

**Registered number: 8014782**

**Uber London Limited**  
**Directors' report and financial statements**

**31 December 2018**



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**COMPANY INFORMATION**

**DIRECTORS**

F G A Jones  
L C Powers-Freeling  
R G Parry (appointed 18 April 2018)  
S M Hooper (appointed 18 April 2018)  
J M Heywood (appointed 24 April 2019)

**REGISTERED NUMBER**

8014782

**REGISTERED OFFICE**

Aldgate Tower - First Floor  
2 Leman Street  
London  
E1 8FA

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS**

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
1 Embankment Place  
London  
WC2N 6RH

## STRATEGIC REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company's principal activity is to provide local marketing and support to the Uber Group. The key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Turnover	68,431	59,518
Profit before taxation	5,866	4,622
Average monthly number of employees	269	258

Turnover increased by 15% from £59,518k to £68,431k.

Profit before taxation increased by 27% from £4,622k to £5,866k.

The total average monthly number of employees increased from 258 to 269.

### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other creditors. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other debtors and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The financial risks that the Company is exposed to are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

#### *Market risk*

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. The Company is only exposed to currency risk.

#### *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. The Company manages its credit risk by ensuring that it is exposed only to customers and financial institutions with good credit quality which is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard.

#### *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

On behalf of the Board



J M Heywood

Director

24 September 2019

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**for the year ended 31 December 2018**

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

**DIRECTORS**

The directors who served during the year were:

F G A Jones

L C Powers-Freeling

R G Parry (appointed 18 April 2018)

S M Hooper (appointed 18 April 2018)

J M Heywood (appointed 24 April 2019)

T Elvidge (resigned 23 April 2019)

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 £5,115k (2017: £3,493k). The directors do not recommend a final dividend (2017: £nil).

**FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

The directors plan to maintain the policies and processes that support the principal activity of the Company.

**DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS**

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this annual report confirm that so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and each director has taken all steps that ought to have been taken as director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS**

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Board



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, Strategic 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.

# ***Independent auditors' report to the members of Uber London Limited***

## **Report on the audit of the financial statements**

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### **Opinion**

In our opinion, Uber London Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared 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); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Directors' report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2018; Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018; the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended 31 December 2018; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

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### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Independence**

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

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### **Reporting on other information**

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

#### *Strategic Report and Directors' report*

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2018 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' report.

### **Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit**

#### *Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements*

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine 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, the directors are 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 unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 (UK) 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 these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditors' report.

#### *Use of this report*

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

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## **Other required reporting**

### **Companies Act 2006 exception reporting**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Emily Greybrook (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
London  
26 September 2019



**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
<b>TURNOVER</b>	3	68,431	59,518
Administrative expenses		<u>(62,554)</u>	<u>(54,856)</u>
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b>	4	5,877	4,662
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(40)</u>
<b>PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION</b>		5,866	4,622
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	<u>(751)</u>	<u>(1,129)</u>
<b>PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<u><u>5,115</u></u>	<u><u>3,493</u></u>

**BALANCE SHEET**  
as at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible assets	8	<u>3,060</u>	<u>3,916</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors	9	10,652	9,857
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>13,017</u>	<u>4,289</u>
		23,669	14,146
<b>CREDITORS:</b> amounts falling due within one year	10(a)	<u>(8,904)</u>	<u>(8,335)</u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<u>14,765</u>	<u>5,811</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		17,825	9,727
<b>CREDITORS:</b> amounts falling due after more than one year	10(b)	(804)	(1,004)
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>	12	<u>(364)</u>	<u>(364)</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u><u>16,657</u></u>	<u><u>8,359</u></u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Called up share capital	15	-	-
Share based awards reserve		4,655	1,472
Retained earnings		<u>12,002</u>	<u>6,887</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS</b>		<u><u>16,657</u></u>	<u><u>8,359</u></u>

On behalf of the Board



J M Heywood

Director

24 September 2019

Registered Number: 8014782

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	<i>Called up share capital £'000</i>	<i>Share based awards reserve £'000</i>	<i>Retained earnings £'000</i>	<i>Total shareholders ' funds £'000</i>
<b>At 1 January 2017</b>	-	1,043	3,394	4,437
Profit for the year	-	-	3,493	3,493
Share based awards	-	429	-	429
<b>At 31 December 2017 and at 1 January 2018</b>	-	1,472	6,887	8,359
Profit for the year	-	-	5,115	5,115
Share based awards	-	3,183	-	3,183
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	-	4,655	12,002	16,657

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 December 2018

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

***Statement of compliance***

Uber London Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office of the Company is Aldgate Tower – First Floor, 2 Leman Street, London, England E1 8FA.

