

Uber Denmark Software and Development ApS


Åboulevarden 37, 5. sal, 8000 Aarhus C

CVR no. 34 90 04 69

Annual report 2019

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 25 May 2020

Chairman:



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Francois Pascal Chadwick

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Statement by the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of Uber Denmark Software and Development ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.


The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

Further, in my opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

I recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Aarhus, 25 May 2020
Executive Board:


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Francois Pascal Chadwick
Director

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Uber Denmark Software and Development ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Uber Denmark Software and Development ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

Independent auditor's report

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

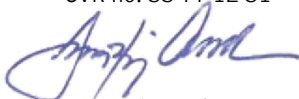
Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Hellerup, 25 May 2020
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33 77 12 31



Jan Boje Andreassen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne2338

Management's review

Company details

Name	Uber Denmark Software and Development ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Åboulevarden 37, 5. sal, 8000 Aarhus C
CVR no.	34 90 04 69
Established	2 January 2013
Registered office	Aarhus
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Executive Board	Francois Pascal Chadwick, Director
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44, DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Business review

The principal business operations of the Company is the provision of software and development related support services to the Uber group.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

Uber Denmark Software and Development A/S operates in a dynamic industry and, accordingly, can be affected by a variety of factors. Uber Denmark Software and Development A/S believes that changes in any of the following areas could have a negative effect on the Company in terms of its future financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. Uber Denmark Software and Development A/S exposure to numerous legal and regulatory risks, including, among others, the application, interpretation and enforcement of existing regulations related to the Company's business model, as well as risks related to the development of new regulations, and claims.

Financial review

The income statement for 2019 shows a profit of DKK 5,431,737 against a profit of DKK 2,134,794 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 12,143,894.

The principal business operations of the Company is the provision of software and development related support services to the Uber group and management is not expecting any changes in services provided in 2020.

Going concern

In 2020, the Company is confronted with the consequences of novel strain of coronavirus disease ("COVID-19") as a pandemic. Although the consequences of the COVID-19 are uncertain in the long term, the Company does not expect any material adverse effect on its financial condition or liquidity.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end. Please refer to note 2 for further comments.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK	2019	2018
	Revenue	143,524,176	74,202,064
	Other external expenses	-8,813,117	-10,013,243
	Gross profit	134,711,059	64,188,821
3	Staff costs	-127,224,509	-60,094,153
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	-520,366	-1,013,493
	Other operating expenses	0	-304,934
	Profit before net financials	6,966,184	2,776,241
4	Financial income	6,883	1,142,058
5	Financial expenses	-8,382	-1,171,375
	Profit before tax	6,964,685	2,746,924
6	Tax for the year	-1,532,948	-612,130
	Profit for the year	5,431,737	2,134,794
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Other statutory reserves	1,947,441	0
	Retained earnings	3,484,296	2,134,794
		5,431,737	2,134,794

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2019	2018
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
7	Intangible assets		
	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	2,496,719	0
		<u>2,496,719</u>	<u>0</u>
8	Property, plant and equipment		
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	375,886	776,713
	Leasehold improvements	19,923	139,462
		<u>395,809</u>	<u>916,175</u>
9	Investments		
	Deposits, investments	2,705,093	2,674,207
		<u>2,705,093</u>	<u>2,674,207</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>5,597,621</u>	<u>3,590,382</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Receivables from group enterprises	33,835,533	14,508,417
	Deferred tax assets	407,706	250,434
	Other receivables	109,732	1,255,382
		<u>34,352,971</u>	<u>16,014,233</u>
	Cash	<u>0</u>	<u>553</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>34,352,971</u>	<u>16,014,786</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>39,950,592</u></u>	<u><u>19,605,168</u></u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2019	2018
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
10	Share capital	80,000	80,000
	Reserve for development costs	1,947,441	0
	Retained earnings	10,116,453	6,632,157
	Total equity	12,143,894	6,712,157
	Liabilities other than provisions		
11	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Other payables	2,715,281	0
		2,715,281	0
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Bank debt	85,082	0
	Trade payables	103,193	144,995
	Corporation tax payable	1,375,258	592,592
	Other payables	23,527,884	12,155,424
		25,091,417	12,893,011
	Total liabilities other than provisions	27,806,698	12,893,011
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	39,950,592	19,605,168

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Events after the balance sheet date
- 12 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 13 Collateral
- 14 Related parties

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2018	80,000	0	4,497,363	4,577,363
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	0	2,134,794	2,134,794
Equity at 1 January 2019	80,000	0	6,632,157	6,712,157
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	1,947,441	3,484,296	5,431,737
Equity at 31 December 2019	80,000	1,947,441	10,116,453	12,143,894

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Uber Denmark Software and Development ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration for services provided excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including losses on the sale of fixed assets.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment 3-5 years

Leasehold improvements Shorter of useful life or remaining lease term

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

The parent company is covered by the Danish rules on mandatory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation arrangement from the date at which they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are no longer consolidated.

