for protecting people's well-being during high profile crisis events.
Empowering the Research Community	
As noted in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don’t foresee “substantial” changes in our approach to empowering the research community for this event, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our policies, tools, and processes.	

<p>Content Library and API tools (Commitment 26)</p>	<p><u>Meta has opened access to tools such as the Content Library and API tools</u> to provide access to near real-time public content from Pages, Posts, Groups and Events on Facebook. Details about the content, such as the number of reactions, shares, comments and, for the first time, post view counts are also available. Researchers can search, explore and filter that content on both a graphical User Interface (UI) or through a programmatic API. Together, these tools provide the most comprehensive access to publicly-available content across Facebook and Instagram of any research tool built to date.</p> <p>Individuals from qualified institutions pursuing scientific or public interest research topics will be able to apply for access to these tools through partners with deep expertise in secure data sharing for research, starting with the University of Michigan’s Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. This is a first-of-its-kind partnership that will enable researchers to analyse data from the API in ICPSR’s Social Media Archives (SOMAR) Virtual Data Enclave.</p> <p>Qualified individuals pursuing scientific or public interest can gain access to the tools if they meet all the requirements.</p>
<p>Empowering the Fact-Checking Community</p>	
<p>As noted in our baseline report, our policies are based on years of experience and expertise in trust and safety combined with external input from experts around the world. While we don’t foresee “substantial” changes in our approach to empowering the fact-checking community for this event, we are continuously working to protect the integrity of our platforms and adjusting our policies, tools, and processes.</p>	
<p>Working with fact checker in the region and deploying keyword detection (Commitment 30)</p>	<p>Meta is working with third-party fact-checkers in the region to debunk false claims. Meta has a large third-party fact-checking network, with coverage in both Arabic and Hebrew, through AFP, Reuters and Fatabyyano. We recognise the importance of speed in moments like this, so we’ve made it easier for fact-checkers to find and rate content related to the war, using keyword detection to group related content in one place.</p> <p>When they rate something as false, we move this content lower in Feed so fewer people see it.</p>
<p>Content Warning Labels (Commitment 31)</p>	<p>Meta is adding warning labels on content rated false by third-party fact-checkers and applying labels to state-controlled media publishers. We also have limits on message forwarding and label messages that haven’t originated with the sender so people are aware that something is information from a third party.</p> <p>Meta is supporting people in the region by giving them more information to decide what to read, trust and share by adding warning labels onto relevant content.</p>

Reporting on the service's response during an election

Reporting on the service's response during an election

European Elections

Meta has engaged in significant preparatory work for the EU Parliament elections. While each election is unique, this work drew on key lessons we have learned from more than 200 elections around the world since 2016, as well as the regulatory framework set out under the Digital Services Act and our commitments in the EU Code of Practice on Disinformation. These lessons help us focus our teams, technologies and investments so they will have the greatest impact.

For every election, we evaluate whether our standard mechanisms (which include the policies, tools and processes that we document in our EU Code of Practice on Disinformation reports) address the election-specific threats for that election. Should there be any outlying risks, we work across several teams and sometimes with external partners to put appropriate measures in place to mitigate those risks. This will be mirrored below, where for each chapter the measures documented in our reports continue to be in place – and are sometimes supplemented.

Our approach to elections focuses on 5 pillars and is informed by our experience (Meta was involved in over 200 elections) and the new regulatory frameworks in place, including the DSA's risk assessment.

1) Utilising and deploying our Community Standards (and Community Guidelines) and our overall content moderation efforts, to remove harmful content and keep people safe on our platforms:

- a) Meta's Community Standards (Community Guidelines on Instagram) establish strict rules about content that can and cannot be posted to Facebook and Instagram. These policies cover voter suppression, voter fraud and electoral violence.
- b) Meta expanded its prohibited Ads policy (described below) to cover EU Parliamentary elections.

We rely on various reporting channels, such as user reports and trusted sources (such as trusted flaggers under the DSA) to keep our platforms safe, and this remains true both inside and outside of election periods. We also use AI systems to help us automatically detect and address violating content such as hate speech, often before anyone sees it.

2) Preventing interference and disinformation:

- a) We conducted a threat ideation session to monitor for risks specifically associated with the EU Parliamentary elections.
- b) We continue to carry out proactive sweeps on the platform to catch any banned organisations attempting to violate our policies or cause offline harm.