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 102"), 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, and are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£'000) except otherwise indicated.

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](http://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 an increase in net current assets 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 provided to other Group companies during the year, net of Value Added Tax, when the service has been provided.

***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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### *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:

Leasehold improvements	-	over the remaining lease term
Fixtures & fittings	-	5 years
Computer 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.

#### *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.

#### *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### *Financial instruments*

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable & payable and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 December 2018

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

***Financial instruments (continued)***

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

***Creditors***

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities 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.

***Interest payables and similar expenses***

Interest payables and similar expenses are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

***Share based awards***

Share based compensation benefits are issued to employees via the Ultimate Parent Entity's Equity Incentive Plans (EIPs). Information relating to this scheme, and the awards issued under it, is set out in note 14. The fair value of awards granted under the EIP is recognised in employee benefits expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of awards granted:

- excluding the impact of any service conditions, and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions.

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of awards that are expected to vest based on the non-vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### *Provisions for liabilities*

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

#### *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.

### 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 and disclosures related to contingent liabilities 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 December 2018

**3. TURNOVER**

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

**4. OPERATING PROFIT**

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	14,262	13,650
Social security costs	2,085	1,657
Share based awards (note 14)	3,183	429
Staff costs charged to profit or loss	<u>19,530</u>	<u>15,736</u>
Operating lease rentals	2,011	1,687
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 8)	2,069	1,390
Auditor's remuneration - audit of the financial statements	<u>31</u>	<u>63</u>

**5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The directors' services to this Company and to a number of fellow subsidiaries are of a non-executive nature and their emoluments are deemed to be wholly attributable to their services to the parent company. Accordingly, there are no emoluments in respect of the directors in their roles related to Uber London Limited (2017: £nil).

	2018	2017
	No.	No.
Marketing	14	15
Support	255	243
	<u>269</u>	<u>258</u>

**6. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSE**

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Loan interest payable	-	5
Intercompany interest payable	11	35
	<u>11</u>	<u>40</u>



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the year ended 31 December 2018

**7. TAXATION**

*(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities*

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	1,323	1,265
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(15)
Total current tax	<u>1,323</u>	<u>1,250</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(621)	(159)
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(16)	19
Effect of change in tax rates	65	19
Total deferred tax	<u>(572)</u>	<u>(121)</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>751</u>	<u>1,129</u>

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 £'000	2017 £'000
Profit before taxation	<u>5,866</u>	<u>4,662</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017-19.25%)	1,116	890
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible	292	248
Income not taxable	(48)	-
Adjustment from previous periods	(16)	4
Effect of change in tax rates	66	19
Temporary differences in respect of share based awards	(659)	(32)
Total tax charge for the year	<u>751</u>	<u>1,129</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 December 2018

**7. TAXATION (continued)**

*(c) Deferred tax*

The deferred tax asset recognised in the financial statements is as follows:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Short term timing differences	(707)	(194)
Fixed asset timing differences	(69)	(10)
	<u>(776)</u>	<u>(204)</u>
Comprising:		
Asset - receivable in one year	707	204
Asset - receivable in more than one year	69	-
	<u>776</u>	<u>204</u>
Deferred tax asset at 1 January 2018	204	82
Deferred tax charge to profit or loss	556	140
Adjustment in respect of prior years	16	(18)
Deferred tax asset at 31 December 2018	<u>776</u>	<u>204</u>

*(d) 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

## 8. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	<i>Leasehold improvements</i>	<i>Fixtures &amp; fittings</i>	<i>Computer equipment</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
<i>Cost</i>				
At 1 January 2018	3,035	1,389	2,125	6,549
Additions	598	34	330	962
Disposals	(1,402)	(5)	(88)	(1,495)
At 31 December 2018	2,231	1,418	2,367	6,016
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>				
At 1 January 2018	854	410	1,369	2,633
Additions	1,070	343	656	2,069
Disposals	(1,341)	-	(405)	(1,746)
At 31 December 2018	583	753	1,620	2,956
<i>Net book value</i>				
At 31 December 2017	2,181	979	756	3,916
At 31 December 2018	1,648	665	747	3,060

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the year ended 31 December 2018

