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Registered number: SC531141

Uber Scot Limited
Directors' report and financial statements

31 December 2024

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Uber Scot Limited

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

McGonigle, Neil
Brem, Andrew

REGISTERED NUMBER

SC531141

REGISTERED OFFICE

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

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2024

The directors of Uber Scot Limited ("the Company") present their report and the unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company operates the "Uber" digital platform in Scotland, enabling users to request and pay for on-demand journeys with licensed private-hire vehicle ("PHV") drivers.

Group affiliation - The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary within the Uber group of companies and is ultimately controlled by Uber Technologies, Inc., a Delaware-incorporated parent listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

McGonigle, Neil
Brem, Andrew

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

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £334,419 (2023 profit: £189,566). The directors do not recommend a final dividend (2023: £nil).

As at 31 December 2024, the Company had net liabilities of £341,732 (2023: £676,151).

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

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

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 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 3 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

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.

GOING CONCERN

The Company manages liquidity with the assistance of the wider Uber Group given payment processing is performed by another group company. The Company is therefore dependent on the centralized treasury function to settle intercompany positions from time to time to ensure adequate liquidity to meet its liabilities. As at 31 December 2024, the Company has received a letter of support from its ultimate parent, Uber Technologies, Inc. ("UTI") that confirms it will provide the company such financial support as is necessary to enable the company to continue as a going concern and to meet all liabilities as they fall due for a period at least 24 months from the date of the letter of support.

The directors have performed the going concern assessment to assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for at least the next 12 months based on its financial position as at 31 December 2024 and performance for the year ended December 31, 2024. For the year ended December 31, 2024 the Company's operations generated a profit after tax and an increase in net current assets and the Company maintains healthy cash reserves; this trend is expected to continue in the future. On this basis, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue as a going concern and settle its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, accordingly the Financial Statements were prepared on a going concern basis.

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 414B of the Companies Act 2006 not to provide a strategic report.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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, 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:

a. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
b. 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;
c. make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
d. prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES (continued)

The directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are also 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.

On behalf of the Board

Andrew Brem

Brem, Andrew
Director

29/07/2025

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Revenue	3	186,181,632	139,950,605
Cost of revenue	4	(155,081,298)	(118,023,881
Gross profit		31,100,334	21,926,724
Administrative expenses		(31,433,195)	(21,737,158)
Operating profit	5	(332,861)	189,566
(Loss)/profit before tax		(332,861)	189,566
Tax on profit	6	(1,558)	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(334,419)	189,566

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

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BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 December 2024

	Notes	*2024* £	*2023* £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	-	-
Current assets			
Debtors	8	39,885,407	19,676,165
Intercompany receivables		207,094	195,569
Cash at bank and in hand		-	-
		40,092,501	19,871,734
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(6,247,386)	(5,405,403)
Intercompany payables	9	(33,505,971)	(13,794,325)
Net current liabilities		339,144	672,006
Total assets less current liabilities		339,144	672,006
Deferred tax asset		2,588	4,145
Net asset		341,732	676,151
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	1	1
Retained earnings		341,731	676,150
Total capital and reserves		341,732	676,151

- 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.

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.
The financial statements on pages 5 to 16 were approved by the Board of directors on 29/07/2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Brem, Andrew
Director Andrew Brem

Registered Number: SC531141

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Called up share capital	*Retained earnings*	*Total shareholders ' funds*
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2023	1	486,584	486,585
Profit for the year	-	189,566	189,566
At 31 December 2023 and at 1 January 2024	1	676,150	676,151
Loss for the year	-	(334,419)	(334,419)
At 31 December 2024	1	341,731	341,732

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

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1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General Information

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

Statement of compliance

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 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 principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented.

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.

Disclosure exemptions for subsidiaries are permitted where the relevant disclosure requirements are met in the consolidated financial statements. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group financial statements of Uber UK Holding Company Limited. These financial statements are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 12.

The exemptions stated above are available to the company as it is a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements.

Going concern

As at 31 December 2024, the Company has received a letter of support from its ultimate parent, Uber Technologies, Inc. ("UTI") that confirms it will provide the company such financial support as is necessary to enable the company to continue as a going concern and to meet all liabilities as they fall due for a period at least 24 months from the date of the letter of support.

The directors have performed the going concern assessment for Uber UK Holding Company Limited which includes the Company. This includes the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for at least the next 12 months based on its financial position as at 31 December 2024 and performance for the year ended December 31, 2024. For the year ended December 31, 2024 the Company's operations generated a profit after tax and an increase in net current assets and the Company maintains healthy cash reserves; this trend is expected to continue in the future. On this basis, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue as a going concern and settle its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, accordingly the Financial Statements were prepared on a going concern basis.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition

Prior to the business model changes during 2022, the Company's revenue was recognised in respect of services provided to other UK Group companies during the year, net of Value Added Tax, when the service has been provided.

