Registered number: SC531141

Uber Scot Limited Directors' report and financial statements

31 December 2018

S8FCFA62 SCT 04/10/2019 #280 COMPANIES HOUSE TABLE OF CONTENTS PAGE

Company Information	1
Directors' Report	2
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	3
Statement of Comprehensive Income	4
Balance Sheet	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

F G A Jones (appointed 18 August 2017) J M Heywood (appointed 24 April 2019) T Elvidge (resigned 23 April 2019)

REGISTERED NUMBER

SC531141

REGISTERED OFFICE

23/1 Silvermills Court Henderson Place Lane Edinburgh EH3 5DG

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors of Uber Scot Limited ("the Company") present the annual report containing the Directors' Report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year were:

J M Heywood (appointed 24 April 2019) F G A Jones (appointed 6 October 2017)

No directors held any interest in the share capital of the Company during the year.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £8,189 (2017: £5,426). The directors do not recommend a final dividend (2017: £nil).

Small Companies Exemption

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemption provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemption provided by section 415B of the Companies Act 2006 not to provide a strategic report.

On behalf of the Board

1-47.

J M Heywood Director

24 September 2019

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

for the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
TURNOVER	3	106,165	84,207
Administrative expenses	4 _	(97,848)	(77,611)
OPERATING PROFIT	_	8,317	6,596
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	_	8,317	6,596
Taxation	5 _	(128)	(1,170)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		8,189	5,426

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2018			
		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	6	5,692	24,490
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	7	41,354	26,048
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	(64,668)	(75,600)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(23,314)	(49,552)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		(17,622)	(25,062)
Deferred tax		-	(749)
NET LIABILITIES		(17,622)	(25,811)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	9	1	1
Accumulated loss		(17,623)	(25,812)
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS		(17,622)	(25,811)

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

On behalf of the Board

1-457.

J M Heywood

Director

24 September 2019

Registered Number: SC531141

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2018

-	Called up share capital £	Accumulated loss	Total shareholders' funds £
At 1 January 2017	1	(31,238)	(31,237)
Profit for the year		5,426	5,426
At 31 December 2017 and at 1 January 2018	1	(25,812)	(25,811)
Profit for the year	<u></u>	8,189	8,189
At 31 December 2018	1	(17,623)	(17,622)

for the year ended 31 December 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

Uber Scot Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office of the Company is 23/1 Silvermills Court, Henderson Place Lane, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, EH3 5DG.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ("FRS I02"), and with the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost convention. The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in FRS 102:

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

The exemptions stated above are included in the consolidated financial statements of Uber International B.V. as at 31 December 2018 and these financial statements are publicly available and may be obtained from the Dutch Commercial Registry on www.kvk.nl.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

Going concern

The Company continues to be supported by Uber B.V. As at 31 December 2018, the Company's operations generated a profit after tax and a decrease in net current liabilities and are expected to continue to do so. On this basis, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue as an operational business for the foreseeable future. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the Company in respect of services to other Group companies during the year, net of Value Added Tax, when the service has been provided.

Operating leases: Lessee

Rentals paid and lease incentives under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

for the year ended 31 December 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable with respect to the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the year.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date with the exception that deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible fixed assets

All tangible assets are initially recorded at cost. Costs comprise the purchase price and any direct costs incurred in bringing the asset to its location and condition for its intended use.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method as follows:

Office equipment - 3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

for the year ended 31 December 2018

2. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The Company has no material items that are based on estimations with corresponding uncertainties.

3. TURNOVER

All turnover relates to the Company's principal activity and arises in the United Kingdom.

4. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit note primarily includes items required for disclosure by the Companies Act 2006. The operating profit is stated after charging:

2018	2017
£	£
64,381	59,233
18,798	-
14,669	18,378
97,848	77,611
	£ 64,381 18,798 14,669

5. TAXATION

(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities

(-)		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	2,709	421
Total current tax	2,709	421
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,885)	848
Effect of changes in tax rates	304	(99)
Total deferred tax	(2,581)	749
Taxation	128	1,170

for the year ended 31 December 2018

5. TAXATION (continued)

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2017: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%). The differences are explained below:

(b) Reconciliation of tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit before taxation	8,317	6,569
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	1,580	1,270
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible	-	(1)
Group relief	(1,756)	-
Tax rate changes	304	(99)
Total tax charge for the year	128	1,170

(c) Factors that affect future tax charges

The Finance (No. 2) Act 2015, substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, reduced the main rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020, whilst the Finance Act 2016, substantively enacted on 6 September 2016, included further reduction of the rate of 18% to 17% from 1 April 2020. This will reduce the company's future tax charges accordingly. The effects of these changes would also affect any deferred tax balances recognised at 31 December 2018.

6. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Equipment
	£
Cost at 1 January 2017	-
Additions	24,490
Depreciation charge for the year	-
Net book value at 31 December 2017	24,490
Additions	24,645
Disposals	(24,490)
Cost at 31 December 2018	24,645
Depreciation charge for the year	(27,592)
Depreciation on disposal	8,639
	(18,953)
Net book value at 31 December 2018	5,692

for the year ended 31 December 2018

7. DEBTORS

	2018	2017
	£	£
VAT recoverable	40,982	182,471
Other debtors	372	177,334
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	150,257
Prepayments and accrued income	-	27,678
	41,354	537,740

8. CREDITORS

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	60,338	62,689
Other Creditors	3,453	3,357
Corporation tax payable	877	421
Trade creditors	-	9,133
	64,668	75,600

9. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2018	2017
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 (2017:1) - Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

10. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 December the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	3,665	3,432
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	892	4,557
•	4,557	7,989

11. CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent undertaking and immediate controlling party is Uber International Holding B.V., a company incorporated in The Netherlands.

The ultimate parent and controlling party is Uber Technologies, Inc. incorporated in the United States.

The largest and smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is Uber International B.V., whose financial statements are publicly available from the Dutch Commercial Registry on www.kvk.nl