**9. DEBTORS**

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,528	5,177
VAT recoverable	2,492	2,882
Deferred taxation	776	204
Prepayments and accrued income	662	1,214
Other debtors	194	380
	<u>10,652</u>	<u>9,857</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

**10. CREDITORS**

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
<i>(a) amounts falling due within one year</i>		
Accrued marketing	2,660	2,148
Trade creditors	1,867	1,828
Accrued bonus	1,387	1,739
Corporation tax payable	698	710
Accrued general expense	606	872
Amounts owed to group undertakings	264	299
Deferred rent	182	-
Other creditors	1,240	739
	<u>8,904</u>	<u>8,335</u>
 <i>(b) amounts falling due after more than one year</i>		
Deferred rent	804	1,004
	<u>804</u>	<u>1,004</u>

Included in amounts owed to group undertakings is £221k (2017: £299k) of payable to Mieten B.V. which is interest bearing at a variable rate. Other amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 December 2018

**11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The Company has the following financial instruments:

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
<i>Financial assets measured at amortised cost:</i>		
Cash at bank and in hand	13,017	4,289
Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,528	5,177
Other debtors	194	380
	<u>19,739</u>	<u>9,846</u>
	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</i>		
Accruals	4,652	4,758
Trade creditors	1,867	1,828
Amounts owed to group undertakings	264	299
	<u>6,783</u>	<u>6,885</u>

**12. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES**

	<i>Dilapidation provision</i>
	£'000
At 31 December 2018	<u>364</u>

The provision is expected to be utilised in 2025 when the lease terminates.

**13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

Uber Technologies Inc. and its subsidiaries (together the "Uber Group") operate in a dynamic industry and, accordingly, can be affected by a variety of factors. The Uber Group believes that changes in any of the following areas could have a negative effect on the Uber Group in terms of its future financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. The Uber Group is involved in an ongoing dialog with HMRC, which is seeking to classify the Uber Group as a transportation provider. Being classified as a transportation provider would result in a VAT (20%) on Gross Bookings or on the service fee that the Company charges Drivers, both retroactively and prospectively. The Uber Group believes that the position of HMRC and the regulators in similar disputes and audits is without merit and is defending itself vigorously. The Uber Group which would bear any liability in relation to this claim (on behalf of Uber London Limited) has recorded a contingent liability, this is inherently subjective due to the complexity and uncertainty of these matters and the judicial processes in certain jurisdictions, therefore, the final outcome could be different from the contingent liability recorded. The Uber Group has exposure to numerous legal and regulatory risks, including, among others, the application, interpretation and enforcement of existing regulations related to the Uber Group's business model, as well as risks related to the development of new regulations, and claims and litigation related to the Company's classification of drivers as independent contractors.

#### 14. SHARE BASED AWARDS

Employees of the Company participate in a stock incentive plan established by the ultimate parent company. The allocation of the share based payment expense has been determined based on the employees employed in the UK during the year. There are two stock incentive plans in force: the Uber Technologies, Inc. 2010 Stock Plan ("2010 Plan") and the Uber Technologies, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan ("2013 Plan"). The stock options can be granted to any employee of the Company. The exercise prices for such options are in US Dollars. There is no specific criteria that is applicable to the exercising of the options.

£251k (2017: £429k) was recognised as share based payment expense relating to stock options. The Company has elected to use the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options on the grant date. £2,932k has been recognised as share based payment relating to restricted stock units (RSUs) and the restricted stock awards (RSAs), as the qualifying event has become probable in 2018 (2017: £nil).

	<i>Options</i>	<i>RSUs</i>	<i>RSAs</i>
	<i>Units'000</i>	<i>Units'000</i>	<i>Units'000</i>
Unvested and outstanding at 31 December 2017	770	487	46
Granted	-	485	-
Vested	-	(194)	-
Exercised	(129)	-	-
Forfeited	(5)	(120)	-
Transferred	(52)	(182)	(46)
Unvested and outstanding at 31 December 2018	584	476	-

#### 15. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	<i>2018</i>	<i>2017</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2017:100) - Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

#### 16. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

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

	<i>2018</i>	<i>2017</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
No later than 1 year	2,384	1,963
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	3,122	3,957
	5,506	5,920

## **17. 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 undertaking and ultimate controlling party is Uber Technologies Inc., a company incorporated in the United States.

The smallest undertaking of which the Company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared is Uber International B.V., whose financial statements are publicly available from the Dutch Commercial Registry on [www.kvk.nl](http://www.kvk.nl). The largest group is Uber Technologies Inc, whose financial statements are publicly available on [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).