Following the business model changes, the Company derives its revenues primarily from the provision of Mobility services to end-users and from Merchants' use of the UK Group's platform for on-demand lead generation, and related services. The service enables Merchants to seek, receive and fulfil on-demand requests from end-users seeking delivery services (collectively the "Uber Service").The Company periodically reassesses its revenue recognition policies, in conjunction with Uber Technologies Inc., as new offerings become material, and business models and other factors evolve.

Mobility Agreements - Merchants

The Company primarily enters into Master Services Agreements ("MSA") with Merchants to use the platform. The MSA defines the service fee the Company charges Merchants for each transaction. Upon acceptance of a transaction, Merchants agree to perform the services as requested by an end-user. The acceptance of a transaction request combined with the The MSA establishes enforceable rights and obligations for each transaction.

A contract exists between the Company and the Merchants after the Merchants accept a transaction request and the Merchants' ability to cancel the transaction lapses. The Uber Service activities are performed to satisfy the Company's sole performance obligation in the transaction, which is to connect Merchants with end-users to facilitate the completion of a successful transaction.

Mobility Agreements - End Users

The Company concluded that it is responsible for the provision of Mobility services to end-users. The Company has determined that in these transactions, end-users are its customers and its sole performance obligation in the transaction is to provide transportation services to the end-user. The Company recognizes revenue when a trip is complete. The Company presents revenue from end-users on a gross basis, as it controls the service provided by drivers to end-users, while payments to drivers in exchange for Mobility services are recognized in cost of revenue, exclusive of depreciation and amortization.

Principal vs Agent Considerations - General

Judgment is required in determining whether the Company is the principal or agent in transactions with drivers, Merchants and end-users. The Company evaluates the presentation of revenue on a gross or net basis based on whether it controls the service provided to the end-user and is the principal (i.e. "gross"), or the Company arranges for other parties to provide the service to the end-user and is an agent (i.e. "net"). This determination also impacts the presentation of incentives provided to drivers and Merchants and discounts and promotions offered to end-users to the extent they are not customers.

Principal vs Agent Considerations - Mobility

The Company promises services to end-users for a fee and separately subcontracts with drivers to provide the Mobility services. The UK Group is primarily responsible for the Mobility services. The UK Group is the principal for these services and presents the respective revenue on a gross basis because the UK Group controls the services.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition

Incentives, discounts, promotions and refunds

Incentives provided to customers are recorded as a reduction of revenue if the Company does not receive a distinct good or service or cannot reasonably estimate the fair value of the distinct good or service received. Incentives to customers that are not provided in exchange for a distinct good or service are evaluated as variable consideration, in the most likely amount to be earned by the customer at the time or as they are earned by customers, depending on the type of incentive.

Since incentives are earned over a short period of time, there is limited uncertainty when estimating variable consideration.The Company records refunds to end-users that the Company recovers from Drivers and Merchants and any other refunds to end-users due to end-user dissatisfaction with the Platform as a reduction of revenue.

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:

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.

Other debtors include deposits with certain regulators or authorities where disputed amounts are required to be paid in order to litigate an assessment ("pay-to-play"). Other debtors are recognized if the expectation is that it is more likely than not that the Company will be successful in the litigation. If the matter is not recognized as a provision, it is recognized as an Other Debtor and upon successful resolution of the dispute, the deposit will be refunded, while if unsuccessful, the deposit is used to settle the liability for the assessment. Separate consideration of the requirement for a provision for the assessment is made in accordance with our policy on Provisions for Liabilities. Management developed its accounting policy using FRS 10.4-7, Policies not contained in an FRS given the absence of specific guidance within FRS 102 about such deposits.

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.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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. We account for uncertainty in tax position when it is more-likely-than-not that the position will be sustained upon examination. Evaluating our uncertain tax positions and determining our provision for income taxes are inherently uncertain and require making judgments, assumptions and estimates.

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 one material item that requires management judgement is determining whether the Company is the principal or agent for revenue recognition purposes in its transactions with drivers and end-users. The result of this assessment determines if the Company presents revenue on a gross or net basis. Where the Company is deemed to control the service provided to the end-user the Company is the principal and recognizes revenue "gross" and if the Company arranges for other parties to provide the service to the end-user it is an agent and recognises revenue for those transactions on a "net" basis. This determination also impacts the presentation of incentives provided to earners and discounts and promotions offered to end-users to the extent they are not customers. Please refer to the revenue recognition policy in note 1 for further details and information surrounding this key judgement.

3. TURNOVER

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

	2024	*2023*
	£	£
Mobility	186,181,632	139,957,116
	186,181,632	139,957,116

Mobility revenue attributable to 2024 increased compared to the prior year due to an increase in trip volumes year-over-year.