3) Reducing the spread of misinformation:

- a) We continue to work with our network of fact-checkers, including 29 partners in Europe (3 of which are newly onboarded) reviewing content in 22 languages. We are in close contact with them to be on top of emerging trends.
- b) We don't allow ads targeting the EU that discourage people from voting in the election; call into question the legitimacy of the election; contain premature claims of election victory; and call into question the legitimacy of the methods and processes of election, as well as its outcome.

4) Safeguards and transparency efforts related to political advertising:

- a) As documented in the Political Advertising chapter of this report, we have an authorisation process in place to run political ads with a "paid for by" disclaimer. In addition, Meta now permits Cross-Border advertising of SIEP ads for EU institutions, parties and official groups. This update launched in January 2024.

- b) We introduced a new policy to help people understand when a social issue, election or political advertisement on Facebook or Instagram has been digitally created or altered (see Political Advertising section below for more detail).

5) Meta’s tools to support civic engagement:

- a) We will run a number of products to make sure people have access to relevant and authoritative information on when and how to vote, including reminders.
- b) We deliver training sessions to political candidates to ensure they are aware of our tools and features to protect their account, educate them on our different support channels, and familiarise them with our authorisation processes for political advertising.

6) Responsible approach to Gen AI

- a) Our Community Standards, and Ad Standards apply to all content, including content generated by AI. AI-generated content is also eligible to be reviewed and rated by our independent fact-checking partners, whose rating options include *Altered* for “Faked, manipulated or transformed audio, video, or photos.”
- b) We label photorealistic images created using Meta AI, and we are building tools to label AI-generated images from Google, OpenAI, Microsoft, Adobe, Midjourney and Shutterstock that users post to Facebook, Instagram and Threads.
- c) We will be adding a feature for people to disclose when they share AI-generated video or audio so we can add a label to it, and we may apply penalties if they fail to do so. If we determine that digitally created or altered image, video or audio content creates a particularly high risk of materially deceiving the public on a matter of importance, we may add a more prominent label, so people have more information and context.
- d) Advertisers who run ads related to social issues, elections or politics with Meta also have to disclose if they use a photorealistic image or video, or realistic sounding audio, that has been created or altered digitally, including with AI, in certain cases.
- e) We’ve also been working with other companies in our industry on common standards and guidelines. We’re a member of the Partnership on AI, for example, and we recently signed onto the tech accord designed to combat the spread of deceptive AI content in the 2024 elections. This work is bigger than any one company and will require a huge effort across industry, government and civil society.

As the election period approaches, we’ll also activate an EU-specific Elections Operations Centre, bringing together experts from across the company from our intelligence, data science, engineering, research, operations, content policy and legal teams to identify potential threats and put specific mitigations in place across our apps and technologies in real time. For more information about how Meta approaches elections, visit our Preparing for Elections page.

[Note: Signatories are requested to provide information relevant to their particular response to the threats and challenges they observed on their service(s). They ensure that the information below provides an accurate and complete report of their relevant actions. As operational responses to crisis/election situations can vary from service to service, an absence of information should not be considered a priori a shortfall in the way a particular service has responded. Impact metrics are accurate to the best of signatories’ abilities to measure them].

Policies and Terms and Conditions

All the measures outlined in this report are in place ahead of the European Parliament elections. In addition, we have the policy change outlined below.

