Uber Denmark ApS

Kanonbådsvej 2, 1437 København K CVR no. 35 85 58 82

Annual report 2019

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 14 May 2020

Chairman:

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 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The annual report, which has not been audited, has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The Executive Board has considered the criteria for omission of audit to be met.

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.

Copenhagen, 14 May 2020 Executive Board:

Francois Pascal Chadwick

Director

The general meeting has decided that the financial statements for the coming financial year will not be audited.

Independent auditor's report on the compilation of financial statements

To the general management of Uber Denmark ApS

We have compiled the financial statements of Uber Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 based on the Company's bookkeeping and other information provided.

The financial statements comprise an income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with ISRS 4410 Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist you in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant ethical requirements in the Danish act on approved auditors and audit firms and FSR - Danish Auditors' code of ethics, including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

The financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile the financial statements are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile the financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Copenhagen, 14 May 2020

ERNST & YOUNG

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Lisa Hagedorn

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne30130

Management's review

Company details

Name

Address, Postal code, City

Uber Denmark ApS Kanonbådsvej 2, 1437 København K

CVR no. Established Registered office 35 85 58 82 21 May 2014 Copenhagen

Financial year

1 January - 31 December

Executive Board

Francois Pascal Chadwick, Director

Management's review

Business review

The principal business operations of the Company is to engage in the business activities of providing market research and supporting services to the Uber B.V.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

Uber Denmark ApS operates in a dynamic industry and, accordingly, can be affected by a variety of factors. Uber Denmark ApS 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 ApS 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 19,473 against a profit of DKK 27,483 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 1,685,065.

Events after the balance sheet date

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.

Income statement

Note	DKK	2019	2018
	Revenue Other external expenses	512,172 -456,790	568,671 -469,345
	Gross profit Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible	55,382	99,326
	assets and property, plant and equipment Other operating expenses	-16,480 0	-37,540 -18,314
2	Profit before net financials Financial income Financial expenses	38,902 6,030 -4,711	43,472 7,426 -13,366
4	Profit before tax Tax for the year	40,221 -20,748	37,532 -10,049
	Profit for the year	19,473	27,483
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Retained earnings	19,473	27,483
		19,473	27,483

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2019	2018
5	ASSETS Fixed assets Property, plant and equipment		
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	15,107	31,587
		15,107	31,587
	Total fixed assets	15,107	31,587
	Non-fixed assets Receivables		
	Receivables from group enterprises Deferred tax assets	5,466,573 0	5,400,986 6,799
	Other receivables Prepayments	52,120 51,712	37,530 0
		5,570,405	5,445,315
	Total non-fixed assets	5,570,405	5,445,315
	TOTAL ASSETS	5,585,512	5,476,902

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2019	2018
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES Equity		
6	Share capital Retained earnings	50,000	50,000
	Netalieu earilligs	1,635,065	1,615,592
	Total equity	1,685,065	1,665,592
	Liabilities other than provisions Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Payables to group enterprises	3,803,771	3,781,087
	Joint taxation contribution payable	9,037	17,755
	Other payables	87,639	12,468
		3,900,447	3,811,310
	Total liabilities other than provisions	3,900,447	3,811,310
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	5,585,512	5,476,902

¹ Accounting policies
7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
8 Collateral
9 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2018	50,000	1,588,109	1,638,109
Transfer through appropriation of profit		27,483	27,483
Equity at 1 January 2019 Transfer through appropriation of profit	50,000	1,615,592	1,665,592
	0	19,473	19,473
Equity at 31 December 2019	50,000	1,635,065	1,685,065

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Uber Denmark 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 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.

Depreciation

The item comprises depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

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

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.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial reporting period. The items comprise interest income and expenses, e.g. from group entities, exchange gains and losses and amortisation of financial assets and liabilities.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The Company and its Danish group entities are jointly taxed. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Notes to the financial statements

	DKK	2019	2018
2	Financial income	5.040	6.204
	Exchange adjustments Other financial income	5,040 990	6,294 1,132
	other maneral means	6,030	7,426
3	Financial expenses Exchange adjustments	4,711	5,216
	Other financial expenses	0	8,150
		4,711	13,366
4	Tax for the year		
4	Estimated tax charge for the year	9,037	17,755
	Deferred tax adjustments in the year	7,706	-7,706
	Tax adjustments, prior years	4,005	0
		20,748	10,049
5	Property, plant and equipment		
_	, reposely plante and equipment		
_	, ropoloji prano ana ogopnomo		Fixtures and fittings, other
			fittings, other plant and
•	DKK		fittings, other plant and equipment
•	DKK Cost at 1 January 2019		fittings, other plant and equipment 82,400
-	DKK	-	fittings, other plant and equipment 82,400 82,400
-	DKK Cost at 1 January 2019		fittings, other plant and equipment 82,400
-	DKK Cost at 1 January 2019 Cost at 31 December 2019 Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2019	- - -	fittings, other plant and equipment 82,400 82,400 50,813
	DKK Cost at 1 January 2019 Cost at 31 December 2019 Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2019 Depreciation		fittings, other plant and equipment 82,400 82,400 50,813 16,480
	DKK Cost at 1 January 2019 Cost at 31 December 2019 Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2019 Depreciation Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2019		82,400 82,400 50,813 16,480
	DKK Cost at 1 January 2019 Cost at 31 December 2019 Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2019 Depreciation Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2019	•	82,400 82,400 50,813 16,480
6	DKK Cost at 1 January 2019 Cost at 31 December 2019 Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2019 Depreciation Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2019		82,400 82,400 50,813 16,480
	Cost at 1 January 2019 Cost at 31 December 2019 Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2019 Depreciation Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2019 Carrying amount at 31 December 2019		82,400 82,400 50,813 16,480
	Cost at 1 January 2019 Cost at 31 December 2019 Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2019 Depreciation Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2019 Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	50,000	82,400 82,400 50,813 16,480

The Company's share capital has remained DKK 50,000 in the past year.

Notes to the financial statements

7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with its sister-company, Uber Denmark Software and Development ApS, which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally liable 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.

8 Collateral

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

9 Related parties

Uber Denmark ApS' related parties comprise the following:

Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control	
Uber International Holding B.V.	Mr. Treublaan 7, 1097 DP	Owner	
	Amsterdam Holland		

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Uber Technologies Inc.	1455 Market St., San Francisco CA 94193, USA	Consolidated financial statements can be requisitioned at https://investor.uber.co m/financials/default.aspx

Ownership

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

Name	Domicile	
Uber International Holding B.V.	Mr. Treublaan 7, 1097 DP Amsterdam, Holland	