4. COST OF SALES

	2024	*2023*
	£	£
Mobility	155,081,298	118,023,881
	155,081,298	118,023,881

Cost of sales primarily consists of costs incurred for Mobility transactions where we are primarily responsible and pay drivers for services, certain insurance costs related to our Mobility offerings, credit card processing fees, bank fees, data centre and networking expenses, mobile device and service costs, and amounts related to fare chargebacks and other credit card losses.

5. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2024	*2023*
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	–	–

For the year ended December 31, 2024 there was no audit required (2023: The auditor's remuneration is the fee charged by PwC LLP in the UK. Certain audit procedures were performed by other PwC global network firms, the costs of which are incurred centrally by the Uber Group and no allocation is made to individual entities).

6. TAX ON PROFIT

(a) Tax on profit

	2024	*2023*
	£	£
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,557	-
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	-	-
Effect of changes in tax rates	-	-
Total deferred tax	1,557	-
Taxation on profit	1,557	-

(b) Reconciliation of tax on profit

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the statement of comprehensive Income as follows:

	2024	*2023*
	£	£
Profit before taxation	(332,861)	189,566
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023: 19%)	(77,007)	43,856
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible	-	-
Group relief (claimed) surrendered	77,007	(43,856)
Adjustments from previous periods	-	—
Tax rate changes	-	—
Others	-	—
Total tax charge for the year	—	—

6. TAX ON PROFIT (continued)

(c) Deferred tax

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

	2024	*2023*
	£	£
Fixed assets timing differences	(2,588)	(4,145)
	(2,588)	(4,145)
Deferred tax (assets) / liabilities:		
Deferred tax (asset)/liability at the start of the period	(4,145)	(4,145)
Deferred tax charge to profit or loss	1,557	—
Deferred tax (asset)/liability at the end of the period	(2,588)	(4,145)

(d) Factors that affect future tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (rather than remaining at 19%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

7. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Equipment
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2024	32,036
Additions	-
At 31 December 2024	32,036
Accumulated depreciation	
At January 1 2024	32,036
Change for the year	—
At December 31 2024	32,036
Net book value	
At December 31 2023	—
At December 31 2024	-

8. DEBTORS

Amounts falling due after more than one year:	*2024*	*2023*
	£	£
Other debtors	39,656,044	19,550,156
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax receivable	126,010	126,010
Trade receivables	103,353	-
	229,363	126,010
Amounts owed by group undertakings	207,094	195,569

9. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	*2023*
	£	£
Trade creditors	8,878	—
VAT payable	5,487,709	5,334,343
Accruals	750,799	71,060
	6,247,386	5,405,403
Amounts owed to group undertakings	33,505,971	13,794,325

10. OTHER MATTERS

VAT Assessment

As of March 14, 2022 we modified our operating model in the UK, such that as of that date Uber UK is a merchant of transportation and is required to remit VAT. Uber UK is remitting VAT under the Value Added (Tour Operators) Order 1987 ("VAT Order 1987"), which allows for VAT remittance on a calculated margin, rather than on Gross Bookings. As part of our ongoing discussions with HMRC, they have indicated that they are reviewing our VAT filings. HMRC may disagree with our application of VAT Order 1987.

We received multiple assessments from HMRC disputing our application of VAT Order 1987 for the period of March 2022 to June 2024, totaling approximately £40 million (Group share - £1,279 million). In February 2025 we received an assessment of approximately £6 million (Group share - £182 million) for the period of July to September 2024 for unpaid VAT and an amendment order reducing the VAT assessment to approximately £0.5 million (Group share- £15 million) for the period January to March 2024. We are yet to receive an assessment of approximately £6.2 million (Group share - £200 million) for the period October to December 2024, and are yet to receive an assessment for any further periods. We have paid these assessments as we are required to do so in order to proceed with the appeal process. The payments do not represent our acceptance of the assessments.

As shown in note 9, within Other Debtors, the payments made in 2023 and 2024 were recorded as a receivable on our consolidated balance sheet because we believe that it is more likely than not to have a favourable outcome in our appeal, upon which, the full amount of our payments will be returned to us with interest upon completion of the appeals process.

We expect to receive additional assessments related to this matter. HMRC has expressed their intention to not enforce assessments pending the determination of the appeal of a competitor on a related matter. We plan to vigorously defend our application of the VAT Order 1987 and are waiting to obtain hearing dates from the Tax Tribunal.

11. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2024	*2023*
	£	£
Alloted, called up and fully paid		
1 (2023 :1) ordinary shares of £ 1 each	1	1

12. CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent undertaking and immediate controlling party is Uber UK Holding Company Limited, a company incorporated in the UK.

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 UK Holding Company Limited, whose financial statements are publicly available from Companies House on www.gov.uk. The largest group is Uber Technologies Inc, whose financial statements are publicly available on www.sec.gov.