Policy	Changes (such as newly introduced policies, edits, adaptation in scope or implementation)	Rationale
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<p>Prohibited Ads Policy</p>	<p>We have expanded the scope of our <u>prohibited ads policy</u> to apply to the EU Parliament elections.</p>	<p>Ads targeting the EU with the following content aren't allowed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ads that discourage people from voting in an election. This includes ads that portray voting as useless/meaningless and/or advise people not to vote. - Ads that call into question the legitimacy of an upcoming or ongoing election. - Ads with premature claims of election victory. <p>This prohibition includes ads that call into question the legitimacy of the methods and processes of elections, as well as their outcomes.</p>
<p>Scrutiny of Ads Placements</p>		
<p>The measures outlined in Chapters 1 to 3 of this report are in place for the European Parliament elections. They are complemented by the prohibited ads policy outlined above. Most pertinently, under these policies, content that is fact-checked cannot be used for an ad under our <u>Advertising Standards</u>.</p>		
<p>Political Advertising</p>		
<p>We continue to enforce our policy for <u>Ads about social issues, elections or politics</u> (“SIEP ads”) as outlined in chapters 4 to 13 of this report. In addition, we both expanded advertiser ability and increased safeguards for the upcoming European Parliament elections (more details below).</p>		
<p>Expanding cross-border advertising capability in the EU.</p>	<p>Meta now permits Cross-Border advertising of SIEP ads for EU institutions as well as registered parties and groups. This update launched in January 2024.</p>	
<p>Policy updates regarding digitally altered content</p>	<p><u>Meta announced in November 2023</u> a new policy to help people understand when a social issue, election or political advertisement on Facebook or Instagram has been digitally created or altered, including through the use of AI.</p> <p>Advertisers will have to disclose whenever a social issue, electoral, or political ad contains a photorealistic image or video, or realistic sounding audio, that was digitally created or altered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depict a real person as saying or doing something they did not say or do; or • Depict a realistic-looking person that does not exist or a realistic-looking event that did not happen, or alter footage of a real event that happened; or • Depict a realistic event that allegedly occurred, but that is not a true image, video, or audio recording of the event. 	

	<p>Meta will add information on the ad when an advertiser discloses in the advertising flow that the content is digitally created or altered. This information will also appear in the Ad Library. If it is determined that an advertiser did not disclose as required, Meta will reject the ad. Repeated failure to disclose may result in penalties against the advertiser.</p> <p>The expected impact of this policy will be to increase users' awareness of when they are viewing advertisements related to social issues, elections or politics that are digitally altered. It will also increase the transparency of these ads by requiring that advertisers disclose this information.</p>
Integrity of Services	
All the measures outlined in Chapters 14 to 16 of this report are in place ahead of the European Parliament elections. In addition, we have the measures outlined below.	
Threat ideation session	<p>We conducted a threat ideation session with subject matter experts across the company to identify potential adversarial tactics specifically associated with the EU Parliamentary elections.</p> <p>The threat ideation session surfaced a variety of trends and scenarios which could play out during the elections, and mapped specific on-platform risks from those with known processes and mitigations, and raised awareness across the teams responsible for managing those processes of the potential adversarial tactics.</p>
Empowering Users	
All the measures outlined in Chapters 17 to 25 of this report to combat disinformation and misinformation are in place ahead of the European Parliament elections. In addition, we have the measures outlined below.	
Reminders	<p>We will connect people with information on when and where to vote ahead of and on the day of the election, based on authoritative information. In doing so, we will work closely with local election authorities as well as the European Parliament to ensure the right information is provided.</p> <p>We will report on the impact of those projects in our upcoming report.</p>
Media Literacy Partnerships	<p>We are working with the European Fact-Checking Standards Network (EFCSN) on a project to help train fact-checkers across Europe on the best way to evaluate AI-generated and digitally altered media, and on a media literacy campaign to raise public awareness of how to spot that type of content.</p> <p>Meta is also supporting The European Disability Forum to run a media literacy campaign focusing on inclusion ahead of EU Elections.</p> <p>We will report on the impact of those projects in our upcoming report.</p>

Training political candidates	We deliver training sessions to political candidates to ensure they are aware of our tools and features to protect their account, educate them on our different support channels, and familiarise them with our authorisation processes for political advertising.
	We will report on the impact of those trainings in our upcoming report.
Empowering the Research Community	
All the measures outlined in Chapters 26 to 29 of this report are in place ahead of the European Parliament elections.	
Empowering the Fact-Checking Community	
All the measures outlined in Chapters 30 to 33 of this report are in place ahead of the European Parliament elections. In addition, we have the measures outlined below.	
Trending event	We will use keyword detection to group content related to the election to make it easier for fact-checkers to identify this content.
	We expect this tool to make it easier for fact-checkers to find and rate content related to the election. We recognise this is particularly important during an election.
Policy expansion to EFCSN	We will begin accepting EFCSN certification as a prerequisite for consideration in the Meta fact-checking programme in Europe, in recognition of the strong standards it has established for the European fact-checking community.
	We will provide additional detail in our upcoming report.