The parent company acts as management company for the joint taxation arrangement and consequently settles all corporate income tax payments with the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the Danish corporate income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use the tax losses to reduce their own taxable income.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current income tax charge, joint taxation contributions and deferred tax adjustments, including adjustments arising from changes in tax rates, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Other intangible assets include development projects and other acquired intangible rights, including software licences, distribution rights and development projects.

Other intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Investments

Investments consists of deposits which are measured at cost value. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

As management company for all the entities in the joint taxation arrangement, the parent company is liable for payment of the subsidiaries' income taxes vis à vis the tax authorities as the subsidiaries pay their joint taxation contributions. Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as income tax receivables or payables.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

2 Events after the balance sheet date

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel strain of coronavirus disease ("COVID-19") as a pandemic. The extent of COVID-19's effect on the Company's operational and financial performance will depend on future developments, including the duration, spread and intensity of the pandemic. As a result of the uncertainty and difficulty to predict, adverse impact to the Company's business may occur. Such potential impact is unknown at this time.

DKK	2019	2018
3 Staff costs		
Wages/salaries	120,898,177	54,339,598
Pensions	3,502,829	2,535,038
Other social security costs	171,653	134,108
Other staff costs	2,651,850	3,085,409
	<u>127,224,509</u>	<u>60,094,153</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>63</u>	<u>56</u>
4 Financial income		
Other interest income	118	283
Exchange adjustments	6,765	1,141,775
	<u>6,883</u>	<u>1,142,058</u>
5 Financial expenses		
Exchange adjustments	7,479	832,862
Exchange losses	903	318,708
Other financial expenses	0	19,805
	<u>8,382</u>	<u>1,171,375</u>
6 Tax for the year		
Estimated tax charge for the year	1,690,220	772,592
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	-157,272	-160,459
Tax adjustments, prior years	0	-3
	<u>1,532,948</u>	<u>612,130</u>
7 Intangible assets		
DKK		Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets
Additions		<u>2,496,719</u>
Cost at 31 December 2019		<u>2,496,719</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019		<u>2,496,719</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

8 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost at 1 January 2019	1,608,404	458,449	2,066,853
Cost at 31 December 2019	1,608,404	458,449	2,066,853
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2019	831,691	318,987	1,150,678
Depreciation	400,827	119,539	520,366
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2019	1,232,518	438,526	1,671,044
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	375,886	19,923	395,809
Depreciated over	3-5 years	Shorter of useful life or remaining lease term years	

9 Investments

Investments consists of deposit on the company's premises in Aarhus.

DKK	2019	2018
10 Share capital		
Analysis of the share capital:		
800 shares of DKK 100.00 nominal value each	80,000	80,000
	80,000	80,000

The Company's share capital has remained DKK 80,000 over the past 5 years.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

11 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

DKK	Total debt at 31/12 2019	Repayment, next year	Long-term portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Other payables	2,715,281	0	2,715,281	0
	2,715,281	0	2,715,281	0

12 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

As management company, the Company is jointly taxed with other Danish group entities and is jointly and severally with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes for the income year 2013 onwards as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends falling due for payment on or after 1 July 2012.

Other financial obligations

Other rent and lease liabilities:

DKK	2019	2018
Rent and lease liabilities	4,384,282	6,907,726

13 Collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2019.

14 Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Uber Technologies Inc.	United States, San Francisco, 405 Howard street, ste. 55,, USA	Consolidated financial statements are available at the investor's relationship web page of the Company's ultimate parent.

Related party transactions

Section 98c(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act is Applied regarding related party transactions.

Ownership

The following shareholders are registered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding minimum 5% of the share capital:

Name	Domicile
Uber Technologies, Inc.	United States, San Francisco, 405 Howard street, ste. 55,, USA